deſire that you will enter into an Inveſtigation of the Nature of her Tenure, and the Length of her Poſſeſſion, and report thereon to the Board.

I incloſe a Paper executed by the Rajah, declaring that the Sunnud is received on the Condition of the Right being proved. I deſire that you will keep this as a Paper of Record.

Benares,
21ſt October 1784.
I am, &c.
(Signed)
Warren Haſtings.

To Francis Fowke, Eſquire.

Dear Sir,

I ſend you Two Petitions which were preſented to the Governor General with his Orders upon them annexed; the ſecond has already been referred to Ally Ibrahim Cawn, but no Report has been received from him. It will reſt with you to take ſuch further Meaſures as may be neceſſary for bringing the Buſineſs of the Petitioners to a Concluſion, or for reporting their Caſe to the Governor General and Council.

Your's ſincerely,
(Signed) D. Anderſon.

Petitions of Buggut Sing and Boabit Sing.

Buggut Sing Zemindar of Chauſah has a Mallekauch of Eleven thouſand Rupees from the Indulgence of the Sirkar, he hopes that Villages of an equal Amount will be allowed him in lieu of Money.

The former Order to be enforced.

(Signed) W. H.

Boabit Sing Zemindar of Bulleah hopes that he ſhall be indulged with a Mallekauch in like Manner as other Zemindars while out of Poſſeſſion.

Ally Ibrahim Cawn to inquire and report.

To Francis Fowke, Eſquire, Reſident at Benares.

Sir,

The Rajah Mahipnarain appointed Caſhmeery Mull's Son Treaſurer, but has not yet ſettled any Allowance for that Office; I requeſt, therefore, that you will deſire him to eſtabliſh what was uſually allowed for it.

Calcutta,
31ſt January 1785.
I am, &c.
(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

A true Copy of Letters, Orders, and Inſtructions with their ſeveral Incloſures, from 14th March 1784, to 31ſt January 1785, from the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq. late Governor General to the Reſident at Benares.

(Signed)
F. Fowke.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Honble. Sir.

I have received the Honour of your Letter of Yeſterday's date, encloſing a Petition from Rajah Myhipnarain with an explanatory Paper, and requiring Information from me reſpecting the different Subjects of Complaint ſet forth in the Petition. I hope the following Mode will place what I have to lay before you in the cleareſt Point of View.

Extracts from the Rajahs Petition and the explanatory Papers.	Remarks.
' Mungrore producing a Revenue of Fifty ' Thouſand Rupees, was granted in Altumgah ' to the Ranny Goolaub Roor.	No Authority for this Claim appears in any of the Records or Accounts of this Office, no Mention is made of it among all the other Jaghires; the Ranny never has had Poſſeſſion of it ſince the Expulſion of Cheit Sing. I mention that Period, becauſe I conceive it unneceſſary to enquire any further back, her Claim muſt then have been urged and decided on.
The Rajah ſeeing that his Father made no Effort to pay the Demands of the Sircar ſatisfied them himſelf by the Aſſiſtance of the Banker Gopaul Doſs.	They have not been ſatisfied; the Balance due this Day from Durhbidzy Sing is Benares, Sa Rs 2,67,618 10 6.

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12 14
136

‘ Mr. Markham promiſed when the Balance ‘ of the Sircar ſhould be paid to releaſe the ‘ others,’ Maitch and Mungrore.	I conclude the Raja muſt have miſtaken Mr. Markham, as no Mention of this Promiſe is made by him to the Governor General or the Board.
You the Governor General (confirmed to me) Raja Myhipnarain, Six Lacks and Thirty thouſand Rupees odd for my own Expences and Sebundy.	The Naib repreſents that ſo far from this Overplus, it is with Difficulty he has paid the Forty Lacks due to the Company, that the late Naib fell in Balance as abovementioned, notwithſtanding a Deduction of Six Lacks on account of Devaſtation, his Accounts are encloſed.

With regard to the Information you have received that the Raja's Name is totally diſuſed in all Sunnuds, and the Naibs uſed in its ſtead—the Caſe is directly the contrary, the Naibs Name is not mentioned in the Sunnuds, and the Impreſſion of the Niabut Chop are theſe Words ‘ Mohura Niabut Raja Mahipnarian Bahadur Benares,’ the ſame Chop was uſed in Durhbidzy Sing's Niabut.

According to your Orders I have the Honour of laying before you the Letter of the Honble. Board reſpecting the Recovery of the Balance due from Durhbidzy Sing. I beg to receive your further Commands on that Subject.

I am, with great Reſpect,
Honble. Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed)
F. Fowke, Res^{t}.

Benares,
15th March 1785.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Aga Huſſeen, the Daroga of the Fozedarry Awawlut of Benares, who holds the Farms of Seirkur and Mudgwah in the Name of his Son Mirza Sadut Beg, has informed me that ſome of his Ryots have followed you with Complaints of him to Lucnow. I have thought it equitable to comply with his Requeſt in tranſmitting to you his own Repreſentation of the Affair; what he ſtates is very true, that they came to me with a Complaint of Exactions, and I thought his Offer ſo juſt a One of dividing the Crop with them, if they could not agree to his Terms, that I told them they muſt return to the Purgunnah, and accept of either one or the other. If they have any other Grounds of Complaint they have never repreſented them to me. I beg you will favour me with your Commands on this Subject, as the Abſence of theſe Men from the Purgunnah is of conſiderable Detriment to the Authority of the Farmer in his Diſtrict.

I am, with great Reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed)
F. Fowke.

Benares,
2d April 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Honble. Sir,

I beg your Peruſal of the encloſed Letters, and your Orders upon the Subject of them. It appears to me that the Forms Major Eaton requires would ſo retard and impede the Operations intended by the Requiſition of Troops, as often to defeat the End propoſed; the Objection is the ſtronger as there is already an unavoidable Delay from Major Eaton's Reſidence at Buxar, and his commanding the Detachment at Gauzipore.

I am, with great Reſpect,
Honble. Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed)
F. Fowke, Res^{t}.

Benares,
4th April 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In obedience to your Commands I have the Honour to lay before you the Reſult of Mr. Benn's Inquiry into the Complaint at Gauzipore. The Perwannahs recommended by Mr. Benn for the Supply of Grain have been ſent.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed)
F. Fowke, Res^{t}.

Benares,
21th April 1784.

To Francis Fowke, Eſquire, Reſident at Benares.

Sir,

Agreeable to your Orders I have inquired into the Circumſtances in the incloſed Letter from Capt. Breadly to Major Eaton; the Caſe is as follows:

Captain Breadly ſent a Party of Seapoys to collect Grain for the Uſe of his Buzar into the Pugunnah of Pachouter; they went to a Village called Jaunter in the Diviſion of Coouarah, where they procured ſome Grain; when the Sepoys were carrying the Grain off, the Inhabitants of this Diviſion, together with the Inhabitants of Lourapore in the Diviſion of Mutthiew, aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, armed with Bows and Arrows, and followed the Party of Sepoys for ſome Diſtance, and diſcharged ſome Arrows at the Sepoys. The Zemindars of theſe Two Diviſions have often been very refractory in the laſt Three Years; in the Time of Cheyt Sing, late Rajah of this Country, they were diſpoſſeſſed of their Zemindarys for oppoſing and murdering their Aumils; when Baboo Duckbidzy Sing was Naib to the preſent Rajah, he reinſtated theſe Zemindars, but they have never yet paid their Revenues regularly or without Compulſion. Surribjeit Sing was Aumil in the Time of Duchbidgy Sing, to him they are in Balance; Toucarie Buckt Sing was Aumil laſt Year, to him they are in Balance. The preſent Year the Aumil made his Settlement with them, but he has been under the Neceſſity of applying for military Aſſiſtance from the Gauzipore Stations to ſtrengthen his Authority. In the Time of Rajah Bulwant Sing, theſe Zemindarries were made Cutchah, the Aumil made his Agreements with the Ryotts without the Interference of the Zemindars, and the Zemindar received a ſmall monthly Allowance from the Rajah.

I am,
Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
(Signed) John Benn, Aſſiſt.

To Major Eaton, commanding at Buxar.

Sir,

I beg Leave to inform you of a Circumſtance that calls for ſpeedy Redreſs. The Inhabitants of the back Pergunnahs, bordering upon the Dewah, dependant on Gauzipore, have for ſome Time paſt been very troubleſome, and hardly a Day paſſed without ſome Merchants and others being plundered. The Day before Yeſterday a Havildar and ſome Sepoys, ſent out for the Protection of the Buzry and Cattle of the Buzar, going for Grain in the Perchouter Pergunnah, were attacked, and repeatedly fired on by the Country People. Buchut Roy, Zemindar of the Village of Jounter, while amuſing my People with Pretence of weighing out the Grain, cauſed the Nagarah to be beat; on which the Inhabitants of Lourapore, Coonarah, and ſeveral other Villages, aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, and ſurrounded my People; the Havildar, by his prudent Conduct, made his Retreat good, though purſued for between Three and Four Coſs, without any Miſchief enſuing except Two of my People ſlightly wounded with Arrows. The Village of Jaunter was ſome Time ago deſtroyed for refractory Conduct, but has ſince been rebuilt. Upon the ſtricteſt Enquiry I do not find the Sepoys had been guilty of any Impropriety whatever to occaſion ſuch Conduct; but permit me to obſerve, had that been the Caſe, the Country People taking on themſelves the Execution of Juſtice is pregnant with Conſequences of the moſt fatal Kind; as you well know this Kind of Conduct ſhewed itſelf for ſome Time before Chiet Sing's Revolt, and the Perpetrators frequently going unpuniſhed, prompted that Temerity which they afterwards evinced. The Facility with which they ever obtained ample Juſtice on Complaint, renders them the more inexcuſeable; nor was this an Affair ariſing from the immediate Impulſe of Paſſion, but premeditated, as appears clearly by their amuſing my People until they cauſed the Nagarah to be beat, and aſſembled the People, prior to which they had not pretended any Cauſe of Diſpute. I wrote to the Phouſdar on the Subject, who replied, that they were very troubleſome to him; that he could not get from them his Collection; and that it was with Difficulty he remained among them.

I am perſuaded that you will concur with me in Opinion, that immediate Puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on the Zemindar.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
J. Breadly,
Captain Commanding at Gauzipore.

Gauzipore,
8th March 1784.

To Francis Fowke Eſquire, Reſident at Benares.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Directions contained in your Letter, under Date the 19th March, I ſend you encloſed a Liſt of the Articles required for the Conſumption of the Military Buzar at this Station, and alſo a Paper proportioning this Supply in a Manner moſt agreeable to the reſpective Produce of each Purgunnah. If you will be pleaſed to order the Purwannahs there mentioned, agreeable to the Proportion mentioned for each, I believe the Buzar will be plentifully ſupplied. But there is one Precaution which I would recommend to you to mention in the Perwannah, to avoid future Diſpute:

Let the Perwannah expreſs, that the Price to be paid for the Grain muſt be conformable to the Price current of the Day on which the Grain is delivered in the Buzar of Gauzipore City; the Supply, agreeable to Captain Briton's Liſt, is for One Week; the Supply I have ſet down is for One Month. I could wiſh that each Pergunnah ſhould expreſs, that this Grain is not to be delivered all at one Time, but that it is to be ſent in Four, Six, or Eight; this will keep the Buzar regularly ſupplied. You will obſerve, that I have only included thoſe Purgunnahs which lie in the Neighbourhood of Gauzipore; the remaining Pergunnahs of this Diſtrict I have reſerved to ſupply Major Eaton at Buxar, if he ſhould find it neceſſary to make an Application to you for this Purpoſe.

I am, Sir,
Gauzipore. Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) John Benn.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands of the 16th ultimo, reſpecting the Appointment of Arbitrators to decide on the Caſe of Bukt Sing, I ſent for all the principal Shroffs of Benares, whom I conſidered as unconnected with the Naib, and independant of him, recommending it to each of them to undertake the Arbitration; this, though I urged it a good deal, they have all declined on the Plea of their Ignorance of Revenue Buſineſs. I then ſent for Bukt Sing, and told him, that if he knew any Body of the Deſcription you have been pleaſed to preſcribe, who he thought might be induced to undertake the Arbitration, I would unite my Influence with his own to prevail upon him, and that he ſhould be allowed to go wherever he pleaſed. He has not hitherto pointed any Perſon out to me; but as he requeſted that I would ſend him to the Naib, and recommended it to the latter to ſettle with him, I waited the Reſult of this Conference before I would trouble you further on the Subject. I do not now ſee any Probability of their ſettling it by themſelves; and I hope you will excuſe my Apprehenſion of appearing unattentive to your Commands, the Neceſſity I am under of laying before you the Buſineſs you have intruſted to my Management in ſo imperfect a State, when I would have wiſhed to trouble you no further upon it till the whole Subject was prepared for your final Deciſion.

I have the Honour to be,
Benares, with great Reſpect, Sir,
25th April 1784. Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Accompanying my Letter of the 21ſt inſtant I had the Honour of laying before you the Reſult of Mr. Benn's Inquiry into the Grounds of the Complaint contained in Captain Breadley's Letter of the 8th ultimo to Major Eaton; I have now the Honour of encloſing Mr. Benn's Letter, and the Papers annexed to it, on the remaining Subjects of Enquiry directed in your Commands of the 18th ultimo.

I have the Honour to be,
Benares, with great Reſpect, Sir,
27th April 1784. Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

☞ [(a) To Francis Fowke Eſquire, Reſident at Benares.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands I proceeded to Gauzipore, to enquire into the various Cauſes of Complaint preferred againſt the Sepoys belonging to the Stations of Buxar and Gauzipore. The following Narrative contains a true Statement of Circumſtances as far as I have been able to inveſtigate them.

In the Months of Aſſin Cautic, and Aghun Pooſe, and Maug, when all Kinds of Grain bore an exorbitant Price, occaſioned by the Failure of the Periodical Rains, and the conſequent Apprehenſion of a Famine, the commanding Officers of Buxar and Gauzipore ſeem to have found their Buzars inſufficient * ſupplied with Grain. To remedy this Inconvenience, it appears, that Parties of Sepoys were ſent into the Moſuſſil, from both Stations, to procure Grain. It does not appear by any Evidence that I have ſeen or heard, that any conciliating Mode or regular Plan was adopted for the Supply of the Military Buzars, or that the Naib Baboo Jagger Deo Sing (though he muſt have known of theſe Complaints) ever interpoſed his Authority to remedy the Evils complained of, by endeavouring to remove the apparent Cauſe of them.

* Sic in Orig.

The Alarm occaſioned in the Country by the Appearance of Sepoys in the different Villages upon this Errand, made the Inhabitants fearful of expoſing their Grain, or of acknowledging that they were poſſeſſed of any. As this encreaſed the Difficulty, the Sepoys ſeem to have had Recourſe to more indirect Means of obtaining it. They very ſoon appear to have oppoſed Secreſy with Violence.——Many of the Ryotts have complained to me, that they were threatened with corporal Puniſhment by the Sepoys if they did not produce Grain, in many Places that the Sepoys entered the Houſes of the Ryotts to ſearch for it, and, in ſome, that corporal Puniſhment was inflicted.

(a) Vide Minutes, Page 345.

At this Seaſon of the Year there is very little Grain in the Villages, except what is depoſited for Seed, or for the Conſumption of the Rayott and his Family.

which

There is another Cauſe of Complaint * with the Zemindars and Rayotts have invariably made to me, that either the Weight or Price of the Military Buzars, and ſometimes both, differed from the Weights and Prices of the Purgunnahs from whence the Grain was taken. To explain this Subject, I have annexed Two Accounts of Grain, one taken by the Sepoys of each Station, and atteſted by the Zemindar and Potwarry of the Village from whence the Grain was taken. To have collected and tranſlated all the Accounts of this Nature, I muſt have tranſlated an Account from almoſt every Village in this Sircar, from ſome Two. The Accounts are as they were delivered to me; I have ſent you the Originals, together with the Tranſlations, that any Error of mine may be corrected.

* Sic in Orig.

Upon the Receipt of the Price paid at the Military Stations for each Quantity of Grain, it appears that Razynamahs were taken from the Owners of the Grain; which Razynamahs, the Inhabitants aſſert, were made a Condition of Payment. It does not appear that any of the Officers of the Military Stations received theſe Razynamahs. The whole Tranſlation † of taking the Razynamahs, and paying for the Grain, ſeems to have reſted betwixt the Cutwal of the Buzars, the Black Officers who commanded the Party ſent to ſearch for Grain, and the Owners of it. The Cutwals of the Buzars appear ſometimes to have attended theſe Parties into the Moſuſſill, but their Preſence does not ſeem in any Inſtance to have afforded Relief to the Rayotts. The Sepoys do not always appear to have been ſent expreſsly to any particular Town or Village, but generally to a Pergunnah to procure Grain; for there are many Inſtances where the Village has been ſpared, on the Inhabitants giving a ſmall pecuniary Conſideration to the Sepoys.

† Sic in Orig.

The Pergunnahs in Sircar Gauzipore ſeem to have been divided betwixt the Two Stations in the following Manner.

Buxar	Mohamudabad, Gurrah, Demah, Belliah, Copah, Luckneſſar, Khoreed, Secunderpore, Chounrah, Zemaniah.
Gauzipore	Havilley Gauzipore, Zehourabad, Pachoter, Curudah, Zhediabad, Beerabad.

Many of the Aumils of Gauzipore have complained to me that their Rayotts prefer Complaints againſt them to the Officers of the Military Stations on Matters of Revenue, and theſe Complaints are often followed by Perwannahs ordering the Aumil upon the Subject, the Contents of which Perwannahs are made known to the Rayotts. In the Zemindary of Benares no Perſon can direct an Aumil in the Moſuſſill Buſineſs of the Country, who is not himſelf well informed of the particular Uſage of each Pergunnah. The Queſtions betwixt Aumil and Rayott are often of a complex Nature, involved in old Cuſtoms and technical Terms, and never can be underſtood by the Repreſentations of One Party only.

But this is not the ſole Detriment. This Country has long been ſubjected to one Authority. The Natives do not underſtand Subdiviſions of Power; nor can the Buſineſs of the Revenue ever be conducted well, if the Country is ſubjected to different Juriſdictions. That Claſs of the Inhabitants of this Country on which the public Revenues depend, the Rayotts, cannot judge how far poſitive Authority is connected with official Station; they generally conſider the Marks of Authority, when they appear as proceeding from a Power regularly authoriſed to enforce Obedience to its own Acts.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Signed John Benn, Aſſiſtant.

Gauzipore,
20th April 1784.

P. S. The Price paid at the Military Stations would, in a plentiful Year, be a high Price. This Year all Kinds of Grain ſell at more than double the uſual Price.

Pergunnah Mohamudabad.

Village Biraum.

	M^{ds}	Q^{rs}								
Rice —	2	32	—	at 14	Surs per Rupee		—	7	15	9
Barley —	50	3	—	16	D°	D°	—	125	3	—
Dann —	6	—	—	20	D°	D°	—	12	—	—
Caughun —	8	—	—	20	D°	D°	—	16	—	—
Marh —	1	—	—	18	D°	D°	—	2	3	6
Maunds	67	35	—					163	6	3
Paid to Rerpadoſs	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	—	—
Price agreeable to the Pergunnah Rate								165	6	3
Paid to the Owner of the Grain at the Station of Buxar							—	64	11	—
Difference betwixt the Price current of the Pergunnah and Price paid for the Grain at the Buxar Station				—	—	—		100	—	—

Pergunnah Bierabad.

Village Bierabad.

Rice —	5	32	—	at 16	Surs per Rupee		—	14	8	—
Wheat —	7	16	—	20	D°	D°	—	14	12	9
Grain —	7	36	—	22	D°	D°	—	14	5	9
Marh —	19	36	—	24	D°	D°	—	33	2	6
Dall —	8	8	—	20	D°	D°	—	13	1	9
Barley —	39	4	—	24	D°	D°	—	65	2	6
								155	1	3
For the Sepoys delivered to Moonſeram Havildar, including Tobacco, Ghee, Grain, &c.	—	—	—	—	—			5	5	6
								160	6	9
Price offered by the Cutwal at the Gauzipore Station, Name Dutram							—	95	—	—
Difference betwixt the Price of the Purgunnah and that offered by the Cutwal								65	6	9

The Owner of this Grain refuſed either to receive the Price offered, or to ſign a Razynamah.

Pergunnah Havilley Gauzipore.

Village Lawah Khas Rus.

Wheat —	12	20	—	at 15	Surs per Rupee		—	33	5	3
Rice, fine —	2	20	—	13	D°	D°	—	7	11	—
D°. coarſe —	1	16	4	15	D°	D°	—	3	12	—
Tow or Barley Grain Marh Dall —	68	23	12	18	D°	D°	—	152	6	9
Price agreeable to the Purgunnah							—	197	3	—

Paid to Puraud Sing Havildar Salam.

Duſtore	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	
Talbanah	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
For the Sepoys Victuals	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	
							9	15	—

Weight and Price agreeable to the Military Bazar at Gauzipore.

Wheat . —	10	—	—	at 25	Surs per Rupee		—	16	—	—
Rice, fine and coarſe —	3	5	—	20	D°	D°	—	6	4	—
Barley Grain Marh Dall —	55	35	—	30	D°	D°	—	73	3	—
Price agreeable to the Gauzipore Bazar							—	95	7	—
Difference betwixt the Price Current of the Pergunnah, and the Price paid at the Gauzipore Bazar	—	—	—	—				101	14	—]

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands of the 8th inſtant I have examined the Pottahs produced by the Ryotts of Aga Huſſeins Purgunnahs, who carried their Complaints to you at Lucnow. I ſent, at the ſame Time, for Aga Hoſſein, and told him your Orders, that Purranaut Miſſer and Leow Balik Doobee ſhould be immediately recalled from their Office of Naibs in his Purgunnah. He aſſured me, which I find on Examination to be fact, that the above Perſons never were in his Service, but were Men employed by a former Aumil. He aſſerted his watchful Attention to the Conduct of his Naibs in the Mofuſſil, and declared, that he did not want to collect his Pergunner by a Donabundy, or equal Partition of the Crop, but only that the under Farmers and Zemindars ſhould pay their Rents agreeably to their Pottahs and Caboolyets, voluntarily entered into at the Beginning of the Year, and regularly atteſted. As it appears evident to me that your Orders were founded on an erroneous Suppoſition that Perranaut Miſſer and Seow Balih Doobee were the Naibs of Aag Huſſein, and conſequently, that the Pottahs under their Signature were for the preſent Year: I hope I have adhered to the Spirit and Intention of your Commands, in injoining Aga Huſſien to pay the ſtricteſt Attention to the Conduct of his Naibs and Agents, that nothing be exacted from the People on Pretence of Danabundy, or otherwiſe, beyond the Amount for which Caboolyet, at the Beginning of the Year, have been regularly executed, and voluntarily given.

I feel an Anxiety to juſtify myſelf from the Cenſure of authorizing an oppreſſive Mode of Collection implied in your Reflection on the equal Partition of the Crop. It is a Method very common in this Zemindary; in many Parts it is conſtantly uſed; and I have hardly ever had Complaints from Ryots who did not themſelves propoſe it as an eſtabliſhed and equitable Thing in a Year of Drought. I think it may be uſefully adopted in Purgunnahs, where, from the want of Rain, the Cultivation is very unequal; for they whoſe Lands produce no Crop cannot poſſibly pay any Rent; and though they on whoſe Lands are Crops, thus made exceedingly valuable by the Infertility of others, may be ſaid to be deprived of a great Gain, yet, as they ſtill ſuffer no Diminution of their uſual Profit, public Utility may, perhaps, juſtify the Meaſure, without which it would be impoſſible, in ſome Caſes, for the Aumil to complete his Engagements with Government.

I have the Honour to be,
with great Reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

Benares,
28th April 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 14th March, directing the following Allowances to be made at this Place; viz.

To Hurdy Ram Bhut Sing Mally, One and a Half Rupee per Day;
To Chunduſekoor Bhut, Twelve Annas per Day;
To Gobind Bhut Bakey, Twelve Annas per Day;

Alſo to Sucanund Sereſwatty, the Family Gooroo of Bhoro Buckſey, Lands in Benares to the Amount of Seven hundred Rupees per Annum. I have tranſmitted the Sunnuds of the above, agreeably to your Order, to Mr. James Anderſon.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

Benares,
4th May 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received Mr. Secretary Sulivan's Letter of the 16th of laſt March, incloſing the Petition of the Rozunadars, and informing me of your Orders on that Subject. I find on Examination that they have received One Third of their Allowance in part of Payment for the preſent Year, but that there is a Balance due to them of Thirteen thouſand Rupees on the Aſſignments granted them by the Naib for their Allowance of laſt Year. I have told the Naib that it is abſolutely neceſſary he ſhould either immediately inforce the Payment of the Balance of theſe Aſſignments, or provide other Funds for the Diſcharge of it.

I have the Honour to be,
with great Reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

Benares,
4th May 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have enquired into the Petition of Dulloo Sing, encloſed in your Commands of the 2ſt of laſt March. As it appears evident that the Twelve Villages were given to the Petitioner Rent-free, in Reward of his Services at the Siege of Bectzygur, and that he had actually during a conſiderable Time, Poſſeſſion of them, I have releaſed him from Confinement, and have ordered Baichoo Sing, the Aumil, to leave him unmoleſted in Poſſeſſion of them. The Aumil had this Plea for his Demand, that by ſome Omiſſion the Petitioner had never been furniſhed with a regular Sunnud: In now giving him one, I hope I have conformed to the Intention with which you thought proper to beſtow this Indulgence upon him.

I have the Honour to be,
Benares, Sir,
10th May 1784. Your moſt obedient and very humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In obedience to your Commands of the 21ſt of laſt March, encloſing the Petition of Buggut Sing, I ſent for his Brother, Juggut Sing: He is but lately arrived, having been abſent from this Zemindarry. The Brothers have mutually agreed that the Title to the Sunnuds is reſted in Buggut Sing, the elder Brother. I have therefore, in conformity to your Commands, written to the Honorable Board, and explained the Alteration propoſed.

I have the Honour to be,
Benares, with great Reſpect,
11th May 1784. Sir,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I give this into the Hands of Agga Huſſien, who, having heard that his Ryots are returned to Lucnow, has earneſtly ſolicited my Permiſſion to follow them thither, and clear himſelf before you of the Charge of Oppreſſions that has been laid againſt him. Though it may appear almoſt unneceſſary to add any Thing more upon a Matter that will now be ſubjected to your own immediate Examination, I think it a Part of my Duty juſt to declare, as Aggah Huſſien has called upon me to do, that on Examination of the Pottahs and Agreements entered into by him and his Ryots, and Compariſon of them with the Canongoe's Account, I have not found that in any Inſtance he has made any Demand beyond theſe written Engagements.

I have the Honour to be,
Benares, Sir,
14th May 1784. Your very obedient and very humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I beg Leave to lay before you the incloſed Letters from the Committee of Grain, and the Price Current of Grain at this Place from the 31ſt of May to this Day. As I conceive the Honble. the Governor General and Council were not appriſed of the alarming Scarcity of Rain in this Zemindarry that has occaſioned the Riſe in the Price of Grain, which appears by the Price Current, I have ventured to Delay the Execution of their Orders for again impoſing the Duty upon that Article, till I receive your further Commands on that Subject.

I have the Honour to be,
Benares, with the greateſt Reſpect,
8th July 1784. Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Chief of Benares.

Sir,

We have to inform you that the Honble. the Governor General and Council have thought proper, on the 18th inſtant, to reſcind their Reſolutions of the 16th October 1783, ſuſpending the Duties on Grain, and to authorize the Collection of them throughout the Provinces as formerly.

We are,
Committee of Grain. Sir,
Fort William, Your moſt obedient Servants,
24th June 1784. Thomas Graham,
(Signed) F. Mure.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Chief at Benares,

Sir,

In Addition to the Communication of the Honble. the Governor General and Council's Resolutions respecting the Collection of the Duty on Grain, conveyed to you in our Letter of the 24th ultimo, we have now to apprize you of their further Resolution on that Head, viz. That the Collection of Duties on Grain shall take Place at the respective Stations throughout the Provinces from the Period at which the Notice thereof shall arrive.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) Thomas Graham,
F. Mure.

Committee of Grain,
Fort William,
1st July 1784.
Exd G. A.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Rajah Govind Jut, who had a Jaghire of 36,000 Rupees a Year in Kunteet, died a few Days ago;—I request to receive the Honour of your Commands respecting the Disposal of the Lands he held in Jaghire.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke.

Benares,
19 July 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 14th instant. Baboo Ajaib Sing arrived at Benares Yesterday. Baboo Jagger Deo Sing had Intelligence of the intended Change by Means of his Vakeel at Lucnow, almost as soon as I had. It is now generally known in the Country, and I am apprehensive that it may occasion some Delay in the Payment of the Balances of the present Year, which will make the Kist for Bhadoon, the Kist for Sawon having been already received; I beg Leave to observe, that I conceive Ally Ibrahim Cawn's Presence at Benares at this Time, is, on this Account, particularly necessary.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

Benares,
29th July 1784.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 26th of last Month, inclosing Perwannahs to Rajah Mahipnarrain, Ajaib, and Baboo Jagger Deo Sing, which I have delivered to them.

Agreeably to your Orders Persons of Trust, deputed by the Rajah and myself, have taken Charge of the Seal and Records of the Neabut Cutcherry, and of the Account of the Treasury kept by Lubeens Loll, which have been put under my own Seal, and that of the Rajah's, under which they will continue till the new Naib shall have made the necessary Arrangement.

I have the Honour to inclose a Copy of the * several Aumils, Choudries, and Canongoes, of the different Districts, informing them of the Appointment of the new Naib, in which I have endeavoured particularly to guard against the Effects of the Opinion of a general Change, which might prompt them to Acts of Oppression, or a rigorous Collection at the Season of Cultivation; and I have held out to them Hopes that the regular Payment of their Rents, and their watchful Attention to the Cultivation and Prosperity of their respective Districts, will be rewarded with the Continuance of their Farms. Purwannahs of the same Tenor have been issued by the Rajah. I am very happy to learn from Mr. Anderson's Letter, that the Accident Ally Abrahim Cawn has met with, will not cause any material Delay in his Departure; his Advice and Support are very particularly wanted at this Time.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

Benares,
1st August 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I do myself the Honour of inclosing the Arzees of Rajah Mahipnarain and Baboo Jaggerdeo Sing, in Answer to your Perwannah respecting the Dismission of the latter, and the Appoint-

* Sic in Orig.

ment of Baboo Ajaib Sing. Baboo Ajaib Sing informs me, he has ſent the Anſwer to that addreſſed to him by ſome other Channel.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſident.

Benares,
4th Auguſt 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the Twelfth Inſtant, and am exceedingly ſurprized at the Repreſentation Caſhmurry Mull's Son has made to his Father, of what paſſed between him and me. Having heard Reports of the Kind you mention circulating in the Buzar here, I ſent for Coſhinaut, Caſhmurry Mull's Son, to know from him what could have given Riſe to them, which I did in the Intention of checking and contradicting a Report ſo injurious to his Credit; he told me, that he heard of ſuch Reports, but he knew not whence they originated, but that he would write to his Father for his Advice and Inſtruction, and let me know when he received his Anſwer. I am totally at a Loſs to conceive what Expreſſion of mine he could have conſtrued into a Declaration that I had received ſuch Orders from the Board, or that I had any Idea or Belief that ſuch Orders would be iſſued; neither of theſe is the Caſe: At the ſame Time allow me to aſſure you, that ſhould any ſuch Orders arrive, not only the Execution of them ſhould be ſuſpended, but the Receipt of them kept a profound Secret, till I have the Honour of receiving your Commands on the Subject.

I have the Honour to remain,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſt.

Benares,
15 Auguſt 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 12th Inſtant, incloſing the Copy of your Sunnud of Jaghire to Mur Syed Ally for the Villages of Burragong Ellſorah, of which I ſhall take Care that he is duly put in Poſſeſſion.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſt.

Benares,
15 Auguſt 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands upon the Petition of the Zemindars of Sewar of the Purgunnah of Copah. I have written to the Naib, and ſhall ſee that they are obeyed with Expedition, which the Occaſion requires.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Reſt.

Benares,
4th October 1784.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 493.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter, which he has received from the Reſident at Benares, and the Petition incloſed in it from the Raja.

Reſident at Benares, 12 July, and Petition from the Raja.

To the Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Encloſed I have the Honour to ſend you a Petition from Raja Mehipnarain, on the Subject of Baboo Auſſaun Sing's Jagheer. It is generally allowed, and I believe not denied by Auſſaun Sing himſelf, that the Lands he has obtained Poſſeſſion of yield a much larger Revenue than the Amount of his Jaghier. The Right which Raja Mehipnarain claims to examine the Value of theſe Lands, is founded on a written Paper, ſigned by the late Governor General, when he made the Settlement at Benares, authorizing the Raja to inveſtigate all Lands contained in his Zemindary, and make the Landholders anſwerable to him in future for ſuch Lands as have been irregularly obtained, or more profitable than the avowed Valuation. The Jagheer, held by Baboo Auſſaun

Sing, ſtands in both theſe Predicaments. I have endeavoured to accommodate the Difference betwixt them; and the Rajah has, I think, made Two very equitable Propoſals on his Part, to Auſſaun Sing, either to pay him annually the Amount of his Jagheer, out of his own Treaſury, and reſume Poſſeſſion of the Lands he now holds, or receive from Auſſaun Sing annually, the Exceſs which the Lands ſhall appear to yield upon a fair Examination. From Reaſons which are unknown to me, Auſſaun Sing has rejected both theſe Propoſals. The Rajah has now formally complained to me, and demands a Deduction from the Company's Jumma to the Amount of 25,000 Rupees per Annum, at which he rates the Surplus of Auſſaun Sing's Jagheer Lands, if I longer oppoſe an Examination into the Value of the Lands in queſtion. I have therefore conſented to his entering upon the Examination, but ſhall wait for the Honour of your Commands with reſpect to any farther Steps you may think proper to direct I ſhould take in this Buſineſs.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
and very humble Servant,
F. Fowke, Reſt.

Benares,
12th July 1783.

Arzie from the Raja of Benares, received 23d July 1785.

Conformably to my Requeſt, with Governor General Mr. Haſtings's Signature, to this Purport, that in whatever Mahal there ſhould be Profit, I ſhould aſcertain it by the Reſources, and take it. I have ſpoken to Mr. Francis Fowke on the Subject of raiſing the Pergunna Seidpoor, under Baboo Auſſaun Sing, which has conſiderable Profits; and although that Gentleman has inſiſted, with the ſaid Baboo, on this Point, yet to this Time no Succeſs has been derived therefrom. I doubt not but that Gentleman will have written fully this Circumſtance to the Preſence; and I alſo, perceiving my heavy Loſſes and Difficulties, requeſt that Orders may be ſent to the ſaid Baboo, to pay an Increaſe upon the Mahal rented by him according to its extra Reſources; and if he ſhould make any Objection, let him receive from me in Caſh the Sum of 50,000 Rupees, which is allowed him from the above Pergunna for his Jagheer, and let him deliver up the Mahal to my Gomaſtahs. Should it be the Intention of the Preſence to give more to the ſaid Baboo, let an Order be ſent to Mr. Fowke from the Preſence, to allow me, as a Deduction in my Rents, the above-mentioned Profit.

A true Copy.
Edleps.

Agreed, That Mr. Fowke be directed to furniſh the Board with an atteſted Copy or Tranſlation of the Paper ſigned by the late Governor General, authorizing the Raja of Benares to inveſtigate all Lands contained in his Zemindary, and make the Landholders anſwerable to him in future for ſuch Lands as have been irregularly obtained, and more profitable than the avowed Valuation.

The Board, on receiving this Paper, and on perceiving the Merits of the Queſtion between the Raja of Benares and Auſſaun Sing, will be enabled to determine on them. If it ſhould appear on the Examination that is making into the Value of Auſſaun Sing's Jagheer, that the Increaſe of Revenue obtained from it ariſes from his own Improvement of the Lands, it would be an Hardſhip to Auſſaun Sing, and might have a bad public Effect were he taxed for that Improvement.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr. Fowke.

To Mr. Secretary Hay.

Sir,

Mr. Fowke, 4th Auguſt.

I received the Favour of your Letter of the 12th April 1785. In reſpect to Deductions mentioned in my Letter of the 4th March, I have only generally to obſerve, that the Naib claims Deductions for ſuch Sums as have been expended by the Orders of the late Governor General, the Orders of the Governor and Council, or Sums that he has been prevented receiving in conſequence of ſuch Orders, and for thoſe only. A particular Explanation of each Article of Deduction claimed by the Naib, will accompany the Account of them at the Cloſe of the Year.

Every Means that could be taken for Recovery of Babboo Duckbiddy Sing's Balance to Government, were exhauſted before his Death, but to no Purpoſe; he ſtill perſiſted in his Inability to diſcharge it. I have made every Enquiry in my Power, to aſcertain whether he died poſſeſſed of any Property that could be confiſcated; though I have hitherto met with no Succeſs, and have but little Reaſon to entertain Hopes of any, I ſhall ſtill continue the Search.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
F. Fowke, Reſt.

Benares,
4th Auguſt 1785.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Firſt Paragraph of the foregoing Letter be ſent to the Accomptant General, and that Mr. Fowke be directed not to admit any Claims to Deductions from the Naib of Benares, without the Board's Orders conſequent to his Communication of ſuch Claims.

Ordered, That Mr. Fowke be informed, that the Board truſt to the Continuance of his beſt Exertions for the Recovery of the Balance due from the late Baboo Durkbidgy Sing, and expect it.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

John Macpherſon,
R. Sloper,
John Stables,
Chs Stuart.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLVIII.

Book 586. No Page.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th March 1786.

§ (a) (" Fort William, 15th March 1786.

Secret Dept.
Wedneſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
" The Honourable John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
" Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief;
" John Stables Eſquire,
" and
" The Honourable Charles Stuart.

" Read, the following Letter from the late Reſident at Benares to the Secretary.

Mr. Fowke to the Secretary, 19th Nov. 1785.

" To Mr. Secretary Hay.

" Sir,

" I received your Letter of the 25th of November, encloſing the Subſtance of a Petition from " Babboo Jaggudeo Sing, late Naib of Benares, to the Commander in Chief, ſtating certain " Grievances and Acts of Oppreſſion which he complains of as unjuſtly exerciſed towards him, " by the preſent Managers of this Zemindary.

" In reſpect to the Firſt Paragraph, where he aſſerts his Innocence, I can make no other " Reply thoſe * this, That his Conduct was examined into by the late Governor General, and the " Reſult was, Diſmiſſion from his Office. Others might be alſo criminal, but he was the principal " Manager; all the other Officers were appointed by him, and could not be guilty without his " Connivance.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Caſe of the Duſtuck is as follows:

" When he was Naib, he took Two of the Rajah's Purgunnahs in farm, but under borrowed " Names.

" The nominal Farmers were low People, who acted as his Servants. The Farkhutty, or ge- " neral Releaſe, which he mentions, was nothing more than an Acknowledgement that his Trea- " ſury Account was juſt; that he had accounted for all Sums paid into the Rajah's Treaſury: " But a Balance ſtill remained to be paid from the Farms he held under theſe Names, which Ba- " lance the preſent Naib has demanded of him, and which he refuſes to pay.

" I am, &c.

" Benares,
19th November 1785.

(Signed)
" Fowke, Reſt.") §

Ordered, That a Copy of the Petition ſent by Babboo Jugger Deo Sing to the Commander in Chief, and recorded on the Proceedings of the 25th of October 1785, together with a Copy of the foregoing Letter from Mr. Fowke, and of that from the Secretary, to which it replies, be tranſmitted to the Reſident at Benares, and that he be directed to inveſtigate the Circumſtances of Jaggerdeo Sing's Complaint, and cauſe that Juſtice to be rendered to him, which, upon a fair Enquiry, the Merits of his Caſe ſhall appear to demand.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation.

The Board take into Conſideration the Letter written by the late Reſident at Benares to the Secretary, bearing Date the 27th September 1785, and recorded on the Proceedings of the 17th of January 1786, with its Incloſures, which are as follow:

Tranſlations of Queſtions ſubmitted to the late Governor General, by Rajah Mehipnarain Bahader, on the 21ſt October 1784, and of the Governor General's Replies to them.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1658.

Account Deductions claimed by the Rajah for Year 1192.

Read again, the Letters and Orders from the late Governor General to the late Reſident at Benares, from the 14th March 1784, to the 31ſt January 1785, tranſmitted by Mr. Fowke, and recorded in the Proceedings of the 24th Auguſt 1785.

Read, the following Statement, prepared by the Sub Accountant General, and exhibiting the Difference in the Sums claimed for Remiſſions by the Naib at Benares, for the Year 1192, when compared with thoſe allowed for 1190.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference in the Sums claimed for Remiſſions by the Naib at Benaris, for the Year 1192, when compared with thoſe allowed 1190.

	1190.	1192.
Mint	13,410 —	13,410 — –
Adaulut Phouſdarry	10,000 —	10,000 — –
Cutwallie	12,000 —	12,000 — –
Nukhaſs	1,200 —	1,200 — –
Kimma Kounah	880 —	880 — –
Tellauſy	2,000 —	2,000 — –
Auguſterry Mohaul	10 —	10 — –
Gevenjut's Molkonna	37,000 —	37,000 — –
Edub Sing's D°	8,000 —	8,000 — –
Buggut Sing's D°	11,000 —	11,000 — –
Moonſhee Jobrage Sing	1,000 —	1,000 — –
Muſtere Kerrum Ullah	1,822 13	1,822 13 –
Salt Petre from Lucknow	16,512 —	16,512 — –
Additional Remiſſions claimed by the preſent Naib, on Behalf of Rajah Myhipnarain, for Jaghires and Allowances granted by the Honble. the late Governor General.		
Stone Quarries at Chunar	——	11,028 — –
Fort Boundary	——	4,347 — –
Fakeirs of Meer Sulliman's Devegah	——	500 — –
A Jaghire granted by the Signature of the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq; to Bundoo Kawn	——	4,000 — –
A Jaghire granted by the Signature of the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq; to Saib Kawn	——	3,000 — –
An Allowance to Fuzzul Ally Kawn, and his Family, at 600 R^s per Menſem, by Order of the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq;	——	7,200 — –
To Bahader Sing, by Order of the Honble. Warren Haſtings	——	3,300 — –
A Malkannah granted to Rajah Bowal Sing, as Zemindar of Buleah, by Order of the Honble. Warren Haſtings	——	16,000 — –
An Allowance to Coſſinaut Pundit, by Order of the Honble. Warren Haſtings	——	800 — –
To Heidy Ram Bhut, Sirry Mally, Chunder Sinkour Bhat, and Govind Bhat, by Order of the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq; dated 14th March 1784, at 3 R^s per Day	——	1,080 — –
To Sewanund Saraſvutty, by Order of the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq; dated 14th March 1784	——	700 — –
An Allowance of 200 Rupees per Menſem, granted to Maulain Sud Ahmud Ullah, by the Honble. Warren Haſtings, under dated 29th June 1784	——	2,400 — –
To Meer Sud Ally, by the Honble. Warren Haſtings, under dated 12th Auguſt 1784	——	688 — –
To Touluram, by Order of the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq; dated 3d October 1784, at 8 Annas per Day	——	180 — –
To Baboo Oudow Sing at Bedzey Ghur, by the Purwannah of the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq;	——	1,500 — –
Duties taken off Grain, by Order of the Honble. the Governor General and Council for 5 Months, on examining the Accounts of the ſeveral Cuſtom Houſes in the Zemindary of Benaris, amounting to	——	39,701 4 –
Carry over	—	2,11,759 1 –

Remiſſions claimed in 1192 Brought over —	Sicca Rˢ	2,11,759	1	-
Deduct — — —		1,15,334	13	-
Benaris Sicca Rupees —		96,424	4	-
Batta 11 per Cent. —		10,606	10	8
Current Rupees —		1,07,030	14	8

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 19th January 1786.
Compared, T. Parr.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) J. Cheap,
Sub Accountant General.

The Board proceed to determine on the Deductions claimed by the Rajah for the Year 1192.

Theſe Deductions are principally claimed upon the Ground of the late Governor General's Aſſent to ſundry Requeſts made by the Rajah in the Year 1781 and 1784. His formal Aſſent to them carries the Force of a poſitive Engagement, which the late Governor General entered into, in virtue of Powers which he received from the Board, and is binding this Government, who are left without an Option to agree to them or not.

The Board do not know on what Ground a Deduction is claimed for the Stone Quarries at Chunar, nor for the Fort Boundary,
Amounting together to — — — — — — 15,375 0 0
and therefore, with this Defect of Information before them, they cannot admit it.

Ordered, That the Reſident do lay before the Board an Explanation of the Claim to Deduction on the foregoing Accounts, and tranſmit to the Board the Correſpondence between his Predeceſſor, and Colonel Ahmuty, reſpecting the Stone Quarries at Chunar.

With reſpect to the Jaghire granted to Bundoo Cawn, the Rajah can lay no Claim to it, as a Deduction from his preſent Jumma, becauſe it appears that a Jaghire to the ſame Perſon, though only for Half the Amount now claimed, was deducted with other Jagheers, &c. from the original Jumma, when the Settlement of Benares was made in 1781 (See Conſultation 3d Dec. 1781). This Deduction is therefore not admitted — — 4,000 0 0

Until the late Governor General's Order for the Sunnud to Saib Cawn, for the Allowance to Fuzzul Ally Cawn and his Family, and for the Allowance to Bahadar Sing, can be produced, theſe Deductions cannot be admitted; they amount together to — — — — — — 13,500 0 0

The ſame Obſervation applies to the Malkanna granted to Raja Bowaul Sing 16,000 0 0

Alſo, to the Allowance to Coſſinaut Pundit, to Sewannud Sevaſvetty, and to Babboo Oudow Sing, amounting together to — — — 3,000 0 0

51,875 0 0

As the late Reſident has included the Sum of Rupees 16,512, which was but a temporary Deduction allowed for the Salt Petre, but paſſed from the Nabob Vizier's Dominions, through the Diſtrict of Benares, Duty-free, the Board conceive that it ſhould be proved, in how far the ſame Cauſe afforded the Plea for the ſame Claim in 1784/5, as in 1783/4; and until that Proof is afforded, the Deduction cannot be admitted — — — — 16,512 0 0

Total of Deductions not admitted — 68,387 0 0

With reſpect to the Sum of Rupees 39,701. 4. claimed for Duties taken off from Grain for Five Months, in conſequence of Orders from Government and the late Governor General, it appears that Rupees 11,661. 1. have been already deducted by the late Reſident from what the Rajah expected would be remitted on this Account. The Board cannot now contend againſt the Principle on which it is required, and as the Extent of the Claim appears to have been inveſtigated by the late Reſident, who has reported that the Sum of Rupees 39,701. 4. was actually loſt to the Rajah's Revenue, it muſt of Courſe be acquieſced in by the Board.

The Balance due from the Rajah on Account of the 12th Kiſt for Bhadun 1191 or 1783/4 is ſtated by the Sub Accountant General as amounting to Benares Sicca Rupees 4,30,000. Mr. Benn has explained the Cauſe of this Balance, but ſuggeſted that the Rajah has a Claim to the ſame Remiſſions, on Account of the Year 1191, as were granted in 1190. The Board are obliged to admit the Juſtice, ſince it is authoriſed by the late Governor General's Agreement with the Rajah in 1781; it is therefore allowed. This Deduction, amounting to Rupees 1,15,334. 13. 1. and taken from ths Balance ſtated by the Sub Accountant General, of Rupees 4,30,000, the Sum of 3,14,665. 2. 1. remains due of the Benares Revenue for the Year 1191. Mr. Benn conſiders this Balance as doubtful of Recovery, but not unobtainable.

Ordered, That the Reſident at Benares be directed to uſe his beſt Endeavours for realizing this Debt from the Zemindary, but without riſking the regular Payment of the eſtabliſhed Kiſts of the preſent Year, or affording Cauſe for oppreſſive Exactions from the Renters or Ryots.

The Sub Acccountant General, in his Statement of the 25th of January, of the Balance of Revenue due from Benares, makes the Sum of R^s 540,000 due for the Kiſts for Cawtick and Aughun in the preſent Year; theſe however have been ſince received, together with the Kiſt for Poos, ſo that the Benares Revenue is paid up to the 10th of January laſt.

The Balance of Revenue now due from the Zemindary of Benares is as follows:

Balance of 1191, doubtful of Recovery, but not unobtainable —	3,14,665	2	1
Amount Deductions not yet allowed to the Rajah — — —	68,387	0	0
Kiſt for Maug, due about the 10th of Febuary — — —	4,12,000	0	0
	7,95,052	2	1

No mention is made of the Kiſt for Pehaugun, becauſe it can hardly be ſuppoſed to be yet actually due, and certainly is not a Balance.

Ordered, That a Copy of theſe Proceedings reſpecting the Benares Balances be ſent to the Reſident at Benares, for his Information and Guidance.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation,)
John Macpherſon.
Chas Stuart.

APPENDIX, N° CCLIX.

Book 579. Page 581.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d May 1786.

Fort William, the 22d May 1786.

Secret Dep. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief;
John Stables Eſquire,
and
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

To the Honble. John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Par. 1ſt. I have the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Commands, under Date the 15th ultimo, containing an Abſtract from the Proceedings of your Honble. Board, and the various other Encloſures.

2nd. It is impoſſible for me to expreſs how much I have been relieved thereby, from the clear and explicit Directions laid down for my Guidance, and the Gratification I have in the Proſpect of not only ſpeedily negociating the Liquidation of the remaining old Balance to be recovered, of 3,14,655. 2. 1. but in future an equally certain Proſpect of realizing monthly the Kiſts of Rajah Myhipnarain's Jumma; and I have the Pleaſure to inform the Board, that the Kiſt for Maug, ſtated in the Balance due from Rajah, amounting to 4,12,000 R^s is already liquidated, and my Treaſury Account has only been * differed from that Month on Account of my being in daily Expectation of the Board's further Commands, to enable me to regulate the Charges of the ſaid Account in Conformity thereto, or to my Addreſs of the 21ſt ultimo.

* Sic in Orig.

In regard to the remaining Sum of 68,387 Rupees, I have called for the original Sunnuds of the late Governor General, upon which this Claim of Deduction is founded, and until I am enabled, in conſequence, to furniſh the Honble. Board with atteſted Copies thereof, together with explanatory Obſervations upon each Article, I muſt crave their Indulgence to be ſilent.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation and Letter, beginning at Page 582.

§ (" (*a*) Par. 4. In regard to the Arzee of Baboo Jugger Do-Sing, that Juſtice which he claimed
" was rendered upon my Arrival, by the Removal of the Peons until ſuch Time as perſonal In-
" veſtigation might juſtify the Act under me, and from the Proceedings of my Enquiry of Yeſter-
" day, I have Reaſon to think that he will be found anſwerable for the Balance ſtated againſt him
" for the Two Purgunnah's which he under-farmed in the Names of Two low Perſons without
* Sic in Orig. " Surety, whilſt he himſelf was the aſentiable* Naib, and which, as promptedly † ſtated by my
† Sic in Orig. " Predeceſſors to the Honble. Board, under Date the 19th November 1785, reſts the Reſponſibility
‡ Sic in Orig. " and Deficiency upon him, and conſequently ‡ will not only be releaſed from, ‖ to enable me to
‖ Sic in Orig. " act from my own Conviction.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Ja' Grant, Reſt.") §

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
John Macpherſon,
R. Sloper,
J. Stables,
Cha. Stuart.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLX.

Book 47. Page 501.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th May 1784.

Fort William, 20th May 1784.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Edward Wheler;
John Macpherſon,
and
John Stables, Eſquires.

Governor General abſent, on a Viſit to the Nabob Vizier.

The following Minute having been delivered by Mr. Wheler, and Mr. Wheler not being yet ſufficiently recovered from his Indiſpoſition to attend the Board in the Council Chamber, the Members are met in his Houſe to conſider the Minute which he has laid before them.

May 19—84.

Mr. Wheler's Minute.

Mr. Wheler.—As the Letters received by the Board from the Governor General ſince I have been prevented by Illneſs from attending the Meetings of it, comprehend ſeveral Subjects of great Importance, and, in my Opinion, ſuch as require our immediate Deciſion and Reply, I have deſired the Secretary to attend me with them to receive my Sentiments on ſuch Points as appeared to me moſt particularly deſerving of my Attention, that Buſineſs of ſuch Conſequence may not be delayed till I am ſufficiently recovered to aſſiſt you perſonally in your Deliberations.

His Letter of the 2d April giving a Deſcription of the preſent State of the Zemindarry of Benares, contains Matter of a very important as well as diſagreeable Nature. Thoſe Diſtricts are repreſented by the Governor General, not only to have ſuffered in an extreme Degree from the Drought of laſt Seaſon, but he adds, that this natural Calamity has been rendered more grievous, and more dreadful in its Effects, by the Miſmanagement and Oppreſſions of the preſent Naib. The Governor General points out alſo, in this Letter, many Defects in the Plan of Government eſtabliſhed for the Regulation of that Country, and recommends a new Syſtem of official Controul; adding, that if " We think it proper to entruſt him with Powers for this Purpoſe, he will chearfully undertake the Reformation of the Country, and will be anſwerable for its Effects."

I regret that the Governor General has not communicated to us the Plan by which he intended to accompliſh the Reformation of the Zemindary of Benares, becauſe the Subject would have been then completely before us, and our Reſolutions on it might have been as inſtant as he wiſhed; and I now propoſe, that the Governor General ſhould be requeſted to lay before us the Whole of his intended Plan in reſpect to Benares, on receiving which we ſhall determine finally on his Letter; and if he ſhall conceive, that bad Conſequences to the Company, or a Failure of Revenue, might enſue from this Delay in our Reſolution, that we give our Sanction to the Governor General for the Diſmiſſion of the preſent Naib, and for the Appointment of any Perſon, who is at preſent an Inhabitant of the Country of Benares, whoſe Qualifications are ſuited to the

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1658.

Charge, who is known and reſpected by the People, and whoſe Truſt ſhall be excluſively confined to the Management of the Zemindary, to ſucceed to the Office now held by Jugger Deo Sing.

(Dated at the End of the Minute)
May 19, 1784.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 510.

Read again the Governor General's Letter, dated the 2d April, and entered in Conſultation the 20th April, in reſpect to the Zemindary of Benares.

Read again Mr. Wheler's Propoſition on the foregoing Subject, viz. 'That the Governor General be requeſted to lay before us the Whole of his intended Plan in reſpect to Benares, on receiving which we ſhall determine finally on his Letter; and if he ſhall conceive that bad Conſequences to the Company, or a Failure of Revenue might enſue, from this Delay in our Reſoſolution, that we give our Sanction to the Governor General for the Diſmiſſion of the preſent Naib, and for the Appointment of any Perſon, who is at preſent an Inhabitant of the Country of Benares, whoſe Qualifications are ſuited to the Charge, who is known and reſpected by the People, and whoſe Truſt ſhall be excluſively confined to the Management of the Zemindarry, to ſucceed to the Office now held by Jugger Deo Sing.'

§ ("(a) Reſolved by the Majority of the Board, That the following Letter be written to the Honourable the Governor General. Governor General.

"Honble. Sir,

"We have been honoured with your Letter of the 2d of laſt Month in reſpect to the Zemindarry of Benares, and have taken it into our moſt ſerious Conſideration. We have already had the Honour to adviſe you that this was protracted until there ſhould be a full Meeting of the Board, and we hope that no ill Conſequence can have ariſen from the Delay.

"We ſhall be happy to be made acquainted with your intended Plan for the Reformation of the Country, and make no Doubt that you will keep in View the particular Circumſtances, in which this Government is ſituated with reſpect to Benares. We wiſh as much as poſſible to avoid frequent Changes in the Adminiſtration of the Collections, from the Conſequences which ſuch Changes muſt inevitably produce. We ſhall readily adopt any Checks which you may think likely to be effectual for ſecuring the Happineſs of the People, and equal Collection and regular Payment of the Revenue, without enroaching upon the Rights which have been eſtabliſhed to the Rajah, by the Agreement which you made with him in 1781.

"We are much concerned at theſe Appearances of Oppreſſion which you obſerved in your Progreſs through the Zemindary, and if it may be in the Power of this Government to apply a ſufficient and permanent Remedy.

"We have the Honour.") §

Fort William,
Secᵗ Depᵗ, 20th May 1784.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

APPENDIX, N° CCLXI.

Book 47. Page 631.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th June 1784.

Fort William, 8th June 1784.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Edward Wheler Eſquire;
John Macpherſon,
and
John Stables, Eſquires.
The Governor General abſent on a Viſit to the Nabob Vizier.

§ ("(b) Read the following Letter from the Honble. the Governor General.

"Gentlemen,

"In a very long Letter, dated 2d April, I repreſented to you the diſtreſſed State of the Province of Benares, and the Miſconduct of the Naib, and the Neceſſity of applying ſome early Meaſures to prevent what I apprehended would be the Conſequence of his Continuance, and

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1659.

(b) Vide ſupra, Ibid.

" the Want of a due Syſtem of Controul. I have not yet been favoured with your Anſwer, and " ſuſpect that my Diſappointment in this Inſtance may have ariſen from your Diſapproval of the " Offer which I made of my Services for the Eſtabliſhment of a Syſtem for the Adminiſtration " of that Province, and perhaps an Unwillingneſs to give my Propoſal a direct and unpleaſant " Refuſal.

" To me perſonally, provided an adequate Syſtem is eſtabliſhed, it is of little Conſequence through " whom it is effected.—But to our Employers, and to the Inhabitants of an extenſive Territory " under our Government, it is of great Conſequence that ſome better Syſtem ſhould be eſtabliſhed; and in this the Credit of our Adminiſtration in general is deeply concerned. Independent of the Motives which we muſt poſſeſs in common, for my own Part, I have had " the ſenſible Mortification of being an Eye Witneſs of Evils which I could not redreſs, and I " have ſeen the Hopes of a ſuffering People raiſed by the Approach of the ſuperior Member of " your Adminiſtration, whilſt I felt that, inſtead of being able to afford them Relief, I could only " ſend them away with Diſappointment.

" It is my Duty to repreſent to you again, that ſome Changes ought to be made, and ſpeedily; " that the preſent Naib muſt be removed, and a Syſtem of ſome Controul placed over whomever it may be determined to ſubſtitute in his Stead, or ſome entire new Mode of Superintendence eſtabliſhed; or that the Loſs of the Revenue and Diſaffection of the People will be " the infallible Conſequence of the preſent Adminiſtration being ſuffered to remain.

" If you ſhall think it improper, for whatever Reaſon, to confide this temporary Charge to me, " I muſt ſtill recommend and entreat that you will take the Subject into your Conſideration, and " apply ſuch Meaſures as your Judgment may ſuggeſt, for the Security of the Dominion and " Revenue of the Province. I am ſorry that the Temper and Current of the Times compel me " to obviate a Concluſion which might be made one Ground of Objection, by declaring that I " have not the moſt diſtant Idea of removing Mr. Fouke, of diminiſhing his Influence, or of " rendering his Situation leſs eligible, by any Place which I may have in Contemplation. If I " have furniſhed an Argument againſt my own Propoſal, by not deſcribing the minute Detail of " it, I muſt beg Leave to obſerve, that much of this muſt be formed on the Inſtant of Execution, " and will depend on the Circumſtances ariſing out of it; and that until I have ſome Encouragement to expect that the general Plan, ſo far as I have determined it in my own Breaſt, will be " adopted, I do not know that I have a Right to commit deſerving Men, who may be either " named, or too plainly indicated by it, to the Effects of private Vengeance from thoſe whoſe Intereſts would be affected by the projected Change, in caſe it ſhould not take place.

" Lucnow, " I have the Honour, &c.
23d May 1784. (Signed) Warren Haſtings.") §

Agreed, That the Subject of the foregoing Letter do lie for Conſideration, until the Board ſhall receive the Governor General's Reply to the Letter addreſſed to him on the 20th of laſt Month.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
John Machpherſon,
John Stables.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXII.

Book 47. Page 1018.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 30th June 1784.

Fort William, the 30th of June 1784.

Secret Dept.
Wedneſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Edward Wheler Eſquire.
John McPherſon, and John Stables, } Eſquires.
The Governor General abſent on a Viſit to the Nabob Vizier.

Read, another Letter, as follows, from the Honble. the Governor General.

Gentlemen, Lucnow, 13th June 1784.

In One of the Letters which I had the Honour to receive from you, both dated the 20th ult., you are pleaſed to write in Reply to mine of the 2d, concerning the Zemidarry of Benares, that ' you ſhall be happy to be made acquainted with my intended Plan for the Reformation of the ' Country;' and that ' you ſhall readily adopt any Checks which I may think likely to be effectual

‘ for ſecuring the Happineſs of the People, and the equal Collection and regular Payment of the ‘ Revenue, without encroaching upon the Rights which have been eſtabliſhed to the Rajah, by the ‘ Agreement which I made with him in 1781.’

I have already obſerved to you, that it was impoſſible for me to form a Plan ſo complete and abſolute, but that it would neceſſarily require ſome Alteration at the Time of its Execution; and I alſo aſſigned ſuch Reaſons as, I doubt not, will have ſatisfied you of the Propriety of my reſerving the Communication of the Plan, which I might have to recommend, till I had the Encouragement of ſome Aſſurance from you, that it would be favourably received. I conceive that the laſt recited Paragraph of your Letter conveys to me ſuch an Aſſurance, and, upon the Strength of it, I now write, as I ſhould have written upon the inſtant Receipt of it, if I could have found Leiſure for it, to offer to you the Plan which you require, and I requeſt that you will not aſcribe it to Impatience that I urge your ſpeedy Anſwer to it, for the Reaſons which I have already ſtated, and my own ſpecial Uſe in the Allotment of the Time of my Return.

I believe you will find the Plan ſtrictly conformable to the Engagements under which the Zemindarry is held by the preſent Rajah. If more is meant by the relative Situation of your Government to Benares, perhaps you may allude to the Diſtance at which the Management of the Province, in Detail, has been hitherto kept from the Knowledge of the Board, which, ſatisfied with receiving the Amount of its ſtipulated Rent, has ſeldom thought proper to interfere in its internal Adminiſtration. In this Conſtruction alſo I have endeavoured to conform to your Inſtructions, the Checks which I have prepared being not ſo much intended for the Security of the Company's Rent, as the faithful Adminiſtration of the Charge held by the Repreſentative of the Rajah, to whom we owe that Attention, while we preclude him from the direct Management, and authorize an intermediate Agency for his Behalf. Whenever he ſhall be qualified to execute that Charge for himſelf, and fulfills his Engagement with the Company, I preſume that the Board will leave him in the entire and uncontrolled * Management; but this Privilege cannot extend of Right to thoſe appointed under him by any other Authority than his own.

* Sic in Orig.

I beg Leave to remind you, Gentlemen, that One of the Evils which I enumerated as reſulting from the preſent Adminiſtration of the Province was, that the Rights of the Rajah of Benares, and of Courſe the Faith of our Government, which was pledged for their Obſervance, had been utterly diſregarded. You will therefore readily be aſſured, that I ſhall not ‘ encroach,’ or propoſe any Thing which will have ſuch a Tendency, ‘ on the Rights which have been eſtabliſhed to him by ‘ the Agreement made with him in 1781.’

I now ſubmit the Plan to your Conſideration. It is this—

1ſt, That the Rajah be appointed, and declared the Principal in all official Acts of the Zemidarry; that he ſhall ſit as often as he ſhall chuſe it in the Chuchery; that, on ſuch Occaſions, all Accounts and Reports and other official Buſineſs ſhall receive his Inſpection, and his Name, Seal, and Signature ſhall be uſed for the Authentication of all Orders and Inſtruments, to which, by the Cuſtom of his Predeceſſors, they were uſed to be affixed. But he is neither to conduct the Buſineſs himſelf, nor interfere in it further than may be neceſſary for his Inſtruction; nor refuſe or delay his Authentication of ſuch Papers as ſhall be preſented to him.

2dly, That Bauboo Ajaib Sing, the Brother of Ranny Gulaub Cover, the Widow of Rajah Bulwand Sing, be appointed the Naib or Deputy of the Rajah, with the entire Management and Adminiſtration of the Zemidarry, and his Approbation in the official Term Munzoor, ſhall be added to all Inſtruments to which the Rajah's Signature is affixed.

3dly, That Allee Ibrahim Cawn be appointed Aumeen or Inſpector, to aſſiſt the Naib with his Advice reſpecting the Formation of the Settlement, the new Appointment of Aumils or Officers of the Collections, and other important Meaſures relative to the Zemidarry, which the Naib ſhall duly report to him for that Purpoſe, and ſhall tranſmit to the Naib the Complaints which ſhall be referred to him by the Canongos in the Manner ſpecified in the following Article. In all the Inſtances promiſed, the Aumeen is only to adviſe, but is not to command. The Deciſion is ſolely to reſt with the Naib, who, in the Caſes of Complaints, ſhall cauſe an Enquiry to be made into them by one Perſon, appointed by himſelf, on the Part of the Rajah, and another by the Aumeen. The Judgement to reſt, as has been before provided, with the Naib only.

4thly, That the Canongos of every Pergunnah and other Diviſion, where by old Cuſtom they have been ſtationed, ſhall have full Charge of their Offices, that they ſhall have Acceſs to all Moſuſſul Papers, and take and keep Copies of them; that they ſhall receive and repreſent Complaints from the Reiats, and if they ſhall be ill founded, they ſhall endeavour to pacify the Reiats, and diſſuade them from aſſembling and complaining on frivolous Occaſions; but if they ſhall appear well founded, they ſhall refer them to the Aumils, and in caſe of the Aumils Neglect or Inattention, they ſhall tranſmit the ſame to the Aumeen, who ſhall refer them for Enquiry as above to the Naib. The Canongos ſhall ſend abſtract Accounts to the Aumeen, who ſhall cauſe them to be regiſtered, and keep them as Accounts of perpetual Record.

5thly, That Mr. Fowke ſhall receive from the Rajah and his Naib the Monthly Payments of the Company's Revenue in Mutchlidar Rupees, and give Receipts for each.—The Rajah and his Naib ſhall report to him the Names of ſuch Aumils as they ſhall have choſen for the Management of the Diſtricts, the Plan formed for the Settlement of the Revenue, and all other Buſineſs of Conſequence relative to the Zemidarry: But the Aumils ſhall receive their Appointment and Inveſtiture only from the Rajah and the Naib. If any Complaints ſhall be made to Mr. Fowke, he ſhall refer them to the Naib, and they ſhall be enquired into and decided in the Manner mentioned in the Third Article. When Parties of Sepoys ſhall be wanted for any Occaſion, the Rajah and his Deputy ſhall make Application to Mr. Fowke, in Writing, with the Forms above preſcribed in the Firſt and Second Article, and Mr. Fowke, if he approves of the ſame, ſhall accordingly apply to the Officer commanding either at Chunargur or Buxar, ſpecifying the Services required; and in like Manner Applications ſhall be made by the Rajah and his Naib to Mr. Fowke, for the Recal of ſuch Parties; and for theſe Purpoſes the Commanding Officers of Chunargur and Buxar ſhall be ordered to conform literally to his Requiſitions in the firſt Inſtance, but, in emergent Caſes, the Officers commanding detached Parties ſhall receive their Inſtructions from Mr. Fowke, and Mr. Fowke ſhall enter in a Book, in the Order of their Dates, and all * ſuch Applications made to him, and all official Acts done by him in Conſequence, and ſhall tranſmit the ſame every Three Months to the Board.

* Sic in Orig.

6thly, That the Rajah and his Naib ſhall eſtabliſh a Cuchery or Office of Treaſury for the Amdanny or current Receipts of Revenue, and Mr. Fowke and the Aumeen ſhall appoint a Muttaſuddee jointly, or one on the Part of each, who ſhall ſit in the ſaid Cuchery, and keep a ſeparate Copy or Copies of the Accounts of the daily Receipts and Diſburſements.

7thly, That after Payment of the ſtipulated Kiſts or Monthly Sums due to the Company, according to the fixed Agreement with the Rajah, and neceſſary Proviſion made for the Allowances of Officers and current Expences of the Collections, the Surplus, ſhall be appropriated to the private Expences of the Rajah, and as a Fund for the extraordinary Expences of the Zemidarry, ſuch as Tuccary, the Repairs of Forts and Pools, and Dikes and Bridges, and other emergent Occaſions.

I beg Leave to obviate an Objection which may occur in the firſt View of this Plan, namely, that the Power given to the Aumeen is in Effect none, ſince he can only inſpect and adviſe without Deciſion, or even an Authority to ſuſpend the Execution of any Meaſures which he may diſapprove; and his Office may appear to approach too near to that aſſigned to the Reſident, ſo as to be at beſt uſeleſs, and liable to many of the ill Conſequences which attend a Diverſity of Opinion. In Truth, I do not propoſe this as a permanent Arrangement. The Time will not admit of it. The Conſtitution of the ſuperior State is yet undetermined. I will be anſwerable for the Effect of it as a temporary Expedient; for ſuch is the Opinion entertained of the Wiſdom and Integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, that the Naib will reſpect his Opinions, and will at leaſt fear to commit any groſs Neglect or Miſdemeanor with ſuch an Eye conſtantly regarding him. The preſent Naib has no Check, and dares to preſume upon it even with Expreſſions of Defiance. The Authority given to the Reſident will add to the Influence of the Aumeen, while they are on Terms of mutual Confidence. It is dangerous to commend Mr. Fowke, for his Friends, I am ſure not with his Conſent, have moſt ungenerouſly taken the Advantage of former Teſtimonies which I have given in his Favour, to reproach me with them. This ſhall not induce me to withhold the Acknowledgement of his real Merits on an Occaſion connected with them. I believe him to poſſeſs much Gentleneſs of Manners, and a well cultivated Underſtanding, and therefore well ſuited to bear his Part in a Charge aſſigned him, with ſuch an Aſſiſtant as Ally Ibrahim Cawn.

I hope that neither the preſent nor any future Adminiſtration will think of committing the inferior Detail to the Controul of a Britiſh Subject. We have already too many Engliſh Collectors in our own Dewanny Diſtricts. To eſtabliſh them in this, would be to ſubvert the Rights of the Family, to injure the Revenues, and looſen the Attachment of the Reiats, which it will be ever good Policy to conciliate.

With reſpect to the Character of Ajaib Sing, the intended Naib, he is generally reſpected, and reputed to be well qualified for the Office. He is the Choice of the Rajah and the old Ranny; and in a Charge of ſuch a Kind, I preſume that you will allow them a Right of Choice, if the Object of it is in other Reſpects unexceptionable; for if the Rajah himſelf was capable of the Management, we could not, with any Shew of Juſtice, tranſfer it to any other from him.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedᵗ and moſt humble Servᵗ
(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 30th of June 1784, beginning at Page 1029.

§ (" (a) Mr. Wheeler begs Leave to put the following Queſtion to the Members of the Board:

" Shall the Plan ſubmitted to us by the Governor General, for the Collection of the Revenues of " the Zemindary of Benares, receive the Sanction of this Government?

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1660.

Mr. Stables's Opinion.

"Mr. Stables.—I do not wiſh to make any Alteration, for the preſent, in the Management of the Zemindary of Benares, the Kiſts having been regularly paid up by the preſent Naib, as we are informed by the Reſident's Letter of the 27th ulto. and no Complaint having been made by the Reſident againſt the Conduct of that Naib.

Mr. Macpherſon's Opinion.

"Mr. Macpherſon.—The preſent Rajah of Benares poſſeſſes, I imagine, a Power from his Sunnud to appoint or diſmiſs his own Naib; but the Rajah is acknowledged, or ſuppoſed to be, incapable of exerciſing a proper Judgement in ſuch Caſes. The preſent Naib was confirmed by this Government in December 1782; and, except in the Appearances of Oppreſſion which the Governor General ſaw on his Route through Benares, and the Complaints then made to him by the Natives, the Members of the Board are uninformed in regard to the Mal-adminiſtration of that Naib. He appears to have paid up the Rajah's Kiſts regularly, nor has the Reſident made any Complaints againſt him.

"The Regulations propoſed by the Governor General are ſtated to be an Expedient, and he pledges his own Reſponſibility for the Succeſs of the Arrangement: In Conſideration of theſe Aſſurances on the Part of the Governor General, and as it appears from his Letter that Ajaib Sing is the Choice of the Rajah and Ranee, I ſhall agree to his Appointment, with the Checks which the Governor General propoſes; I mean thoſe of Canongos and Aumeen, which promiſe a Security to the Reiat. There appears to me an Objection to that Part of the Governor General's firſt Propoſition, which declares, 'That the Rajah ſhall not refuſe or delay his Authentication of ſuch Papers, &c. or Orders as ſhall be preſented to him by the Naib.' The Influence of ſuch a Regulation might be underſtood, but the Regulation itſelf ſhould not be publickly declared or enforced by our Government. I imagine the Naib will always have ſufficient Influence to obtain theſe Sanctions from the Rajah, and the Conſideration, that this Power reſts ultimately in the Rajah, though he may have little Capacity, may be neceſſary for his Protection and Conſequence.

Mr. Wheler's Opinion.

"Mr. Wheeler.—In my Minute of the 19th of laſt Month, recorded on our Proceedings of the 20th, I delivered my Opinion on the Reply, which I thought proper to be given to the Governor General's Letter of the 2d April, in reſpect to the Condition of the Zemindary of Benares, 'I regretted that the Governor General had not communicated to us the Plan by which he intended to accompliſh the Reformation of the Country, becauſe the Subject would have been then completely before us, and our Reſolutions on it might have been as inſtant as he wiſhed, and I propoſed that the Governor * Governor General ſhould be requeſted to lay before us the whole of his intended Plan, on receiving which we ſhould determine finally on his Letter; and if he ſhould conceive that bad Conſequences to the Company, or a Failure of Revenue might enſue from this Delay in our Reſolution, that we ſhould give our Sanction to the Governor General for the Diſmiſſion of the preſent Naib, and for the Appointment of any Perſon who is an Inhabitant of the Country of Benares, whoſe Qualifications are ſuied to the Charge, who is known and reſpected by the People, and whoſe Truſt ſhall be excluſively confined to the Management of the Zemindary, to ſucceed to the Office now held by the Jugger Deo Sing.'

* Sic in Orig.

"In the Letter addreſſed by the Board to the Governor General on the 20th of laſt Month, they expreſſed themſelves as follows:

"'We ſhall be happy to be made acquainted with your intended Plan for the Reformation of the Country, and make no doubt that you will keep in view the particular Circumſtances in which this Government is ſituated in reſpect to Benares; we wiſh as much as poſſible to avoid frequent Changes in the Adminiſtration of the Collections, from the Conſequences which ſuch Changes muſt inevitably produce; we ſhall readily adopt any Checks which you may think likely to be effectual for ſecuring the Happineſs of the People, and the equal Collection and regular Payment of the Revenue, without encroaching upon the Rights which have been eſtabliſhed to the Rajah by the Agreement which you made with him in 1781.

"'We are much concerned at thoſe Appearances of Oppreſſion, which you obſerved in your Progreſs through the Zemindarry; and wiſh it may be in the Power of this Government to apply a ſufficient and permanent Remedy.'

"The Governor General has now ſubmitted his Plan to our Conſideration; and deſires our early Deciſion on it. The Rajah is repreſented as incapable of the Management of the Zemindarry; and the Governor juſtly obſerves, that if he were otherwiſe, we could not, with any Shew of Juſtice, transfer the Management of it from him to any other Perſon. His Incapacity has been long a Subject of our Belief; and it was alſo known to us, that the Rauge was beſtowed on Bauboo Mihipnarain in the Year 1781, merely becauſe he was the next lineal Heir to it. I conſider him in the Light of a Minor Zemindar, who has the nominal Charge of a Country by Right of Inheritance; but, as he is not able to manage it, a Dewan or Naib is appointed to manage it for him. The Office of Naib of Benares, was given by the Governor General, in the Year 1781, to Doorbejay Sing, the Father of Rajah Mehipnarain: Doorbejay Sing behaved ill, and was guilty of Oppreſſions; and was therefore removed from the Niabut at the End of 1782. He was ſucceeded by Jagger Deo Sing, but this Man is alſo repreſented to us by the Governor General as oppreſſive; and the Governor General propoſes his Removal from his Office. It is true, that he has diſcharged the Rajah's Kiſts with

" Regularity; but if the People grieve under his Management, and if the Country is deſolated, " no Time ſhould be loſt in removing him; and with him, if poſſible, the Evils that are com- " plained of. And this Opinion I deliver at the ſame Time, that I coincide entirely in that of " the Board, that we ought to avoid, as much as poſſible, frequent Changes in the Adminiſtra- " tion of Revenue Collections: yet I would not, on this Principle, perſiſt in allowing the Conti- " nuance of an Evil reported to us by the firſt Authority, when it is thought ſuch an Evil may be " ſtopped, becauſe ſuch Allowance muſt ultimately tend to the Ruin of the Country; and in " the preſent Inſtance, of a Country which has, until lately, been eſteemed above every other in " India for its Fertility.

" The Governor General's Plan propoſes Checks, which he informs us are ' not ſo much in- " tended for the Security of the Company's Rent, as the faithful Adminiſtration of the Charge " held by the Repreſentative of the Rajah, to whom we owe that Attention, while we preclude " him from the direct Management and authorize an intermediate Agency * for in his Behalf;' " but I ſuppoſe that the Company's Rent cannot be prejudiced by the Plan, ſince the Governor " does propoſe a Diminution of it; and there is nothing in the Spirit of the Plan, which I conceive " will have that Tendency. It is propoſed as a temporary Expedient, and the Governor declares, " that he will be anſwerable for the Effect of it as ſuch. He has the greateſt Reliance on the Wiſ- " dom and Integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn: he acquaints us, that the ſame Opinion is univer- " ſally entertained of him. Ajaib Sing, the Perſon recommended to be the Naib in the room of " Jaggerdeo Sing, is repreſented to us by the Governor General to be generally reſpected; and re- " puted to be well qualified for the Office. We are informed that he is the Raney's Brother, and " that he is her Choice, and the Choice of the Rajah. The Allotment to † of the Canongos, " of the full Charge of their Offices, ſeems to be very proper, and well calculated for the Happi- " neſs of the People.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

" I acquieſce therefore in the Plan, leaving the Reſponſibility of its Effect as a temporary Expe- " dient with the Governor General; but I agree with Mr. Macpherſon to an Exception of that Part " of the Plan which propoſes that the ' Rajah ſhall not refuſe or delay his Authentication of ſuch " Papers as ſhall be preſented to him.' It may be ſuppoſed that this will never happen, but we " ought not to preſcribe what may bear even the Construction of an Injury to the Rajah's " Rights.

(Signed) " Edwd Wheler.

Reſolution of the Board.

" Reſolved, That the Governor General be authoriſed to carry into Execution the Plan ſub- " mitted to us in his Letter of the 13th inſtant, the Governor being reſponſible for its Effect as a " temporary Expedient, and an Exception being made to that Part of the Firſt Article of it, which " propoſes that the Rajah ſhall not refuſe or delay his Authentication of ſuch Papers as ſhall be " preſented to him.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" John Macpherſon,
" John Stables.") §

APPENDIX, No CCLXIII.

Book 67. Page 844.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 23d November 1784.

§

(*a*) (" Fort William, 23d November 1784.

Secret Dep. Tueſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
John Macpherſon, and John Stables, } Eſquires.

" Read, the following Letter and Encloſures from the Governor General.

Governor General.

" Gentlemen,

" Some Weeks before my Departure from Lucknow, I iſſued Orders to Mr. Fowke, Ally " Ibrahim Cawn, and Rajah Meyhipnaram, and Baboo Ajaib Sing, to carry into Execution the " Plan which I had formed with your Approbation for the Adminiſtration of the Government and " Revenues of this Province; on my Arrival therefore at this Place on the 12th of September, I

" found

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1662.

“ found that the new Arrangements had already taken Effect, that a conſiderable Progreſs had been made in forming the Moſuſſil Settlement, and conſequently that there remained little for me to do, except to receive the Rajah's Kiſtbundee, to confirm by the Sanction of my Authority the Meaſures already adopted, and to give Solidity to the Syſtem of Adminiſtration newly eſtabliſhed, by habituating the Members of it, under my own Inſpection, to the Exerciſe of the Duties of their reſpective Stations; but as the political Negociations impending at Agrah, and the recent Arrangements in the Province of Oude, ſeemed to require my Preſence in this Part of the Country for ſome Time longer, I was deſirous of employing the intermediate Period in examining more minutely the State of this Province, and enquiring into the Cauſes, which, independant of the Oppreſſion of its late Ruler, had tended to promote either its Proſperity or Declenſion, and in Proportion as I ſhould diſcern Circumſtances, having one or other of thoſe Tendencies, it was my Intention to have taken Meaſures for improving or obviating them.

“ In the Midſt of theſe Purſuits, the melancholy Intelligence, which I Yeſterday received from Calcutta, impoſes upon me a Neceſſity ſuperior to every other Conſideration of immediately returning to my Place at the Board, and I am obliged to bring my Proceedings here to an abrupt Concluſion.

“ I have the Honour to lay before you a Tranſlation of the Kiſtbundee, which was this Day executed by Rajah Meyhipnaram, for the Amount of his annual Tribute to the Company for the preſent Fuſſullee Year 1192. It correſponds with thoſe of former Years in reſpect to the Sum Total; but differs in the Proportions of Kiſts ſtipulated for each Month. In the Kiſtbundee, which was ſettled with me by the Rajah in 1781, a very heavy Payment was reſerved for the latter Months. This was an Indulgence which the Rajah preſſingly ſolicited for that Year; and it was neceſſary, at that particular Time, when the Country was juſt emerged from a State of univerſal Rebellion, and when the Credit and Authority of the new Government were ſtill imperfectly eſtabliſhed, although the Seaſon for collecting the Revenues was far advanced. But it was not underſtood, either by the Rajah or myſelf, that it ſhould be extended, as it has been, to ſubſequent Years. Every one converſant in the Collection of the Revenues, knows, that the monthly Kiſts of the Riots or Cultivators muſt be regulated by the Reſources or the Produce of the Harveſts, and the Aggregate of their Kiſts muſt be the Rule for the proportioning out the Demand in the different Stages of Collection, from the Riots up to the Government. If the Demand anticipates in any great Degree the Reſources, the Renter muſt either fail in his Payments, or have Recourſe to Methods of raiſing Money, that will terminate in the Ruin of himſelf and his Country. In the ſame Manner, if the Demand follows at too great a Diſtance, the Reſources will probably be diſſipated, or the Difficulty of collecting them encreaſed. On theſe Principles I was induced to propoſe an Alteration to the Rajah, which I have the Pleaſure to inform you he readily agreed to; and the preſent Kiſtbundee is accordingly drawn out on an Inſpection of his own Settlement with the Moſuſſul Aumils and Farmers.”)

§ The Rajah has preſented to me a Paper of Requeſts, a Tranſlation of which, and of my Anſwers, is incloſed with this Addreſs: You will obſerve that theſe Anſwers are drawn out in Terms which, without conveying any new Rights to the Rajah, will confirm to him the more ſecure Enjoyment of thoſe he already poſſeſſes.

The Ranee has requeſted, that her Grandſon the Rajah may be ſecured in the Poſſeſſion of the Diſtricts of Kheera and Mungura, alledging that they have long been ſeparated from, the Jummah of Government and reſerved as a Jaghire for the Maintenance of her Family, of which he is the Repreſentative; the Claim I believe is juſt, and I have accordingly granted a Sunnud confirming the Rajah in the Poſſeſſion of theſe Diſtricts; but as I am deſirous that this Tranſaction ſhould be ratified on more authentic and official Information than my Time would admit of procuring at preſent, I have thought it neceſſary to inſert a proviſional Clauſe, ſpecifying that it is to be continued in Force only on Condition that the Ranny's Right ſhall be fully aſcertained and proven; and I directed Mr. Fowke to enter into an Inveſtigation of the Tenure, and to report thereon to you; in the ſame Manner the Rajah has on his Part executed a Paper which is depoſited with Mr. Fowke, declaring that the Sunnud is to be valid only on the Condition abovementioned. This Sunnud is in Fact of no great Conſequence, for whilſt the Province is left under the Management of the Rajah, theſe Diſtricts as well as the reſt of the Country muſt be in his Poſſeſſion, and as he has himſelf expreſsly acknowledged, they will be equally anſwerable for the Payment of his ſtipulated Revenue.

The great Advantage which the Province of Benares poſſeſſes over almoſt every other Part of India ariſes from the ſuppoſed Sanctity of its Capital which renders it the Reſort of the Peons, the aged and the healthy Hindoos from the moſt diſtant Quarters, and occaſions a conſtant Influx of Money. Theſe Pilgrimages cannot be too much encouraged: When I was here in 1781, I aboliſhed the Duties formerly authorized upon them, which being in a great Meaſure arbitrary, had afforded a Pretext for Extortion without yielding much immediate Benefit to the Government, and I eſtabliſhed ſome other Regulations to ſecure the Pilgrims more effectually againſt every Means of Oppreſſion: As theſe Regulations have been carefully attended to under the Inſpection of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, their Effects have fully anſwered my moſt ſanguine Wiſhes, and I have had the Pleaſure to find my Pains fully requited in the grateful Acknowledgement of all Ranks of People.

The centrical Situation of this Province betwixt the different trading Countries of India is alſo another Circumſtance which, if properly attended to, will greatly conduce to its Proſperity. The Town of Mirzapore was once conſidered as the common Mart to which the Merchants of the Dewan and of the Weſtern Provinces reſorted for the Sale of their own Commodities, and the Purchaſe of the Manufactures of Bengal and the Production of the Northern Countries of Napal and Thibet: Their Imports chiefly conſiſted of Cotton Curwahs and other cheap and bulky Commodities; their Exports were uſually Silks, Spices, Broadcloth, and other Articles, compriſing a great Value in a ſmall Space, and as the ſame Cattle and Carriage which brought their Imports were alſo uſed in conveying their Exports, the Difference betwixt the Value of the One and the other formed a Balance of Trade in Favour of this Country, which the Merchants were neceſſarily obliged to ſupply by bringing along with them Gold and Silver; nor were the Benefits of this Trade confined merely to the Place where it was carried on. Bengal, which furniſhed the greateſt Part of the Articles exported, enjoyed its full Share of the Returns of Wealth, and its Manufacturers found in it ample Employment for their Induſtry. The late Bulwant Sing fully underſtood the Importance of this Trade, and it flouriſhed under his Protection; his Succeſſor, more attentive to the Gratification of his Dependants than the Intereſts of his Country, connived at Oppreſſions which deterred the Merchants from following their annual Purſuits, and when I arrived here in 1781, I found that the Trade of Mirzapoor was greatly decayed; the Rates of Duties to which I myſelf had given a Sanction in 1773 were originally too high, but they had been raiſed ſtill higher by arbitrary Conſtructions, and the Merchants had been expoſed to unſufferable Vexations, from the Multiplication of Chokeys or Cuſtom Houſes ſeparately collecting Duties in every Part of the Province: To remedy theſe Defects I formed ſome Regulations in 1781, and if they had been ſtrictly enforced I ſhould ſcarcely have had Occaſion to reſume the Subject now; but the Fact is, that they have been ſo little attended to by the executive Officers of Government that they have almoſt become obſolete; I have therefore compiled them together, and have iſſued them a-new, with ſome additional Proviſions, either occaſioned by Circumſtances of a later Date, or formed to prevent the Infringement of thoſe which were before eſtabliſhed: A Copy of theſe Regulations, as they now ſtand, is ſubmitted to your Peruſal;—they are ſhort and ſimple, and I flatter myſelf they will meet with your Approbation; the only Alteration of Conſequence which I have made is in the Rate of Duty to be exacted on Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal. From the Information of the moſt intelligent Merchants it appeared to me that the Exportation of theſe Goods had conſiderably decreaſed of late; the former Rate of 5 per Cent. Duty having ſo much enhanced the Coſt of them that the Merchants who found themſelves underſold by the Manufacturers of Bourhanpour and other Places in the Deekan were diſcouraged from dealing in them: Some Time ago the Board at the Recommendation of the late Reſident reduced the Rate of Duties on Raw Silk at Benares from 5 to 2½ per Cent.; I do not know how it happened that we omitted to make a ſimilar Reduction at the ſame Time in the Duties on Silk Piece Goods, ſince independant of other Conſiderations it is an incontrovertible Principle of Policy in every populous and commercial State to encourage the Exportation of its manufactured ever in a greater Degree than of its Raw or unwrought Commodities; I have corrected this Omiſſion in the preſent Regulations, and I think I may venture to affirm that it will be attended with no Loſs of Revenue to the Rajah, as the Encreaſe of Commerce, and conſequently of Cuſtoms which it will occaſion, muſt amply compenſate for the Reduction of the Rate.

By ſome Miſtake either in tranſlating or tranſcribing the Table of Rates, which accompanied my Orders to the Reſident of the 22d of November 1781, the Valuation of Chower or Cow Tails was ſet down at 12 Rupees per Seir, though the real Price of this Article has ſeldom ever exceeded 3 or 4 Rupees; it was repreſented to me, that in Conſequence of this Miſtake the Duties had been charged at ſo high a Rate that the Merchants of Nepaul had been deterred from bringing this Article for ſome Years paſt to Benares, and, as it is one of the principal Commodities which their Country affords, the Commerce with them had been greatly affected; in the preſent Regulations I have corrected this Miſtake, and have valued the White Chowers at 4 Rupees and the Black at 3 Rupees per Seir.

To obviate effectually the Apprehenſions of the Merchants of Mirzapour, who from their Sufferings have contracted a Diffidence very unfavourable to the Growth of Commerce, I have in Compliance with a Petition which they preſented to me, directed the Reſident to depute one of his Aſſiſtants to reſide at that Place for the Purpoſe of receiving their Complaints, which he is to tranſmit to the Reſident or the Officer of Government with a Repreſentation of the Circumſtances as far as they may come to his Knowledge, but he is not to exerciſe of himſelf any Act of coercive Authority, and as the Merchants have offered in their Petition to ſupport the Expence of this Appointment by a voluntary Payment of 4 Annas per 100 Rupees on the Value of the Goods exported or imported by them at Mirzapoor, I have for the preſent authorized the receiving of this Fee, but I have given particular Directions to the Reſident in caſe it ſhould ever occaſion any Complaint to tranſmit immediate Intimation to you, and ſuſpend the further Collection of it until your Pleaſure ſhall be known.

Juggerdeo Sing, the late Manager, has delivered to me an Account Jumma Waſil Baky, from the Beginning of the Fuſſullee Year 1191, until the Time when he was removed from (his) Office. This Account ſtates his Collections from the Zemmindars, Aumils, and Farmers of the

Land Revenue, at Rupees of Sorts 30, 82, 164 : 8 : 3, at Benares Rupees 30, 44, 392 : 12 : 3; and from the Cuſtoms at Benares 2, 81, 906 : 11 : 9. And an Account which I have received from Mr. Fowke, ſtates the ſubſequent Collections of Baboo Ajaib Sing, the new Naib, from the Land Revenue, at Rupees of Sorts, 3, 24, 996 : 15 : 9; and the Huzoor Collections, at Rupees 85, 729 : 10 : 0. The Whole of theſe Collections falling ſo far ſhort of the Revenue of the Province, it was my Intention to have cauſed a minute Inveſtigation of Juggerdeo Sing's Accounts to have been made under my own immediate Inſpection; but the Neceſſity which has occurred for my ſudden Departure, has obliged me to content myſelf with directing Mr. Fowke to refer them to the proper Officer for Examination. I have ſtrongly enjoined Baboo Ajaib Sing to pay Attention to the Balances that are ſtill due from the Farmers, Aumils, &c. on Account of laſt Year, and to take ſuch Meaſures as may be moſt effectual for recovering them.

The Drought which has prevailed in ſo extraordinary a Degree for ſome Years paſt in the Weſtern Parts of Hindoſtan, has alſo been felt with great Severity in this Province; but though the fatal Effects of it may be of ſome Duration, it is with Pleaſure I can inform you, that the Cauſe itſelf is at an End. The preſent Seaſon has been extremely favourable; the Lands have been cultivated with uncommon Care and Induſtry, and the whole Face of the Country promiſes a plentiful Harveſt.

Benaras,
21 October 1784.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

Enclosed from the Governor General.

Kiſtbundee of the Rent due from Rajah Myhipnarrain to the Honble. Company, for the Fuſſully Year 1192.

1	Thoonwar	2,20,000
2	Cawteech	2,20,000
3	Aughim	3,40,000
4	Pooſs	3,40,000
5	Maieg	4,12,000
6	Phegoon	4,12,000
7	Chute	4,12,000
8	Byſack	4,12,000
9	Jait	4,12,000
10	Aſſan	2,60,000
11	Sawun	2,60,000
12	Bhadoon	3,00,001
		40,00,001

Requeſts of Rajah Myhipnarain, 21ſt October 1784.	Governor General's Anſwer.
1ſt. That he ſhall receive Credit for the Mahls of the Mint Fougidany, and other Articles which, according to the Paper of Requeſts formerly ſigned, were admitted to be brought to credit in his Settlement.	Whatever was formerly ordered on this Subject, ſtill continues in force.
2d. That he ſhall receive Credit in his Malguzany for whatever Allowances ſhall be given in future to Zemindars and others.	Whatever, not having been allowed before, ſhall be allowed in future, ſhall be credited.
3d. That he is hopeful, that the Governor General will confirm, under his Signature, what he has been pleaſed to declare, that whatever Surplus there may be of the Revenues, after diſcharging the Company's Dues of Forty Lacks, ſhall belong to him.	Certainly; this is the Right of the Zemindar.
4th. That wherever he ſhall believe there may be a Capacity of yielding a larger Revenue, he may, with the Knowledge of the Nabob, (Abrahim Abe Cawn) and the Approbation of the Naib, make ſuch a Settlement as may be eaſy and moderate to the Ryots.	Of ſuch Mahals as have not already been completely and firmly ſettled under mutual Obligations, the Rajah may make the Settlement, with the Approbation of the Naib, and the Advice of the Nabob (Ibrahim Ale Cawn), and Mr. Fowke.

Regulations for the Management and Collection of the Cuſtoms on the Import and Export Trade of the Province of Benares.

1ſt. That whereas in the Orders which were iſſued by the Governor General to Rajah Mehipnarain, under Date the 22d November 1781, it was enjoined, that there ſhould be Chokees for the Collection of the Cuſtoms at only Three Places, namely, Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore;

pore; and whereas it appears, that notwithſtanding this Injunction, a Number of petty Chokees have been eſtabliſhed for the Collection of Cuſtoms in different Parts of the Country, it is hereby poſitively ordered, that no Cuſtoms, Duties, or Exactions of any Kind, ſhall be collected on Goods paſſing at any Place, except the Three Chokees above mentioned, of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore.

2d. That whereas it was expreſsly and poſitively ordered in the ſaid Purwannah of 22d November 1781, that the Cuſtoms ſhould not be let to farm, but collected by Aumils or Agents; this Order is hereby repeated, and muſt be ſtrictly obeyed; and that the Rajah and his Naib ſhall accordingly appoint Aumils at the Three above-mentioned Stations of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, who ſhall collect the Cuſtoms on Behalf of the Rajah.

3d. That the Rajah and his Naib ſhall authorize and direct the Aumils of the Cuſtom Houſes of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Murzapore, agreeably to the Regulations of 22d November 1781, ſeverally to grant Rowannahs to Traders, or other Perſons paſſing Goods, on receiving from them the ſtipulated Duties, and that their Rowannahs ſhall be iſſued under the Seals of their reſpective Cuſtom Houſes.

4th. That the Aumils of the Three above-mentioned Cuſtom Houſes of Ghazipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, may ſtation Chokees in the neighbouring Diſtricts, for the Purpoſe of preventing Goods from paſſing which have not been regularly entered at One of the ſaid Three Cuſtom Houſes; and they ſhall accordingly be authorized to detain them, until the Owners ſhall procure regular Rowannahs; that, agreeable to the Regulations of the 22d November 1781, the Rowannahs granted at either of the ſaid Three Cuſtom Houſes ſhall ſerve to paſs Goods from one Extremity of the Province to the other, either by Land or by Water; and that the Officers of the other Cuſtom Houſes, and at the Out Stations, muſt endorſe the Rowannahs, and diſpatch the Goods without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatſoever.

5th. That the Aumils at the Three principal Cuſtom Houſes, and the Officers at the Out Stations, ſhall be particularly careful to create no unneceſſary Delay in entering or paſſing the Goods.

6th. That the Rate of Cuſtoms to be exacted on all Goods ſhall be Five per Cent. on their fixed Valuation, agreeable to the Regulation formerly eſtabliſhed by the Governor General on the 22d November 1781, except the following Articles, viz. Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Raw Silk, Broad Cloth, Europe Iron, Steel, and Copper, the Duties on which were reduced to 2½ per Cent. by the Orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council of the 8th of April 1782, except alſo the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal, and imported from thence, the Rate of which is hereby reduced likewiſe to 2½ per Cent.

7th. That the Valuation eſtabliſhed in the Liſt and Table, annexed to the Governor General's Orders of the 22d November 1781, ſhall be continued for all Articles therein mentioned, except only Chowers or Cow Tails, the Valuation of which is hereby fixed as follows; White Chowers of every Sort and Quality, at Four Rupees per Seer; and Black, of every Sort and Quality, at Three Rupees, inſtead of Twelve Rupees, at which both Sorts of this Article erroneouſly ſtand rated in the Liſt above mentioned.

8th. That the Value of all Articles, not ſpecified in the ſaid Liſt or Table, ſhall be determined by their Quality, and the Market Price of the Place at which they are entered, conformably to the former Regulation of the 22d November 1781.

9th. That Goods ſhall pay Duties only once: If they ſhall remain in the Province longer than One Year after the Date of the Rowannah, it will be neceſſary that a new Rowannah be taken out; and accordingly, on the old Rowannah's being reſtored, and Oath being made by the Owners, or Proof obtained on ſworn and good Evidence, to the Identity of the Goods, a new one ſhall be granted, without any further Demand of Duties.

10th. That whereas it appears, that the other Duties and Exactions have been collected at Mirzapore, beſides the eſtabliſhed Rate of Five per Cent. on Cotton imported from Nagpore, and other Parts of the Deckan; this Practice is ſtrictly prohibited for the future.

11th. That no Duties or Exactions of any Kind be demanded or collected in future on empty Boats.

12th. That the Reſident and the Aumeen ſhall appoint a Mutteſuddee, each on his ſeparate Behalf, or One jointly for both, at each of the Three Cuſtom Houſes above mentioned, who ſhall keep a Maccabella, or Check Account, of all the Receipts of Cuſtoms, and a regular Regiſter of all Rowannahs iſſued, or Indorſements made on the Rowannahs of the other Cuſtom Houſes, and ſhall tranſmit Copies of the ſame to the Reſident and Aumeen Monthly, or as often as they may be required.

13th. That theſe Regulations, and the corrected Table of Valuation, be publiſhed, and affixed at the Cutcheries of the Three Cuſtom Houſes of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, and a Penalty denounced for every Breach of them, namely, Forfeiture to the injured Perſons of double the Exceſs collected; and the Rajah and his Naib ſhall be careful to remove from their Offices all Perſons who may be guilty of flagrant Offences, or, by their Careleſſneſs and Inattention, create unneceſſary Trouble to the Merchants.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor General.

Benaras,
21ſt October 1784.

(Signed)
D. Anderſon.

Liſt of Articles with their fixed Values on which Cuſtoms are to be levied at One of the Stations of Gauzipore, Benares, and Merzipore, at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on their fixed Valuation.

Encloſed from the Governor General.

Keraneh Drugs, Spices, &c.

			B^{s}	S^{a}	R^{s}
Souparee Poor bee — Beetle Nut of the Eaſt.					
1ſt Sort		per Maund	12	0	0
2 Do.		Do.	11	0	0
Do. Duckeemee — do. of the South		Do.	42	8	0
Goll Mumcher Febſille Khurd	Black Pepper, 2 Sorts.				
1ſt Poorbee		Do.	22	0	0
2d Duckenee		Do.	40	0	0
Peepul or Febſillee Deraz	Long do.	Do.	10	0	0
Peeplee Mull — Long Pepper Roots, do.					
1ſt Sort		Do.	18	0	0
2ſt Do.		Do.	12	0	0
3d Do.		Do.	8	0	0
Meekhanna — a Kind of Water Nut		Do.	9	0	0
Kennegee, — an Earth uſed in waſhing Cloaths.					
1ſt Poorbee		Do.	7	0	0
2d Duckennie		Do.	12	0	0
Huldee Jurdee Chob	Turmeree				
1ſt Sort		Do.	3	0	0
2d Do.		Do.	2	12	0
Nargeel — Cocoa Nutts		per Cent.	6	0	0
Soouth Tenjabeel	Ginger.				
1ſt Beterah		per Maund	7	8	0
2d Dhoonſeree		Do.	2	8	0
Chobee Buchan — Redwood.					
1ſt Sort		Do.	8	0	0
2d Do.		Do.	6	0	0
Sandel.					
1ſt Poorbee		per Maund	23	0	0
2d Duckanee		Do.	40	0	0
Shonguiff —— Cinnabar		per Seer	4	8	0
Seemaub —— Quickſilver		Do.	3	0	0
Kurtdell —— Apement		per Maund	34	0	0
Philcanree —— Allum		Do.	8	0	0
Shindon —— Vermillion.					
1ſt Sort		Do.	20	0	0
2d Do.		Do.	16	0	0
Terngain —— Verdigreaſe		Do.	120	0	0
Ruiba —— Amber		Do.	35	0	0
Peejevar		Do.	50	0	0
Neelburree —— Indigo		Do.	35	0	0
Gunduck —— Sulphur.					
1ſt Chongeech		Do.	20	0	0
2d		Do.	10	0	0
Illachee —— Cardamum Seeds.					
1ſt Poorbee		Do.	13	0	0
2d Guzzerat		Do.	200	0	0
Teerah —— Cumin Seeds.					
1ſt White		Do.	3	12	0
2d Black		Do.	40	0	0
Guſhneez or Dhaneah —— Coriander Seeds		Do.	2	12	0
Sounp Bhadean	Aneſs Seeds	Do.	2	8	0
Terpaul —— Caſſia Leaves		Do.	6	0	0

Rut 1ſt White	Do.	8	o	o
2d Red	Do.	6	o	o
3d Black	Do.	4	o	o
Lauch Chaprah —— Shell Lack.				
1ſt	Do.	16	o	o
2d	Do.	14	o	o
3d	Do.	12	o	o
4th	Do.	10	o	o
Affeyoun —— Opium.				
1ſt	per Seer	5	o	o
2d	Do.	4	o	o
Moorſubber —— Aloes	per Maund	40	o	o
Dhoona Raul } Dammer		2	8	o
Lemaun — Benjamin		16	o	o
Load Wood uſed in dying	per Maund	5	8	o
Lucky	per Seer	4	o	o
Semdel Soork —— Logwood	per Maund	5	o	o
Mungheet —— Wood uſed in dying	Do.	5	8	o
Sohaza —— Borax	Do.	11	o	o
Abruh — Talk.				
1ſt	Do.	40	o	o
2d	Do.	30	o	o
3d	Do.	20	o	o
4th	Do.	10	o	o
Jetamaecy	per Seer	2	o	o
Alemeunia	Do.	5	o	o
Muſhh Noſch —— Muſh *	* per Tolah	5	8	o
Selaris		o	o	o
Chowrah Gowry Duſhty —— Cow Tails	per Seer	12	o	o
Zafrann —— Saffron.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	32	o	o
2d Tayleah (i. e.) mixed with Oil	Do.	12	o	o
Daulchumrey —— Cinnamon.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	16	o	o
2d	Do.	5	o	o
Raſon —— Camphire	Do.	4	o	o
Jowtrey —— Mace	Do.	16	o	o
Bungſlochein or Tebaſhur —— Camphire of the Bamboo.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	12	o	o
2d	Do.	8	o	o
Saboon Soah	per Maund	5	o	o
Juffedah —— White Lead	Do.	30	o	o
Kurccua feel —— Cloves	Do.	460	o	o
Zyful —— Nutmegs	Do.	260	o	o
Morn —— Bees Wax	Do.	32	o	o
King —— Aſſafatida		o	o	o
Krmun Dana	per Seer	25	o	o
Mazoo Phul	Do.	2	4	o
Meyteeh	per Maund	2	o	o
Ounlah		o	8	o
Zunjiehur		4	o	o
Barcahur		1	8	o
Behura		o	8	o
Koothee		16	o	o
Malhurgrie	per Seer	1	8	o
Augur —— Agata Wood	Do.	2	8	o
Bhela Bladie }	per Maund	1	8	o
Googul		o	o	o
Singhara	Do.	2	o	o
Nour Shadul —— Sal Amoniac		o	o	o

* Sic in Orig.

Articles uſed in the Celebration of the Hooley.

Golaul or Aubur —— The Vermillion Powder with which the Hindoos cover their Bodies at the Feaſt of the Hooley.				
1ſt Sort	per Maund	20	0	0
2d	Do.	15	0	0
3d	Do.	13	0	0
Otter 1ſt Sort, Rauſee Agrah	per Tolah	5	0	0
2d Moolky	Do.	1	4	0
Gool Aub.				
1ſt Sort	per Maund	20	0	0
2d	Do.	10	0	0
Tale Phoolayl —— Oil ſcented by Flowers	per Seer	2	0	0
Tale Lugemdia —— Do. highly do.	Do.	4	0	0
Choat Racel —— Do. extracted from Dammer	Do.	12	0	0
Argujjah —— A Perfume compoſed of Sandel and many other Ingredients	Do.	3	0	0
Tobacco.				
Deſeh Tobacco	per Maund	4	8	0
Bhung	Do.	3	0	0
Gougah	Do.	40	0	0
Chowroies	Do.	50	0	0
Fruits.				
Baudamn Coyzee —— Almonds	Do.	35	8	0
Khoorma —— Dates	Do.	16	0	0
Keſhmuſh —— Raiſins.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	50	0	0
2d	Do.	40	0	0
Moonucha —— A Species of Raiſins	Do.	32	0	0
Movays —— Do. Do.				
1ſt Pˢ	per Seer	1	4	0
2d	Do.	1	0	0
Anain Jelabady —— Pomgranates of Jelalabad	Do.	4	8	0
Nemuck —— Salt.				
1ſt Nemuck Sinda Poorbee	per Maund	6	8	0
2d Do. Sahery	Do.	13	0	0
3d Do. Somber	Do.	4	0	0
Shora —— Salt Petre	Do.	2	12	0
Rooy or Pomba —— Cotton.				
1ſt Rooy or Pomba —— Cotton ſeparated from the Seeds,	per Maund	10	0	0
2d Kuppos or Benulladar —— Cotton with the Seeds	Do.	2	8	0
Tulligaut —— Metals.				
Ramrguet Kullie, &c. —— Tin	Do.	50	0	0
Juſluh —— Tuthenague	Do.	30	0	0
Miſs —— Copper.				
1ſt Golua Holundazee	Do.	65	0	0
2d Meſſey Chanderſey	Do.	60	0	0
3d Do. Kathee Engrozy	Do.	59	0	0
4th Do. Kodoliet	Do.	55	0	0
Syſah —— Lead	Do.	23	0	0
Ahen —— Iron.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	4	0	0
2d	Do.	2	3	0
Foolaud —— Damaſhed Iron	Do.	5	0	0
Zennofaut Athemey —— Veſſels, Pots, Pans, &c. of Iron	Do.	12	0	0
Burmgee of Braſs	Do.	70	0	0
Horn	Do.	60	0	0
Meſſer of Copper	Do.	80	0	0
Bheneet of Bell Metal	Do.	50	0	0

Cheney, &c. Sugars.				
Oolax	per Maund	10	0	0
Cheny Sufferd —— White powdered Sugar	Do.	7	0	0
Shukker —— Brown Sugar	Do.	3	8	0
Shukker Doyun, 2d Sort	Do.	2	12	0
Kundy Dhutna	Do.	2	4	0
Kundy Raub	Do.	2	0	0
Ghee, &c.				
Ghee	Do.	9	0	0
Tale Oil	Do.	3	4	0
Bunaut —— Woollen Cloths.				
Sultaney Surkh.				
1ſt Sort	per Yard	10	0	0
2d	Do.	9	0	0
Neem Sultance Surleh, per Piece from 100 to 120.				
Do. Subz Do. Do.				
Pultoo, red and white,	per Piece	35	0	0
Bomatty Londeria	Do.	75	0	0
Parcha, &c. —— Cloths, &c.				
Murmggebie or Radamagurria.				
1ſt Sort	per Score	120	0	0
2d Do.	Do.	100	0	0
3d Do.	Do.	80	0	0
Maldahee Parmchrungie.				
1ſt	Do.	200	0	0
2d	Do.	80	0	0
Chaylee Baloorherry Engrezy.				
1ſt Sort	per Piece	13	0	0
2d	Do.	10	0	0
3d	Do.	8	0	0
4th	Do.	5	0	0
Muſhrook Maldaky.				
1ſt Sort	per Score	160	0	0
2d Do.	Do.	100	0	0
Gurrah.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	40	0	0
2d	Do.	35	0	0
3d	Do.	30	0	0
4th	Do.	27	8	0
Kharwah.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	25	0	0
2d	Do.	20	0	0
3d	Do.	17	8	0
Guzzee Sulkhatty.				
1ſt Sort	per 100 Yards	7	0	0
2d	Do.	6	4	0
3d	Do.	5	8	0
Gaylaſy Cheet.				
1ſt Sort	per Score	22	0	0
2d	Do.	20	0	0
3d	Do.	17	8	0
4th	Do.	16	0	0
Rezoyee.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	30	0	0
2d	Do.	25	0	0
3d	Do.	20	0	0
4th	Do.	15	0	0
5th	Do.	13	0	0

Gool Buddun Poſkaky.

The Price of this Kind of Gool Buddun cannot be fixed with any Kind of Propriety, as it varies greatly according to the Difference of the Patterns and the State of the Market.

Gool Buddun Turlooty.

Ranſee — Flowered Goolhidden of the Sort in Common Uſe	per Piece	9	0	0
2d Sort, or Plain.	Do.	8	0	0
3d	Do.	6	0	0
4th	Do.	5	0	0
5th	Do.	4	0	0
Peelarun	per Score	200	0	0
Sauree Aubree Shum Ouſeet	Do.	150	0	0
Dooreah Tindar.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	80	0	0
2d Do.	Do.	60	0	0
Do. Benaras	Do.	50	0	0
Jaum Dawnee Tenda.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	75	0	0
2d	Do.	70	0	0
Doora Purbey Rawſee	Do.	200	0	0
Mulmul Rawſee Nuddeer	Do.	200	0	0
Khaſaw Jehanguernazore Ouſet	Do.	250	0	0
Doorea Do. Nawſee	Do.	200	0	0
Teumdam	per Piece	25	0	0
Tunzib Jehanguiernagoree	per Score	225	0	0
Shubrum	per Piece	50	0	0
Cheet Sharaudperey.				
1ſt Sort	per Score	30	0	0
2d	Do.	25	0	0
3d	Do.	20	0	0
4th	Do.	15	0	0
5th	Do.	12	0	0

Puſhmenah.

Shaul Roomaul Jamawan Kummerbenid, &c.

The Prices of theſe Articles muſt depend upon their Quality and the State of the Markets.

Kimcaub Banareepy.

The Price of theſe Articles varies from 15 to 100 Rupees according to its Quality and the State of the Market.

Looce 1ſt Sort	per Score	40	0	0
2d	Do.	35	0	0
3d	Do.	30	0	0
4th	Do.	25	0	0
Gaulecha, per Yard, from 1 to 12 8.				
Shuhungee Soolee, per Yard	—	0	0	0
Do. Puſhmeernar	—	0	0	0
Kumbul Blankets	Do.	30	0	0
2d Sort	Do.	25	0	0

Zurbaſty Benares.

Price to be determined according to the Quality of the Article and the State of the Market.

Doopullah and Woorney Benares.

Price to be determined by the Quality of the Goods and State of the Bazar.

Dhotey Benaras Reyſhum Kenares. Price variable.

Duſtar. Price from 1 to 9 Rupees.

Tauch-o-Baudelah Nookeyer —— Silver Tiſſue, Silver Thread, Tinſel, &c.

1. Reyſhruyer Rootedar —— Silver flowered Silk.				
1ſt Sort	per Tolah	1	8	0
2d	Do.	1	4	0
2. Saudeh, plain.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	1	4	0
2d	Do.	0	14	0

Touſley Telanyee —— Gold Tiſſues.

1. Kiſmey Booteda, flowered Sort.				
1ſt	Do.	2	0	0
2d	Do.	1	12	0

2. Kiſmey Saudeh.				
1ſt	Do.	1	8	0
2d	Do.	1	2	0
Kenavree Zelanyee —— Gold Fringe	Do.	2	0	0
Kenavree Nuchriee —— Silver Do.	Do.	1	10	0
Gotch Telanyer —— Gold Lace	Do.	2	3	0
Gotch Nuchriee —— Silver Do.	Do.	1	12	0
Goolaubaltoon Teelanyer —— Golden Thread.				
1ſt Sort	Do.	1	14	0
2d	Do.	1	4	0
3d	Do.	1	2	0
Newau, &c. —— Webbs, Threads, &c.				
1ſt Sort	per Maund	40	0	0
2d	Do.	32	8	0
Soothe Bareek —— Fine Thread.				
According to its Quality and the State of the Market.				
Soothe Gundeh —— Coarſe Thread	per Maund	20	0	0
Abreeſhum —— Silk.				
Ser Nuckee	per Seer	7	0	0
Pungee	Do.	9	0	0
Huſt	Do.	11	0	0
Kuſhbee and Tooreh	Do.	3	8	0
Duree	Do.	5	8	0
Shefta	Do.	5	0	0
Coochaul Bareek	Do.	5	0	0
Ditto Gundah	Do.	4	0	0
Muktool, 1ſt and 2d Sorts	Do.	11	0	0
Paunch Rung Kauree	Do.	16	0	0
Chellah	Do.	0	12	0
Cutcher Buggra	Do.	0	10	0
Muckmul of all Sorts.				
1ſt	per Yard	10	0	0
2d	Do.	8	0	0
3d	Do.	6	0	0
4th	Do.	4	0	0
5th	Do.	2	0	0
Gullaut —— Grain.				
Beramyey Bannſbaraly —Rice of Barmſbaraly	per Maund	4	0	0
Ditto Banreck — Fine Rice	Do.	2	8	0
Ditto Gundeh — Coarſe Do.	Do.	1	4	0
Mauſh — Horſe Grain	Do.	1	0	0
Moong	Do.	1	0	0
Mutter — Peaſe	Do.	0	10	0
Gundun — Wheat	Do.	0	14	0
Jow — Barley	Do.	0	11	0
Surſoon — Rape	Do.	1	0	0
Rye — Muſtard Seed	Do.	0	14	0
Hoonſed	Do.	1	0	0

The Value of all Articles not ſpecified in the above Table is to be determined by their Quality and the Market Price; and the Duty of 5 per Cent. upon the Value ſo aſcertained to be paid accordingly.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honble. Board.

Ordered, That Copies of the foregoing Papers be tranſmitted to the Honble. Court of Directors. Numbers in the Packet by the Surprize.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation) Warren Haſtings,
John Stables.

APPENDIX, N° CCLXIV. (a)

Vide Appendix, N° CCLVII.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1664.

APPENDIX, N° CCLXV.

Book 505. No Page.

Extract of a Select Committee of the 10th Auguſt 1765.

Fort William, the 10th Auguſt 1765.

At a Select Committee; Preſent,
William Brightwell Sumner Eſquire, Preſident,
Harry Vereſt Eſquire.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I hope you do not ſuſpect me capable of making any Bargain for myſelf with Shuja Dowla; I never had a Thought of aſking Money of him, but for the Company.

§ (" (*a*) After much arguing, I have been obliged to reſtrain my Demand upon him to 50 " Lacks, to which I have brought him to conſent, but he ſtrongly pleads his Incapacity to pay at " preſent more than a ſmall Part thereof, and requires ſomewhat more Time to diſcharge the " Whole than I am willing to allow; however, this, with all other Matters, will be finally de-" termined upon, when we have the Interview with his Lordſhip. In the Interim I have per-" mitted him to ſend for his Mother and Family, as I imagine what Money there may be is lodged " with them.

" (Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Illahabad,
" the 3d July 1765.

" John Carnac.") §

Further Extract from the ſame Committee.

Gentlemen,

Shuja Doula has near got ready a Depoſit of Money, Bills, Jewels, Plate, to the Value of Ten Lacks, in Part of the Fifty, which I ſtipulated with him for as an Indemnification. I beg you will be aſſured of my chearfully exerting my utmoſt Efforts in Conjunction with Lord Clive towards promoting the ſalutary Ends you propoſe, and that I wiſh for nothing more ardently than by my Zeal for the public Service, to recommend myſelf to your good Opinion, and to that of my Employers.

I am, with great Reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
John Carnac.

Illahabad,
18th July 1765.

(No Signature at the End of the Committee.)

APPENDIX, N° CCLXVI.

Book 8. Page 680.

Fort William, 2d February 1775.

Secret Dept. Thurſday Evening.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

Read and approved, the Conſultation of the 31ſt inſtant.

The following Letter from Colonel Gailliez having been received, ſince the Council held in the other Department in the Morning, the Governor General acquaints the Board, that he thought it neceſſary to ſummon a Meeting this Evening, expreſsly to conſider it.

Col. Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Vizier extremely ill.

The Vizier's Indiſpoſition, which has increaſed much ſince I laſt did myſelf the Honour to addreſs you, ſtill obſtructs my Negociations with him. He is now in a very dangerous Way, and

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1825.

he ſeems ſenſible of it; for he is much dejected, very apprehenſive, and daily gives Way to his Fears of his Situation. At his own Requeſt, I have directed Mr. Campbell, Surgeon Major of the Brigade, to attend him, who has an Apartment allotted to him in the Palace where he reſides, and Captain Stuart, who was of that Profeſſion, aſſiſts him with his Advice.

As there appears ſuch Danger to the Vizier's Life, I ſhould be glad to be honoured with your Inſtructions for my Guidance in Caſe of his Death, as ſuch an Accident will be productive of much Commotion in theſe Provinces. Fortunately there are few of his regular Troops at preſent here; the beſt diſciplined, and indeed the principal Part, is in the Rohilla Country, with his Second Son the Nabob Saidit Alli. The Corps commanded by Buſſant is with the Nabob of Ferokabad on the oppoſite Side of the Ganges in the Patan Country.

Within theſe few Days, ſince the Vizier has been in ſo dangerous a Way, it has been hinted to me, that it is wiſhed I ſhould remain here until it may be ſeen what Turn his Diſorder takes.

The firſt Battalion of Sepoys is here with me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Fyzabad, the 23d January 1775. (Signed) P. Gailliez.

§ (" (a) Reſolved, That the following Orders be immediately diſpatched to Colonel Gailliez.

Orders to Colonel Gailliez.

" To Colonel Primroſe Gailliez.

" Sir,

" We have this Day received your Letter of the 23d ultimo.

" It is our expreſs Orders, on the Receipt of this Letter, that in either Event of the Vizir's " Death before the Arrival of this, or of his continuing dangerouſly ill, you draw the Whole of the " Company's Forces under your Command to Fyzabad; in the latter Caſe it will be adviſable to ob- " tain the Vizir's Concurrence as a Meaſure neceſſary for his own Safety, and to prevent the Diſorder " which may ariſe during his Abſence by Sickneſs, from the direct Management of his Affairs; but " in the Caſe of his Death, you are without Heſitation to bring down immediately the Troops to that " Capital, and there to employ your whole Attention to maintain the Quiet of the City and the " Country round, and to prevent the Embezzlement of the Vizir's Treaſure by placing Guards " upon it, but on no Account to take any Step which may embarraſs the Company in the Line " which it may be thought expedient afterwards to adopt; and you are to wait our further Orders, " which ſhall immediately follow this Letter.

" We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Fort William, the 2d February 1775.

" Warren Haſtings,
" J. Clavering,
" Geo. Monſon,
" Rich. Barwell,
" P. Francis.") §

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXVII.

Book 8. Page 684.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d February 1775.

Secret Dept. Friday.

Fort William, the 3d February 1775.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

The Conſultation of Yeſterday read and approved.

Reſumed the Subject of laſt Night's Council on Occaſion of Colonel Gailliez's Letter there recorded.

Reconſidered Colonel Gailliez's Letter received Yeſterday.

On conſidering this Matter, the Firſt Queſtion which ariſes from it is put to the Board as follows:

Whether it be for the Intereſt of the Company, that this Government ſhould interfere in regulating the Succeſſion to the Soubahdarry of Owde, in caſe of the Vizir's Death?

Mr. Francis is of Opinion, that it is, under certain Stipulations.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1825.

Mr. Barwell thinks it is, under certain Limitations.
Colonel Monſon thinks it is, under certain Stipulations.
General Clavering is of the ſame Opinion.
The Governor General thinks it is for the Intereſt of the Company.

The Second Queſtion ariſing from the Subject is put as follows:

Whether there be any Obligations by Treaty on this Government to interfere in regulating the Succeſſion to the Soubahdarry of Owde?

Mr. Francis.—It does not appear to me that there is any ſpecific Obligation on this Government to interfere in regulating the Succeſſion to the Soubahdarry of Owde.

§ ("(a) Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion that the Words of the Treaty of Illahabad, 'A perpetual and univerſal Peace, ſincere Friendſhip, and firm Union, ſhall be eſtabliſhed between his "Highneſs Suja ul Dowla and his Heirs, on the One Part, and his Excellency Nudjum ul Dowla "and the Engliſh Eaſt India Company on the other,' are a ſpecific Obligation.") § though under ſome Circumſtances the Policy of Government, both admits and requires a Deviation, but the Neceſſity in ſuch Caſe ſhould be particularly pointed out and juſtify the Deviation.

Colonel Monſon.—It appears to me that there is no Obligation by Treaty on this Government, to interfere in regulating the Succeſſion to the Soubahdarry of Oude.

General Clavering.—I agree exactly in Opinion with Colonel Monſon.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion that there is an Obligation on this Government by Treaty, expreſſed in the Firſt Article of the Treaty of Illahabad, to interfere in regulating the Succeſſion to the Soubahdarry of Oude, becauſe this Article eſtabliſhes a perpetual and univerſal Peace, ſincere Friendſhip, and firm Union, between the Company and the Heirs of the Nabob Sujah Dowla, and becauſe that Union muſt neceſſarily ceaſe, if this Government permits the Succeſſion to be alienated from the Heirs of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah.

The Governor General thinks it proper in this Place to acquaint the Board, that he is informed by Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, that the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, during his Illneſs, formerly declared his eldeſt and only legitimate Son Mirza Amauny, his Heir and Succeſſor, that he had entruſted him with the Direction of all the public Seals of the Government, and had given him Powers to iſſue Orders, and act as his Repreſentative in the Government during his Illneſs; and that, in Conſequence, he has ſat in the public Durbar, and iſſued public Orders as the Nabob's Repreſentative; the Governor therefore propoſes the following Queſtion for the Determination of the Board:

Whether this Government ſhall ſupport Mirza Amauny, the Nabob Sujah Dowla's eldeſt and legitimate Son, in his Title to the Succeſſion, in caſe his Right to ſucceed ſhall appear to have been eſtabliſhed, either by this Act of his Father, or by Will, or by the lawful Plea of Inheritance, in caſe the Nabob Sujah Dowla ſhall not have appointed any other Perſon his Heir and Succeſſor, by an act ſubſequent to the foregoing?

Mr. Francis gives his Opinion on this Queſtion as follows:

§ ("(b) Suppoſing the Right to be eſtabliſhed in Mirza Amauny, according to the Terms of the "Queſtion,' which for the preſent I neither affirm nor deny, I then think that there will be an Ob- "ligation upon this Government, to acknowledge him as the Repreſentative of Suja Dowla, in the "Terms and to the Extent preſcribed by the Treaty of Illahabad.") §

Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion this Government cannot ſet aſide the Succeſſion of a Prince, but under the Impulſe of their Neceſſities, or in the Promotion of ſome grand political Object; that in either of theſe Caſes I judge the Government may ſet aſide any Succeſſion.

Colonel Monſon.—I am of Opinion that Government ſhould not ſet aſide the Succeſſion of a Prince; that if Mirza Amauny's Rights are legally eſtabliſhed, this Government ſhould ſupport him in his Succeſſion.

§ ("(c) General Clavering.—I am of Opinion that in the Terms of the Treaty of Illahabad, we "ought to acknowledge Mirza Amauny for the Succeſſor of the Vizir.") §

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion that in the Terms of the Treaty, this Government is bound to acknowledge the Right of Mirza Amauny to the Succeſſion; but I think it neceſſary to add, that I am of Opinion Caſes may occur hereafter in which this Government may, in like Manner, interfere, even to the diſpoſſeſſing Mirza Amauny of the Government: The Caſes which I ſuppoſe, are theſe; Violation of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Company and him, as the Repreſentative of his Father; or an abſolute and experienced Incapacity to hold the Government: In either Caſe I think it incumbent on this Government to ſet aſide Mirza Amauny, and to ſupport the Pretentions of the next lawful Heir to the Succeſſion. I do not think this neceſſary to the Queſtion before us, but that the Queſtion anſwered too determinately, might hereafter make it appear as an Inconſiſtency to offer an Opinion in apparent Deviation from the Anſwer now given.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 840. (b) Vide ſupra, ibid. (c) Vide ſupra, ibid.

The Board deſiring to receive particular Information on ſeveral Points reſpecting the Subject now before them from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, late Reſident at the Vizier's Court, and being acquainted that he is at Hand,

Ordered, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be immediately ſent for and called before the Board.

Mr. Middleton attending agreeable to the Summons, is called in, and the following Queſtions are put to him.

Firſt Queſtion by the Governor General.—Do you know of any Act of the Nabob Suja Dowla by which he declared his Son Mirza Amauny his Heir and Succeſſor in caſe of his Demiſe?

A. I know of no written Deed, but I have heard that he declared in Preſence of his Mother, his Wife, and his Two Brothers in Law, that Mirza Amaunee was to be his Succeſſor; all public Buſineſs was tranſacted in his Name during the Vizir's Indiſpoſition.

Q. Did he ſit in the Durbar as the Nabob's Repreſentative; had he Poſſeſſion of the Seals; or did he receive any other Marks, which, according to the Uſages of that Government, conſtituted him the declared Heir of the Nabob?

A. I believe he did ſit in the Durbar, all public Repreſentations were made to him, and the Vizier told me himſelf that he was the Perſon I was to apply to on all public Buſineſs during his own Indiſpoſition. I think he had not Poſſeſſion of the Seals, the Vizier's Wife always kept them, § but the public Papers all went to him to be ſealed in the ſame Manner as to the Vizier. ("(*a*) The "Seals were all kept by the Begum, during the Time the Vizier adminiſtered his own Affairs.") § I know of no other Marks of Authority that he received.

Q. Do you ſuppoſe that the Acts which you have deſcribed, would be underſtood by the Subjects of the Nabob's Government, as conſtituting Mirza Amannee the declared Heir and Succeſſor of the Nabob?

A. I do. If any Accident had happened to the Vizier, I ſhould have looked upon him as the Succeſſor, and this was the general Idea of the People at that Court.

Q. Do you think that Mirza Amannee would meet with any Oppoſition in ſucceeding to his Father's Inheritance?

A. I believe, none.

Q. Whom, among the Nabob's Servants, do you conceive to be moſt attached to his Intereſt, and what would be the probable Conduct and Views of the Perſons in Power, dependant on the Nabob, or in any other Shape connected with him in Caſe of his Death?

Mr. Middleton begs Leave to have a Copy of this Queſtion delivered to him, that he may give his Anſwer to it in Writing.

Q. What is the Character of Mirza Ammanee as he is reported by the general Voice of the Public, and as you can report it from your own Knowledge?

A. He is a very weak Man, much addicted to Pleaſure, and very averſe to Buſineſs. I mention this as the public Opinion, as well as my own.

Q. What is his moral Character?

A. A very bad one.

Q. What is the Character of the Nabob's Second Son Meer Saudeet Ally?

A. The ſtrongeſt Character I can give of him is, that he is exactly the oppoſite of Mirza Ammanee.

Q. Do you think it likely that any Diſturbance would enſue, in caſe of the Vizier's Death?

A. I can expect none but from the Two Goſſayn Rajahs, who have a conſiderable Army, and at preſent the entire Controul of the Vizier's Poſſeſſions in the Doaub.

Q. by Colonel Monſon.—Do you know from what Treaſury the Troops of the Goſſayn Rajahs are paid.

A. They are paid by Tuncaw on the Diſtricts they command.

Q. by ditto.—Do you recollect about what Time the Vizir told you, that you were to apply to Mirza Amanee on all public Buſineſs during his own Indiſpoſition?

A. I cannot ſpeak with Certainty; but I think it was about the 20th laſt December.

Q. by ditto.—Did you inform Government of that Declaration of the Nabob?

A. No, Sir.

Q. by the General.—Did you acquaint Colonel Gailliez of this Declaration?

A. No, Sir, I did not. The Vizier himſelf was recovered ſufficiently to tranſact Buſineſs himſelf before Colonel Gailliez arrived at Fyzabad; nor had I myſelf any Occaſion to apply to Mirza Amannee on Public Buſineſs.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1833.

Q. by Colonel Monſon.—From whom did you receive the Treaſure brought down in Part Payment of the Forty Lacks for the Rohilla War?

A. From the Vizir's Agents. The Tuncaw was ſigned by the Nabob, but the Money was paid to my Agents before the Nabob's or my Arrival at Fyzabad.

Q. by ditto—When did you arrive at Fyzabad?

A. I cannot tell preciſely.

Q. by ditto.—When did you acquaint Government of the Receipt of the Fifteen Lacks?

A. I cannot recollect the Date; it was on my Arrival at Fyzabad.

Q. by the General.—Did you deliver to Colonel Gailliez all the Accounts and Papers which were in your Poſſeſſion relative to the pecuniary Demands of the Company upon the Vizier?

A. I delivered to Colonel Gailliez a general State of the Company's Account with the Vizier.

Q. by ditto.—Did you mention to him at the ſame Time your Opinion of ſuch of the Nabob's Servants as you judged were moſt attached to the Government?

A. No, I did not; I never converſed with Colonel Gailliez on that Subject.

Q. by the Governor.—When did you leave Fyzabad?

A. I left it the 3d January.

Q. by ditto.—At the Time you left Fyzabad, how were the Nabob's Forces diſtributed?

A. The principal Part of the Army was in the Rohilla Country, under the ſeparate Commands of Saudit Ally, Buſheer Cawn, and Coja Letafeet. He had alſo Troops acroſs the River, in the Doaub, under the Command of Coja Buſſent; beſides theſe the Forces under the Two Goſſaynes were at Etowa.

§ (" (a) Q. by the General.—What Force do you think Shujah Dowlah may have in his " Service?

" A. About 100,000 Men;—he has lately diſmiſſed a Part of his Troops.") §

Q. by the Governor.—Had he any with him at Fyzabad?

A. Moſt of his regular Battalions were there.

Q. by the General.—Where is Monſieur Gentil now?

A. He is at Fyzabad.

Q. by the Governor.—On what Footing is he at Fyzabad?

A. He is not in the Nabob's Service.

Q. by ditto.—Do you know whether he has Permiſſion to remain there, and how did he obtain that Permiſſion?

A. He was diſmiſſed the Nabob's Service at Biſſouty, and went to Fyzabad; on his Arrival there he wrote to the Nabob that he had loſt One of his Children by Sickneſs, and that the Second was much indiſpoſed;—that having alſo many Concerns unſettled, he begged the Nabob would permit him to ſtay at Fyzabad a ſhort Time, till he ſhould have collected his outſtanding Balances.

Q. by Colonel Monſon.—What Number of Europeans do you imagine Shujah Dowlah may have in his Service?

A. I do not know. There are about 150 Europeans in Sujah Dowlah's Dominions.

Q. by the General.—Of what Country are they chiefly?

A. They are moſtly French.

Q. by Colonel Monſon.—Do you know of any French Faction in his Court?

A. I do not know of any.

Q. by the General.—What was Major Polier doing at Fyzabad?

A. I do not know.

Q. by ditto.—Do you conceive that you received your Salary from the Company, or from the Governor?

A. I conceive from the Company.

The Board having no further Queſtions to put to Mr. Middleton at preſent, he has Permiſſion to withdraw, and does ſo accordingly.

The Governor General now propoſes the following Queſtion for the Determination of the Board.

Suppoſing that the Nabob ſhould have nominated any other of his Sons his Heir and Succeſſor, either by Will or by any other authentic Declaration in Prejudice of Mirza Amauny, is it the Opinion of the Board that they ſhould regard ſuch Perſon as his lawful Heir, and ſupport him in his Pretenſions to the Succeſſion.

(a) Vide ſupra, Pages 1826 and 1840.

Mr. Francis delivers his Opinion upon the Queſtion in the following Manner.—All the Evidence yet before the Board is poſitive againſt this Suppoſition; admitting it however to be founded in Fact, I then adhere to the Opinion delivered in my Anſwer to the preceding Queſtion. That Anſwer gives no particular Preference to one Claimant before another, except as his Claim may appear to be founded on the Rights deſcribed in that Queſtion. I think we are bound to acknowledge the Perſon in whom thoſe Rights center.

The Governor General begs Leave to explain his Queſtion in the following Manner.—I underſtand that the Nabob has long declared his Intention of nominating his eldeſt Son Mirza Amauny, to the Succeſſion, in Conſequence of the Attachment which the Nabob is ſaid to bear to his Wife, the Mother of Mirza Amauny, and in Oppoſition to his own natural Inclinations. I have heard, however, that the Nabob has, at Times, expreſſed a Deteſtation of Mirza Amauny, on Account of his notoriouſly baſe and vicious Behaviour. I have heard alſo, that he has generally ſhewn a ſtrong Affection for his Second Son Saudit Ally Cawn; and although the Influence of his Wife may have induced him hitherto to ſhew every public Demonſtration of a Preference given by him to Mirza Amauny, yet I ſee no Improbability in his following the natural Dictates of his own Affection in the laſt Period of his Life, or of having yielded to them even a long Time before, by an Act which could not take Place, or might not be known until his Death. It is for this Reaſon I have ſuppoſed the Caſe to which the Queſtion applies.

Mr. Francis.—The Governor's Explanation ſeems to me ſtill to go on a Suppoſition againſt ſome Degree of poſitive Evidence. If the clear Right of Inheritance be eſtabliſhed in any one Perſon, any other Pretender to the Succeſſion muſt be a Rebel. If different Titles are ſet up, we muſt then weigh, as I apprehend, their Validity, and be determined accordingly. Before any further Anſwer can be given to the Governor's Queſtion, I think it is neceſſary to eſtabliſh what are the Qualifications which gives a Right of Inheritance to a Subarſhip.

Mr. Barwell.—I think that nothing more for the preſent is neceſſary, than to direct Colonel Gailliez to ſupport the Government in whatever Manner it may be regulated by the Vizier.

Colonel Monſon.—By the Evidence of Mr. N. Middleton, it appears that the Vizier has already entruſted the Government of the Subarſhip in the Hands of Mirza Amany, and has made a Declaration, appointing him his Succeſſor: I cannot, therefore, ſuppoſe that he will ſuddenly alter his Declaration; but if he ſhould, I think this Government, if it does interfere, ſhould interpoſe in Favour of the legal Succeſſor.

General Clavering.—The Governor General's Queſtion, if I underſtand it right, is whether, if the Vizier has made a Will in Favour of any of his other Sons, who are illegitimate, we ought to admit ſuch Appointment in Diſqualification of his legitimate Son. I can only anſwer to this, as well as to any other Queſtion which tends to draw a Declaration from us, to defeat the natural Line of Succeſſion, that I conſider it as repugnant to my Idea of the Treaty of Illahabad, by which this Government is only engaged to acknowledge the Heirs of the Vizier, and not to interfere at all in the Appointment of a Succeſſor.

The Governor General.—My Opinion is, that whomſoever the Nabob ſhall conſtitute his Heir is his Heir, and that this Government is bound to ſupport him.

General Clavering.—As it appears by the Anſwer which Mr. Middleton has given to this Board, that he did not acquaint Colonel Gailliez with the Information he had reſpecting the Servants of the Nabob, whom he imagined were not attached to his Intereſt, and what would be the probable Conduct and Views of the Perſons in Power, dependant on the Nabob in caſe of his Death, I think Mr. Middleton ſhould be deſired to give an immediate Anſwer to that Queſtion for the Information of Colonel Gailliez.

The Governor General.—I muſt inform the Board, in Juſtification of Mr. Middleton, that it was no Part of his Duty either to adviſe or inſtruct Colonel Gailliez, whoſe Acquaintance with the Vizir, his Family, and the Officers of his Government, is of much older Date than Mr. Middleton's; and I believe his Knowledge of all Matters relative to the Vizir, yet more complete than any which Mr. Middleton could have acquired in the ſhort Time he was with him. So far from conceiving it to be the Duty of Mr. Middleton to have given that Information to Colonel Gailliez, I think the latter might have looked upon it as an officious Intruſion of an Opinion which the other had no Right to offer.

Agreed, That a Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez to the following Purport, with a Duplicate of the laſt.

Propoſed Draft to Col. Gailliez.

That underſtanding Mirza Aumany, the Nabob's eldeſt and only legitimate Son, to have been declared his Heir, and conceiving ourſelves bound by Treaty to maintain a perpetual and univerſal Peace, ſincere Friendſhip, and firm Union with the Nabob and his Heirs, we direct and command that in ſuch Caſe Colonel Gailliez ſupport Mirza Amauny in his Pretenſions to the Succeſſion of his Father's Poſſeſſions, and conduct himſelf towards him, in all Reſpects, as he would have done to the Nabob Suja Dowla himſelf were he alive; to make known to the new Nabob, that we conceive it to be neceſſary to renew the Treaty of Alliance which has hitherto ſubſiſted between the Company and his Father; and ſhall depute Mr. Briſtow, the Reſident at that Court, with full and explicit Inſtructions on this Head, and with Orders to ſet out immediately, and proceed with all poſſible Diſpatch to the Capital of Owde; that in our Letter of Yeſterday we directed him to put Guards on the Treaſury, but we only meant in caſe of Diſturbance, to prevent the Treaſure from being carried off; but by no Means to interfere in caſe a regular Government ſhould take Place; that we think it neceſſary to recommend the ſtricteſt Secrecy in every Thing that regards theſe Orders; and that in caſe of the Vizir's being alive on the Receipt of them, he conceal them even from his official Secretary.

The Draft of the Letter to Colonel Gailliez being prepared by the Secretary agreeable to the foregoing Minute, and ſent in Circulation for the Approval of the Board, it was returned with the following Minutes of Remark.

Remarks on the Draft.

The General, Colonel Monſon, and Mr. Francis.

The Suppoſition that he ſhall have declared Mirza Ammany his Heir ought not to make Part of the Letter. We have agreed to acknowledge him whether he is declared his Succeſſor or not.

(Signed) J. C.
G. M.
P. F.

The Governor.

I do not agree to the propoſed Alteration, nor do I underſtand that we have agreed to acknowledge Mirza Ammane, whether he is declared the Vizir's Succeſſor or not;—if the Majority declare this to be their Reſolution, I ſhall not oppoſe its being ſo expreſſed in the Letter.

(Signed) W. H.

Mr. Barwell.

The Sentiments I delivered at the Board were ſimply to the following Effect: That the Government of the Soubardarry of Oude ſhould be ſupported in whatever Manner might be regulated by the Vizier at his Death; and I conceive this to be conſiſtent with the Spirit and Terms of the Treaty ſubſiſting between our Government and the Vizir's. Mirza Ammanee may be the Heir, and he may not be the Heir: The firſt, from every Information before the Board, ſeems the probable Event; but as the other is poſſible, I think it ſhould be guarded againſt and equally be provided for; therefore, inſtead of ſaying, 'that in caſe of the Vizir's Death you are to ſupport the 'Pretenſions of Mirza Ammanee, you are to ſupport whatever Government has been eſtabliſhed 'by the Vizir; but in caſe the Succeſſion is not appointed, you are in that Caſe to ſecure the Succeſſion to the next of Blood, his eldeſt legitimate Son.' Further, I do not think this Government ſhould be in Haſte to renew its Treaties: It will be ſufficient to obtain from whoever ſteps into the Subah of Oud's Station, an abſolute and unreſerved Declaration that he will make good all the Engagements of the Vizir. This Declaration ſhould be in Writing, and our Return to it ſimply that we will act by the Articles of the Treaty concluded with the Vizir, but can engage at preſent no further. In ſhort, we ſhould be bound by no poſitive Engagement on our Part, while we attempt to bind the Vizir's Succeſſor in poſitive ones to our Government. This is my Idea at preſent, but if any Arguments that do not occur to me ſhould be ſuggeſted hereafter, it will give me much Pleaſure to correct any Error I lay under.

(Signed) R. B.

The Draft being altered in conſequence of theſe Minutes, the Letter is now written out fair and ſigned as follows:

To Colonel Primroſe Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez.

Sir,

We herewith tranſmit you a Duplicate of what we wrote you laſt Night, and now proceed to give you the Directions which we promiſed you in that Letter.

§ ("(a) Conceiving ourſelves bound by Treaty to maintain a perpetual and univerſal Peace, ſincere Friendſhip, and firm Union, between the Company and the Nabob Sujah Dowlah and his "Heirs, we direct and command, that in the Caſe of his Death, you ſupport the Pretenſions of "Mirza Amanee, his eldeſt and only legitimate Son, to the Succeſſion to all his Father's Poſſeſſions, and conduct yourſelf towards him in all Reſpects as you would have done to the Nabob "Sujah Dowlah himſelf were he alive.") §

We further direct, that you make known to the new Nabob, that we conceive it to be neceſſary to renew the Treaty of Alliance which has hitherto ſubſiſted between the Company and his Father, and ſhall depute Mr. Briſtow, the Reſident at that Court, with full and explicit Inſtructions on that Head, and with Orders to ſet out immediately, and proceed with all poſſible Diſpatch.

In our Letter of Yeſterday we directed you, in caſe of the Vizir's Death, to put Guards on his Treaſury, but as we only meant this to prevent it from being embezzled or carried off in caſe of a Diſturbance, you are by no Means to take this Step, if a regular Government ſhould take Place.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1840.

We think it neceſſary to recommend the ſtricteſt Secrecy in every Thing which regards theſe Orders, and that in caſe of the Vizier being alive on the Receipt of this, you conceal them even from your official Secretary.

Fort William,
the 3d February 1775.
We are, &c.

Inſtructions to Mr. Briſtow.

The Inſtructions for Mr. Briſtow, the Reſident at the Vizir's Court, having been circulated to the Board, are now reviſed, and ordered to be drawn out for ſigning as follows:

To Mr. John Briſtow.

Sir,

Having thought proper to appoint you Reſident for this Government at the Court of the Vizir Soujah Dowlah, we direct that you repair thither with all convenient Diſpatch, and that on your Arrival you immediately acquaint him of it, requeſting an Audience for the Delivery of your Credentials. Theſe Credentials will be given you ſealed in the uſual Form by the Governor General, and for your Information of their Contents you will be furniſhed with an authenticated Copy.

As we ſhall probably have Occaſion in the Courſe of your Reſidency to employ you in various Negociations or Matters of Buſineſs with the Vizir, you will receive ſpecial Inſtructions as theſe Occaſions ſhall occur. In the mean Time the Object which we chiefly and immediately commit to your Charge, is the ſettling and obtaining Payment of the Sums of Money which are or may become due by him to the Company, according to the Engagements he has contracted with them.

Vide Mr. Middleton's Account in Conſultation 8th February.

For your more clear underſtanding this Article, and for directing your Demands, we herewith deliver you a regular Account Current, wherein the Vizir is charged with the Sums due by him, and credited by what he has paid, the Balance being * is what appears now due from him.

* Sic in Orig.

But ſhould he have made any further Payment into the Hands of Colonel Gailliez before you arrive, it will appear from the Accounts and Vouchers which Colonel Gailliez is directed to deliver to you, and you will give Credit to the Vizier accordingly.

In your Communications with the Vizir, you are to preſerve that Reſpect and Deference which is due to his high Rank and Station, without leſſening the Conſequence of your own public Character, and alſo endeavour to impreſs him with the Idea that your Appointment is meant for his Benefit and Convenience equally with thoſe of the Company.

§ (" (a) You are beſides to give him the fulleſt Aſſurances of the amicable Intentions of this Government, and that we mean to adhere ſtedfaſtly to the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares, till the Pleaſure of the Court of Directors be known with regard to the latter.)" §

But at the ſame Time you are to avail yourſelf of your Situation and Acceſs to the Vizier to watch over his Motions, and to endeavour to penetrate into his Deſigns. You will alſo obſerve diligently his Temper, preſent Diſpoſition, and State of Health, and adviſe us of the Reſult of your Obſervations, with your Opinion of the probable Conſequences that would enſue on his Death.

You will further endeavour to procure the moſt exact Intelligence of all public Occurrences in that Part of India, and adviſe us in a regular Correſpondence of every Incident which you may deem either nearly or remotely to affect the Intereſts of the Company; you are to correſpond with the Governor General and Council in their collective Character.

If any Requeſt or Propoſal ſhould be made to you by the Vizier, which you either deem inconſiſtent with the Intereſts of the Company, or find to be ſuch as you are not authorized to comply with, you are ſtill to avoid giving perſonal Offence to him by a direct Refuſal, and will receive all ſuch Requeſts or Propoſals with an Aſſurance that you are ready to tranſmit them to us for our Determination, taking Care at the ſame Time not to give him any Encouragement to hope that this Government will yield to them. Your general Language to the Vizier in your Conferences on public Buſineſs, ſhould be at once firm and amicable. You will maintain a due Correſpondence with the Officer commanding the Company's Troops ſtationed in the Vizier's Country, communicating to him ſuch Intelligence as it may be neceſſary for him to be apprized of for the Good of the Company's Service. Our Inſtructions to him on this Head will be to the ſame Effect.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
3d February 1775.
(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

P. S. We have alſo furniſhed you with Copies of the Inſtructions of the late Preſident to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, and of the Accounts which were delivered to him on his Appointment; with this you will receive a Cypher, which may be uſed occaſionally at your Diſcretion.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1841.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXVIII.

Book 7. Page 1770.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th April 1775.

Fort William, the 20th April 1775.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
Lieutenant General John Clavering, Preſident;
The Honble. George Monſon,
and
Philip Francis Eſquire.

Reſident at the Court of Owde.

Received a Letter from the Reſident at the Court of Owde, as follows:

Mindy Gaut, the 2d March 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

State of that Court.

The Honble. Board were furniſhed by Mr. N. Middleton with Information of the State of this Court on the Death of the late Vizier, but very material Changes have ſince then taken Place to entirely overſet the Influence of the Perſons in Power at that Period. The Firſt Intimation I had of it was from the Nabob himſelf, who informed me Murtehzeh Cawn enjoyed his Confidence, and he wiſhed that I would cultivate a good Underſtanding with him.

Ellije Cawn's Diſgrace was the immediate Conſequence of this Miniſter's Elevation; an Expedient for removing him from about the Perſon of the Nabob was thought of, by ſending him on an Embaſſy to the King to negociate the Succeſſion to the Vizaret. It has ſucceeded according to preſent Appearances, as Ellije Cawn is ſo terrified at the Meaſures already adopted, that many People much doubt his ever returning without a poſitive Aſſurance of his Safety from the Nabob, or a Promiſe of Protection from the Engliſh: Indeed he has privately intimated as much to me through his Vakeel, and alſo written me a Letter ſetting forth his Attachment to the Company, and the Weight he formerly had in Public Affairs.

This is Ellije Cawn's own State of the Caſe; but I, in a great Meaſure, believe theſe may be Artifices uſed to ſcreen him from the Nabob, who purpoſes to examine into his Adminiſtration. I however wrote him a polite Anſwer to his Letter, expreſſing, "That the Friends of the Nabob were thoſe of the Company, and by continuing firm in his Obedience to his Maſter, he would be conſidered in that Light." The late Vizer was accuſtomed to make it a principal Branch of his Revenue to ſuffer his Favourites to amaſs great Wealth, and then oblige them to refund a conſiderable Proportion of it. The preſent Nabob has followed his late Father's Example, already taken large Sums from ſome Perſons, and intends to do the ſame with Ellije Cawn: If therefore he will patiently ſubmit to this Meaſure, I think, upon conſidering all Circumſtances, he might return in Safety of his Life, as the Nabob can bear him no perſonal Enmity in conſequence of any Thing which had occurred during the late Vizier's Time. I fear though, ſince his Departure, he has been guilty of Imprudences, his Excellency having told me that he had ſeen an original Letter from Ellije Cawn to Anoopgyr, encouraging him to rebel and ſet up an independent Government in the Doaab. Many People think this Letter was forged with a Deſign to ruin Ellije Cawn;— whether the Nabob really believes it to have been wrote by him or not, I cannot tell; but he chooſes to defer the Examination into the Truth of it, until Ellije Cawn's Return, for the ſame Reaſons as repreſented to the Honble. Board in Colonel Gailliez's Letter of the Third of March.

The Nabob has daily heaped Favours on Murtezeh Cawn; beſtowed his own Jaghyr on him, amounting to One Lack of Rupees a Year; given him the Collection of the Sayer or Land Duties of Owd, Allahabad, and Corah; and only Three Days after his Acceſſion to the Muſnud created him a Commander of Seven thouſand, a Rank the late Vizir never granted to any Man during the Whole of his Government. At Murtezeh Cawn's Inſtigation, alſo, he has given Amroogyr a Jaghyr of One Lack of Rupees a Year, together with an additional Number of One thouſand Horſe. He has continued the Niabut of the Doaab to Anoopgyr for Forty-eight Lacks of Rupees inſtead of Fifty-two, at which it was before rented; and put One thouſand five hundred Foot and Five hundred Horſe under his Command, excluſive of his former Reſſalla, which he is ſtill to keep.

I have taken much Trouble to enquire particularly about Murtezeh Cawn. Before the Nabob's Acceſſion he had, for many Years, ſerved him in the Capacity of Conſumah. By a ſubmiſſive Compliance with his Foibles, and by negociating Loans of Money for him, when his Expences might have exceeded the Allowances made him by his late Father, he ingratiated himſelf into his Favour. Murtezeh Cawn being from his Office conſtantly about the Perſon of the preſent Nabob, was employed merely in the Superintendance of his Houſhold, and until now has never been in any Channel to render himſelf converſant with public Buſineſs. In regard to Abilities, it is the general Opinion of Perſons of all Parties, that he poſſeſſes them in a moderate Degree.

I muſt obſerve, relative to the late Vizier's general Line of Politics, that Want of Confidence in the Attachment of his Servants, made him truſt none with a conſiderable Power, being himſelf uſed to Buſineſs, as well as clever. He heard the Advice of all, but afterwards acted by his own Judgment. Hardly any Perſons (Ellije Cawn and Baſhur Cawn excepted, very rarely) ever influenced him in his Conduct. By theſe Means he eſtabliſhed a perſonal Influence of a very different Nature, from that excited by the Name of Subah alone; for there was not a Man in the higheſt or loweſt Rank of his Service, but what knew he dictated every Meaſure himſelf.

§ (" (a) The Nabob Aſuf-ul-Dowlah differs widely in his Policy. Murtehzeh Cawn, by being
" inveſted with the ſole Management of every Department, has in Fact more Weight than his
" Excellency himſelf, in Conſequence of which I hear of general Diſcontents amongſt the old
" Servants of the Government, who now continue to hold their Places more for the Means of a
" Subſiſtence than for the Attachment they bear either to the Nabob or to Murtehzeh Cawn.
" In ſpeaking of theſe Diſcontents, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that Ellye Cawn and Baſhur Cawn
" having been both of them beloved by the late Vizir, he had beſtowed many Favours on them,
" attended to their Recommendations for vacant Offices, and thereby enabled them to provide for
" a numerous Body of Dependants, Murtehzeh Cawn has to expect the Oppoſition of theſe
" Two powerful Parties, who doubtleſs will do any Thing to hurt him, and we are therefore to
" lay to their Accounts many of the Reports which now prevail to the Diſcredit of this new
" Miniſter.

" Notwithſtanding the Confidence the Nabob repoſes in Murtezeh Cawn, the Begums are much
" diſſatisfied with his Elevation.") §

They recommended it to his Excellency to encourage the old Servants of the Government, whoſe Influence in the Country, and Experience, might have ſtrengthened his own Authority, and ſeated him firmly on the Muſnud. In ſome Meaſure too, this may appear conſiſtent with the Intereſts of the Company, for as Ellije Cawn and the old Miniſters have, by frequent Inſtances within their own Knowledge, experienced the Power of our Government, ſuch Men, I ſhould conceive, are much more likely to pay a Deference to the Company, than a Perſon who at preſent can have but a very imperfect Idea of the Degree of Attention which ought to be paid to our Connection with the Nabob. I make this Obſervation in Conſequence of the Dependance the Nabob ſeems to lay upon his Army, which both he and Murtehzeh Cawn have taken Opportunities of mentioning to me. On theſe Occaſions I always reſpectfully intimated, that his Excellency would deceive himſelf, if he thought he could effect any Thing without the Concurrence of the Engliſh. His Excellency relies much on his having encreaſed the Pay of the greater Part of his Fort, from Six to Nine Rupees a Month for each private Man, and the Officers in Proportion, and that in Oppoſition to his late Father's Syſtem, he obſerves Regularity in the Diſcharge of it, ſo far as the preſent State of his Finances permits.

Mr. N. Middleton hinted at the Nabob's Diſpoſition; I have found it anſwer to that Gentleman's Character of him in his private Life. During the late Vizier's Time, he was much awed, and did not appear what he really was ſince he has aſſumed a public Character. He has ſhewn a much better Underſtanding than he was before imagined to poſſeſs, yet Inexperience added to rather too eager a Purſuit of his Exerciſes and Diverſions, lay him open to intereſted Repreſentations, the Conſequences of which may prove equally bad with a total Want of Capacity.

The Nabob having, by diſcharging the Arrears of his Troops, and by the neceſſary Diſburſements on his firſt Acceſſion, exceeded the Receipts of his Revenue, has repeatedly applied to Buhhoo Begum, to ſupply his preſent Exigencies. Hitherto all his Applications have proved ineffectual, but on the 23d of March, he diſpatched Murtezah Cawn and Seller Jung to her Excellency, to endeavour to get ſome Money from her.

§ (" (b) The whole Treaſure amaſſed by the late Vizir during the Five or Six laſt Years of his
" Life (amounting to at leaſt Two Crore of Rupees) was from Time to Time, as received, always
" depoſited with Buhhoo Begum. On the preſent Nabob's Acceſſion ſhe retained it in her Poſſeſ-
" ſion, without having diſburſed any Part of it but for her own private Expences.") §

Buhhoo Begum and Nabob Begum, the former the Mother and the latter the Grandmother of the Nabob, have ſince the Vizier's Death been perpetually at Variance: The Cauſe is the Partiality Buhhoo Begum has ſhewn towards her own Son, and having encouraged him in harſh Treatment to his Brothers. The Nabob was of himſelf ſo jealous of the Three who are come to Years of Diſcretion, (particularly Saadar Ally and Myrza Jungly, not ſo much of Nabob Behadre), that he diſcontinued the Allowances made him by the late Vizir, and drove them to great Diſtreſs for the Proviſion of even the common Neceſſaries of Life.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1853.

(b) Vide ſupra, Page 1826.

Myrza Jungly, a high ſpirited Youth, has frequently had ſharp Meſſages paſs between him and the Nabob, in which his Heat of Temper carried him beyond the Bounds of Prudence; at laſt he thought himſelf ſo ill treated that he left the Camp with only two Attendants. The Nabob deputed a Perſon to perſuade him to return: He came up with him at a Nulla near Aſſeewun, about Sixteen Coſs Diſtance from hence, when Jungly, who was on the oppoſite Side of this Nulla, ſent to let him know that he would not ſee him, and if he attempted to croſs the River, he would cut off his Head. The Perſon deputed returned to the Nabob, but did not dare to tell him the Truth of what had paſſed. He ſaid "he could not come up with Jungly," who has ſince continued his Journey to Fyzabad, where he is arrived, and intends to throw himſelf under the Protection of Nabob Begum.

Saadut Ally, during his Youth, was obliged by the Vizir to attend very cloſely to his Studies, whereby he obtained a Degree of Knowledge above the Generality of the Princes, or of the Natives of this Country; he is the moſt promiſing of the whole Family, for, added to his Education, and ſuperior Abilities, I do not hear of his being addicted to any Vice. He was a great Favourite with his late Father, who had juſt before his Death beſtowed on him the nominal Government of Barelli; for the Command of the Troops, farther than a ſmall Number to ſupport his State, were * given to Mahboob and other Sirdars, and the Country, † by being farmed * Sic in Orig. † Sic in Orig.
to Roy Pahar Sing, his Authority was much limited in civil Affairs. The Jealouſy of Saadut Ally was carried ſo far at Court, that immediately on the late Vizir's Death, Buhhoo Begum wrote to Mahboob to go to him and watch his Motions; if he attempted to raiſe any Parties in the Country, he had Orders to uſe Means to ſeize him: He accordingly went; Saadut Ally, though ſurprized at ſeeing him, at once perceived his Drift, and whatever his real Intentions were at the Time, he prudently told Mahboob, 'He had hitherto conſidered the Nabob Myrza Amany as his 'Brother; that in future he ſhould look upon him as his Maſter, be obedient to his Orders, and 'go and attend on him.' Their Firſt Meeting was at Lucknow; ſince when, ſo far as Words, great Cordiality has ſubſiſted, but I believe the real Sentiments of their Hearts contradict theſe outward Profeſſions, otherways the Nabob could hardly ſuffer him to be expoſed to his preſent Diſtreſs, and diſpoſſeſſed of even his nominal Government of Barelli.

Saadut Ally has repeatedly intimated his great Deſire to viſit me, in order to explain his Situation, and repreſent his Attachment to the Company. As I could not openly acknowledge this Meſſage, without giving Cauſe of Jealouſy to the Nabob, much leſs receive his Viſit, I declined the Offer, but at the ſame Time, as I thought the Intereſt of the Company rendered it neceſſary to keep up a good Underſtanding with this Prince (who is the Heir apparent), I anſwered, 'That the Nabob had already refuſed him his Permiſſion to viſit Colonel Gailliez, when the Co-'lonel himſelf had requeſted it. I conceived therefore I could not aſk it under ſuch Circum-'ſtances without expoſing both him and myſelf to his Brother's Diſpleaſure; that I was wholly 'dependant on the Governor General and Council, whoſe Protection he might meet with if he 'conformed to what they might recommend to him, and would be firm in his Obedience to his 'Brother, with whom the Company were united in the ſtricteſt Alliance; I alſo begged to be 'conſidered amongſt the Number of his beſt Friends, as I entertained the greateſt Reſpect for his 'Character.'

I have ſince this received other Meſſages from Saadut Ally, all of which expreſs his Intention to govern his Conduct by the Advice of the Engliſh.

It is not that the Nabob's State of Health in the leaſt makes me apprehenſive of his Death at the preſent Juncture, yet owing to his amazing Corpulency, and as by his former Mode of Life he is totally debilitated with Reſpect to Women, the Poſſibility of Heirs (unleſs his Conſtitution ſhould take ſome very extraordinary Turn) is precluded by the latter Circumſtance, and by the former, we have great Reaſon to think him liable to a ſudden Death. I humbly beg to recommend theſe, and the other Matters contained in this Letter, to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board; though ſome of them are trivial in themſelves, yet they lead to a Knowledge of the Characters of very principal Perſons about this Court, and I therefore hope may not be thought wholly improper.

It has been my conſtant Endeavour, by influencing intermediate Perſons, and by my own Exertions in the Character of the Nabob's Friend, to convince him how very neceſſary it is for him to pay a Deference to any Requeſts preferred in the Name of the Company. Hitherto his Excellency's Profeſſions of Amity are great; I wiſh I may find them equally ſincere; and as no Negociation entruſted to my Management ſhall fail of Succeſs for Want of a full Explanation of its Propriety, I entertain Hopes of, in the End, effecting moſt Points to the Satisfaction of the Honble. Board.

Since Murtehzeh Cawn's Abſence Buſineſs has been greatly at a ſtand. In caſe of Petitions or Repreſentations being preferred to the Nabob, he has generally ordered the Examination of them to be delayed until that Miniſter's Return, which is expected in about Ten Days. I mention this Circumſtance to ſhew the Extent of this Man's Influence; but in regard to the Company's Affairs I have at all Times found his Excellency willing to liſten to my Repreſentations.

It has been my general Plan of Conduct to avoid the Appearance of Intrigue. Where I could, without giving Cauſe of Jealouſy to the Nabob, I have converſed with Men of all Parties;

and, by having attended to their different Opinions, I hope my Relation of theſe Occurrences will appear to the Honourable Board in an impartial Light.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXIX.

Vide ſupra Appendix, Nº XI.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXX.

Vide ſupra Appendix, Nº CCLXVII.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXI.

Book 12. Page 410.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 25th September 1775.

Fort William, 25th September 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.

§ (" (a) Read, the following Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob " Aſoph ul Dowla.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow.

☞ [" My laſt Letter to the Honble. Board was dated the 5th inſtant, and I have ſince received " their's of the 26th ult.

" In my Addreſs of the 14th ult. I mentioned our having had plentiful Showers of Rain, " ſince when, they have continued in ſome Degree, though not enough to enſure a large Crop, " yet totally to diſpel all Fears of a Famine, and to render it unneceſſary to put the Company to " the Expence of laying in a Stock of Grain."] ☜

§ (" (b) The Nabob ſet off Yeſterday for Fyzabad; but ſome Days ago he ſent Murtezeh Cawn " to me to requeſt that I would not correſpond with Buboo Begum, nor forward Letters be- " tween her and the Honble. the Governor General, without letting him know the Subject of " them. He ſaid it was not deſired to break of the Correſpondence; he only wiſhed to have the " Cuſtoms of his Country and Hindoſtan adhered to, and not to ſee the Begum ſupport a Con- " nection with the Company, independent of him; for as the natural Weakneſs of her Sex, and " her Mode of Life, rendered it impoſſible for her to be capable of judging properly, ſhe might " even unintentionally be led into Meaſures incompatible with his Intereſt. My Correſpondence

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1890.

(b) Vide ſupra, Page 1834.

“ with the Begum commenced at Fyzabad, in my Road to join the Nabob, on my firſt taking
“ Charge of my Appointment. The Honble. Board well know it was wholly unſought and unſo-
“ licited by me: It has ſince then been ſolely complimentary, and to convey her the Commands
“ of the Honble. Board relative to accommodating her in her intended Voyage to Korb-ulla. In
“ Anſwer to the Nabob's Requeſt, I deſired of Murteza Cawn to acquaint him, that it was con-
“ trary to the Intentions of the Honble. Board to give him any Cauſe of Jealouſy, and that I
“ could aſſure him they had always conſidered him as the Soubahdar of theſe Provinces, and any
“ Connection or Correſpondence held with the Begum was out of Compliment to him; that
“ he might be ſatisfied nothing had yet paſſed incompatible with his Intereſt, for the Engliſh were
“ too much his firm Friends to attempt it; but I recommended it to his Excellency to write his
“ Sentiments himſelf to the Governor General. On my afterwards ſpeaking to the Nabob, he
“ ſaid he had given a Letter to Murteza Cawn for me to forward. He neglected to deliver it to
“ me, or elſe has diſpatched it by his own Dawks; but he purpoſes to ſend a Duplicate on his
“ Return from Fyzabad.

“ The Nabob's real Object in this Requeſt was to prevent the Company from interfering between
“ him and the Begum, as he apprehended on her hearing of his intended Viſit, that ſhe would ap-
“ ply to the Engliſh for their Protection: His Excellency was right; for the very Night before
“ his Departure, I received a very preſſing Letter from the Begum, a Copy of which I encloſe,
“ (No. 1.) deſiring of me to come to Fyzabad: She alſo intimated through her Agent, that ſhe
“ feared the Nabob was angry with her, and threatened to take away the Life of her principal
“ Agent, and diſhonour and diſgrace her, becauſe ſhe had correſponded with the Honble. the
“ Governor General, which I conſidered in ſome Meaſure a Fineſs, and to make the Engliſh be-
“ come a Party in her Diſpute. The original Cauſe of it is, that his Excellency wanted to receive
“ a conſiderable Part of the late Vizier's Treaſure, it being the Muſſulman Law, that One-eight * of — * Sic in Orig.
“ the Eſtate of a deceaſed Perſon ſhould deſcend to the Widow, and Seven-eights * to the Sons and — * Sic in Orig.
“ Daughters. Now the Begum has withheld the Whole; of the Injuſtice of which the Nabob com-
“ plains, as he is in the greateſt Diſtreſs, and there is an immenſe Sum * laying uſeleſsly in her Hands; — * Sic in Orig.
“ I nevertheleſs thought I could not with Propriety interfere in domeſtic Matters without ſpecial Or-
“ ders; but ſtill for Fear * of Compulſion or Violence ſhould be uſed, and the Engliſh Name be intro- — * Sic in Orig.
“ duced in a Manner derogatory to the Honour of the Nation, I judged it proper, on receiving the
“ Begum's Letter, immediately to wait upon the Nabob with a written Repreſentation agreeable to
“ the encloſed Copy, (No. 2.). At the ſame Time I aſſured him, it was not my Intention to interfere
“ (unleſs the Honble. Board ſhould hereafter direct me); and that the ſole Motive of my giving the
“ Repreſentation was, that the World might know whatever Difference ſhould have ariſen between
“ him and the Begum had no Connection with the Engliſh, and I hoped their Name even would
“ not be introduced. His Excellency aſſured me that the Diſpute wholly related to himſelf, and
“ that he would not in any Manner mention the Engliſh as the Cauſe.”) §

☞ [Encloſed is an original Letter (No. 3.) to me from Delleer Cawn, and the Extract of One (No. 4.) from Rouondut Roy to Shaver Cawn the Jaut Vakeel. I cannot ſay what Dependance is to be laid on Delleer Cawn, as his Country is at ſuch an immenſe Diſtance from hence, being near Heyder Ally's, that I find it impoſſible to make Inquiries concerning him with Accuracy. I never heard of Dalleer Cawn before I received his Letter: It contains, however, an extraordinary Propoſal; and I have therefore ſent Colonel Upton a Copy of it, that if it ſhould come within his Line he might, in caſe of this Chief's Alliance being worthy the Notice of the Company, pay proper Attention to it. I have ſent an Anſwer to Dalleer Cawn, deſiring of him to write to the Honble. the Governor General by the ſhorteſt Conveyance, and to apply to Colonel Upton on his Arrival at Poona.] ☜

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
9th September 1775. Reſident at the Court of Oude.

Ordered, That the Incloſure be entered after the Conſultation.

Agreed on the following Reply to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, dated 9th inſtant, with its Incloſures.

We do not know of any Correſpondence carried on between this Government and Buboo Begum, excepting that which reſpects her Intention to proceed to Korb ulla, and with which you are fully acquainted. The Subſtance of this we think you may with Propriety communicate to the Nabob, and therefore we encloſe Copies of the Anſwers written by the Governor General to her Letters, which containing the Purport of the latter, will ſhew the Nabob the Nature of the whole Correſpondence.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1834.

We deſire you will aſſure the Nabob that we do not mean to interfere in the leaſt in any of his domeſtic Concerns; nevertheleſs we would have you repreſent to him whatever you think may reflect a Diſgrace upon his Character in his Behaviour towards his Mother; and that we are of Opinion her Requeſt to be allowed to proceed on a Pilgrimage to Korb ulla is but reaſonable, and therefore ought in Juſtice to be complied with.

We are, &c. (*a*)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 420.

Incloſures in Mr. Briſtow's Letter to the Board of the 9th of September.

N° 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Aleah Begum to Mr. Briſtow.

I am in Health, and am always anxious for your Welfare.

The Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla has already, Three different Times, taken from me all I poſſeſſed; and it is confidently reported here, that, incited by the Perſuaſions of the People about him, he is again coming to raiſe further Diſturbances: I therefore write to requeſt you will, without Fail, accompany him, and ſtay Two or Three Days, which is abſolutely neceſſary. Certain Perſons are deſirous of effecting the Deſtruction of this Family. It is now out of my Power to furniſh any further Supplies of Money. Whatever I was poſſeſſed of has been taken from me. I have now nothing to do with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla. I am deſirous that, whilſt I remain here, it may be with Honour, and have therefore retired from worldly Affairs, and have no Connection with any one.

It is well known to you, that Sums of Money have been thrice taken from me already. The Report which now prevails has induced me to write to you to come here for Two or Three Days, that we may learn of each others Welfare.

Write me continually concerning your Health, and inform me if you approve of coming here. I have cauſed this Letter to be written in my Preſence, by my Moonſhy.

N° 2.

Copy of a Repreſentation from Mr. Briſtow to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla.

The firmeſt Friendſhip and moſt perfect Harmony ſubſiſts between your Excellency and the Engliſh Chiefs, and I am perſuaded it is your mutual Deſign to preſerve them on all Occaſions inviolate.

As your Excellency has lately determined on a Journey to Fyzabad, and it is reported that you have conceived a Diſpleaſure againſt the Alliah Begum, one Reaſon for which is, the Correſpondence which ſhe has held through me with the Governor and Council; I beg Leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that the Correſpondence between the Engliſh Chiefs and the Begum was entirely to give Pleaſure to you. Nothing relative to the Affairs of the Country, the Powers of Hindoſtan, or any Thing which might tend to your Excellency's Diſhonour, was ever made the Subject of it.

I am hopeful that your Excellency will not entertain any Diſpleaſure againſt the Begum, on Account of this Correſpondence, nor introduce the Engliſh Name on ſuch an Occaſion; for the Engliſh Chiefs were induced to write to the Begum ſolely in Conſideration of their Friendſhip to you. Your conceiving any Diſpleaſure againſt the Alleah Begum, or any other Perſon, on Account of their holding a Correſpondence with Engliſh Chiefs, will be very diſhonourable to them, and inconſiſtent with the Dictates of Friendſhip. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1893.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1894.

APPENDIX, N° CCLXXII.

Book 597. Page 273.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 9th Auguſt 1779.

Military Department, Fort William, 9th Auguſt 1779.

Proceedings of the Governor General and Council.
At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
Edward Wheler,
Not preſent, Sir Eyre Coote.

(*a*) Read, Minute by the Commander in Chief on the * Donation to the Troops which ſerved in the Rohillah War. Alſo his Second Minute on the ſame Subject, in Date the 2d Auguſt: viz.

* See Proceedings 15th July, Page 47.

Minute by Sir Eyre Coote, dated 2d inſt.

I beg Leave to draw the Attention of the Board to the preſent Situation of that Part of the Army which is entitled to the Donation of the Vizir Sujah ul Dowlah, in the Year 1774.

On the 2d January 1775, it was reſolved by the Board, to depoſit the Amount, when collected, in the Public Treaſury, until ſuch Time as the Reſolution of the Court of Directors might be received.

On the 27th of October 1777, this favourable Reſolution and Promiſe to the Army was reſcinded, becauſe the Vizier's Debt to the Company had then riſen to Fifty Lacks.

Five different Repreſentations have been made by this Board to the Court of Directors upon this Claim, which has been now pending Five Years, without any Anſwer whatever, but One Promiſe of above Four Years Date, that they would ſhortly communicate their Sentiments to us upon it.

Seeing the little Encouragement we have to hope for the Receival of any Directions from them upon this Subject, and being informed that the Cauſe is now removed which induced the Board, on the 27th of October 1777, to reſcind the Firſt favourable Reſolution of the 2d January 1775, as the Vizier's Debt to the Company is almoſt totally liquidated, I think it incumbent upon us to go as far as may lay in our Power, to facilitate the Recovery of ſo equitable a Claim, which, indeed, I think it might prove fatal to diſcourage, particularly as the Army poſſeſſes the Promiſe of this Board in their Favour.

Nor is this Claim to be viewed ſimply in the Light of a Gift, but a Sum agreed to be given in lieu of, and to ſave a much larger; for it is well known, that the Plunder of Peelabet, Barelli, Ouhla, and Biſſouly, which was withheld in Conſideration of this Sum, would much have exceeded it.

I therefore propoſe, that in Furtherance of the Reſolution of the 2d January 1775, and the Promiſe then made to the Army, the Vizier's Bonds for 10,50,000 be immediately ſent to our Reſident at the Vizier's Court, with Orders to endeavour, as ſoon as poſſible, to obtain ſeparate Tunkaws for the Amount of this Sum; and that he collect it with all proper Diſpatch, and remit the Amount to the Preſidency, where it may then (as I think it ought) be diſtributed to the Army; but if that ſhould not be agreed to, it may, in that Caſe, reſt until the final Reſolution of the Court of Directors may be received.

Mr. Wheler.—In Anſwer to that Part of Sir Eyre Coote's Minute, which ſeems to imply that the Donation to the Army on Account of the Rohillah War, has been retarded by the Inattention of the Court of Directors, I beg Leave to obſerve, that it is not in their Power to order a Diſtribution of that Sum, without the Aſſent of the Legiſlature being previouſly had and obtained; and I may with equal Truth obſerve, that for the Court of Directors, at any One Time within the given Period, to have thrown the Affair of the India Company into Parliament for this Purpoſe only, would have been an Act of Indiſcretion, if not an Act bordering almoſt on Inſanity. Every other Step neceſſary for the Diſcharge of this Obligation, was taken by the Court of Directors previous to my Departure from England; the Opinion of a Board of Field Officers, on the Propriety of the Claim, not excepted.

I have no Sort of Objection to the Propriety of receiving it; but apprehend we are not authorized to diſtribute it.

(*a*) Vide Printed Minutes, ſupra, Page 1348.

Mr. Francis.—On the 27th October 1777, it was reſolved by the Opinion of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, againſt mine, that no Means could, with Propriety, be taken.

§ (" (a) If it is propoſed to reverſe this Reſolution, I ſhall agree to it; but I am of Opinion, that " the Amount of the Donation is not properly demandable from the Nabob, at leaſt not in the " Firſt Inſtance. I think it ſhould be demanded from the Begum, who got Poſſeſſion of all the " late Vizier's Perſonal Property, and particularly, I believe, of the Wealth and Effects taken in " the Rohillah Country. This was always my Opinion; and I believe I have by me a Minute " to the ſame Effect, which I intended to have recorded on the 27th October, if the Queſtion for " making the Demand had been then carried. If I can find it, I ſhall beg it may be entered in " this Place.

Minute referred to in the above, delivered to the Secretary by Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis, Minute by, intended to have been recorded 27 Oct. 1777.

" The Donation was promiſed to the Army, as a Compenſation for their Share of the Plunder " of certain Places in the Rohillah Country, which they were intitled to by the Laws and Practice of War. Suja Dowla had the ſole Benefit of this Compromiſe, as he appropriated and " carried away with him the entire Spoils of the conquered Chiefs. If any Booty was acquired, " it was by his own Troops. It is alſo well known that the Wealth, of which he poſſeſſed himſelf by " theſe Means, or the moſt conſiderable Part of it, was conveyed to Fyzabad, and depoſited in " the Palace now occupied by the Begum; this, in my Opinion, is the Fund which ſhould be " anſwerable in the firſt Inſtance for the Donation to the Army, as their Acceptance of the Nabob's Promiſe in effect preſerved the Whole from Plunder. No Will or Bequeſt of Suja " Dowla can give the Begum a Right to the Succeſſion to his Perſonal Property, without binding her at the ſame Time to the Acquittance of his Debts. I think, therefore, that our Reſident ſhould be inſtructed to ſtate the Caſe to the Begum, and demand the Amount of the Donation from her, to be kept in Depoſit by us, and diſpoſed of hereafter according to the Inſtructions we may receive from the Court of Directors.") §

Mr. Francis.—Whenever or from whomſoever the Money ſhall be received, I am of Opinion, it muſt remain as a Depoſit in the Treaſury, for the future Diſpoſition of the Company or of Parliament.

Mr. Barwell.—I do not ſubſcribe to the Senſe Mr. Francis has aſcribed to the Reſolution of the 27th October 1777. My Opinion is in theſe expreſs Words: 'Under the preſent Circumſtances of this Government, I do not think any Meaſure ought to be taken.' It is exceeding the Meaning of theſe Words to apply them to the preſent Day, the 9th Auguſt 1779, inſtead of confining them to the Year 1777. The Debt due to the Company was enormous at that Period, and the whole Burthen of the Recovery of it reſted with that Influence on the Adminiſtration, which began to operate on the recent Appointment of Mr. Middleton in the Place of Mr. Briſtow, though Mr. Briſtow, excluſive of the ordinary Means offered by the Oude Government, did, under the Sanction of the Adminiſtration in Calcutta, upon an Application from the Nabob Aſoph O'Dowlah, extract * the Amount of Fifty Lacks from the Begum, for which this Government guaranteed that no further Demands ſhould be made upon her, &c. under the Pretext ſuggeſted in this Day's Debate.—Mr. Briſtow's Letter is dated 16th October * 75, and the Guarrantee of this Government to the Nabob's Treaty with the Begum is dated the 15th of October 1775, (both entered in Conſultation 8th November 1775). I will not pretend to ſay, that the Begum felt all the Diſtreſs ſhe pretended to expreſs on that Occaſion; but this is a notorious Fact, that among the Jewels delivered up by her to Mr. Briſtow, our Reſident, and ſold at public Auction at Calcutta, was the Vizier's Hookah, ſet in Diamonds. The Opinion Mr. Francis imputes to me, I cannot admit in the Senſe in which he interprets it; there is a great Difference between denying a Claim, and, under certain Exigencies of Government, protracting to urge it; but this, I think, I have ſufficiently explained, and our Reſolution of the 2d January 1775, by which I was equally bound at that Period, as I conceive the Board to be at this, declares the Right of the Army, and a Determination to ſecure that Right. As it will clear this Point much to have the Particulars of that Day's Record follow the preſent Diſcuſſion, I deſire that the Secretary do call on Mr. Auriol for a Copy of it.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" Extract Conſultation, 2d January 1775.

Extract Proceedings 2d Jan. 1775.

" Reſolved, That the Expedient propoſed by the Governor General, in his Minute of the 19th " ultimo, be adopted.

" That the Sum offered by the Vizir, as a Gratuity to the Army, be received as a Depoſit into " the Company's Treaſury; and that an Application be made in the next General Letter to the " Court of Directors, for their Intereſt to obtain the Confirmation of the Grant, by ſuch legal " Means as they in their Wiſdom may chuſe to employ. And further that, for the Purpoſe of " aſcertaining the Share which may be due to each Individual, whenever the Diſtribution ſhall take " Place, as well as to inſpire them with a greater Degree of Confidence to hope for the promiſed " Reward, by defining the Object of it, an Account be formed for their ſeparate Shares, to be " made public, with a Declaration that the Money will be kept ſacred, as a Depoſit, until the

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(a) Vide Printed Minutes, ſupra, Page 1834.

“ Pleaſure of the Court of Directors ſhall be known ; and as ſoon as the Board is authoriſed to “ pay it, that Payment will be made to the Parties, their Heirs, Executors, or Adminiſtrators, “ without any Deduction whatſoever.”

Mr. Barwell's Minute continued.

As the Publick Debt to the Company, by the Attention which has been given to the Reduction of it, is now nearly liquidated, I am of Opinion, that the Revenue of the Lands that were aſſigned to diſcharge it, ſhould be retained, until this Claim of the Military is diſcharged. When we are poſſeſſed of the Amount, it is poſſible we may likewiſe be poſſeſſed of the Company's Directions touching the iſſuing of it ; if we do not, it will be Time enough to vote upon the Queſtion, Whether it ſhall then be iſſued ? Every previous Step has been taken relative to the Diſtribution of it to the Army ; to diſincumber the Queſtion, and render it the ſimple one I have above deſcribed.

Mr. Francis.—I beg it may be underſtood, that I do not acquieſce in any Part of the preceding Minutes *, that reſpects the Circumſtances of the Begum and her Son, though it would lead me too far to enter into a Refutation of it at this Time. On one Fact I beg Leave only to obſerve, that the Agreement alluded to by Mr. Barwell was for Thirty Lacks only, of which I am almoſt certain, from Memory, that no more than Two-thirds were paid. But, be this as it may, the Donation Money, as I underſtand it, is due, not from the preſent Nabob, but from the Perſon who inherited or got Poſſeſſion of the Perſonal Property of the late Vizir, conſequently the Demand, if made on the Begum, is not on Account of the preſent Nabob, nor would it be any Violation of the Agreement above-mentioned, ſuppoſing that Agreement to have been faithfully executed on her Part.

* Sic in Orig.

Reſolution propoſed by the Governor General.

That in Furtherance of the Reſolution of the 2d January 1775, and the Promiſe then made to the Army, the Vizier's Bonds for 10,50,000 be immediately ſent to our Reſident at the Vizier's Court, with Order to endeavour as ſoon as poſſible to obtain ſeparate Tunkaws for the Amount of this Sum, and that he collect it with all proper Diſpatch, and remit the Amount to the Preſidency, there to remain as a Depoſite * in the Company's Treaſury, until the final Reſolution of the Court of Directors may be received concerning it.

* Sic in Orig.

Agreed to by the Board.

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation)

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXIII.

Book 600. No Page.

Letter from the Begum to the Governor General.

From the Daughter of Iſhauk Khan, the Mother of Aſoph ul Dowlah. Received 22d March 1775.

It is not neceſſary for me to inform you of the Affliction with which all Ranks of People were overwhelmed in the News of the Deceaſe of the Nabob ; whilſt Strangers were ſo much affected, think what I muſt have ſuffered who was ſo nearly allied to him. Although this Misfortune almoſt deprived me of Senſe and Speech, yet, for the Conſolation of all Ranks of People, and for the Eſtabliſhment of this Family, of which your Friendſhip is the ſole Support, it is my Duty to inform you, that the Proſperity and Advantage of this Country and Family depend entirely on the Aid and Aſſiſtance of the illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs. Praiſed be God, that the Friendſhip and Alliance between this Government and the Engliſh gains Strength daily, and I am hopeful that you will obſerve the ſame friendly Conduct towards the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, which you on all Occaſions manifeſted to the deceaſed Nabob, which will conduce to the Proſperity and Benefit of the People, and redound to your Honour. Knowing that you are ſincerely inclined to ſhew yourſelf a firm Friend to this Family, and that my writing any Thing more on this Subject is quite unneceſſary, I ſhall proceed to another Requeſt. God is Witneſs that the deceaſed Nabob was continually launching out in Praiſes of your noble and excellent Qualities, and it is undoubted that he bore ſo ſtrong a Friendſhip towards you, as no Language can expreſs. When the Nabob was approaching to his End, I enquired of him to whoſe Charge he left me ; he anſwered, that he had no Friendſhip in the World, but for the illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs ; that his Hopes reſted entirely on them, and that he placed the greateſt Confidence on their Friendſhip, and that I muſt write to Mr. Haſtings on all Occaſions when I ſtood in Need of Aſſiſtance. Agreeable to the Directions of the deceaſed Nabob, I take this Opportunity to inform you, that I have no Inclination to trouble myſelf in worldly Affairs, except that I have one Wiſh unſatisfied, which is to convey the Corps of the deceaſed Nabob to Kerbella, to inter it there, and to make a Pilgrimage to the Tombs of the Holy Men. As it is impoſſible for me to carry this Deſire into Execution, without your friendly Aſſiſtance, I therefore take the Liberty to requeſt, that in Conſideration of the Friendſhip which the deceaſed Nabob entertained for you, you will ſhew ſuch Kindneſs to me, as to enable me to accompliſh this Deſire either by

Land or Water. In either Caſe, that I may proceed without Danger, and in Security, I requeſt that you will appoint me a Guard of your own People, to conduct me in Safety to the Place to which I am deſirous of going. It will ſpread to your Honour throughout the whole Country, that you retained your Friendſhip for the deceaſed Nabob even after Death, and took Care to have his Corpſe conveyed to Kirbella. There is no Doubt but this will give the greateſt Pleaſure to the Spirit of the deceaſed Nabob, and I ſhall retain the higheſt Gratitude to you for this Kindneſs to the End of my Life.

§ (" (*a*) As there are many People who, out of Friendſhip towards me, will endeavour to prevent my Journey, and others, on this Conſideration, that all the Sums which are paid by the " deceaſed Nabob to the Engliſh were furniſhed by me, and ſuppoſing that I have ſtill large " Sums of Money in my Poſſeſſion, will ſpare no Pains to prevent my accompliſhing my " Wiſhes.

" You are well acquainted with the State of my Affairs, that after the Affair of Buxar what" ever Sums of Money and Jewels I poſſeſſed were expended in the Payment of the Sums ſtipu" lated to the Engliſh Chiefs, and the Revenues of the Soubah, and the Diſburſements of the " Government are ſo well known to you, as to make my dwelling on the Subject unneceſſary; " nevertheleſs when I arrive there (at Calcutta), I will explain to you fully all the Circum" ſtances.

" Knowing that I ſhould on this Account receive great Oppoſition from ſuch People, I have " made the firſt Application to you, and requeſt that you will not pay any Attention to thoſe " who are deſirous of oppoſing my Deſign, and that you will ſhew ſuch true Friendſhip to me " as to enable me to accompliſh my Wiſh: As the deceaſed Nabob left me, on his Death-bed, " to your Care, and I have made this Requeſt to you, till I receive a Letter from you, calling " on God to witneſs that you will cauſe me to be conducted to the Place where I wiſh to go with " the Corpſe of the deceaſed Nabob, I cannot take Comfort or be ſatisfied. I requeſt you will " preſerve what I have written you an inviolable Secret, and that you will ſend your Anſwer " to this directly to me, and not ſuffer it to fall into the Hands of any other. It is neceſſary " that you are cautious in this Reſpect. Whilſt I remain at Fyzabad, I requeſt you will write " to all the Sirdars here in the ſtrongeſt Terms not to give me any Uneaſineſs or Trouble, and " that they offer me their Aid and Aſſiſtance on all Occaſions, and comply with my Advice in " the Tranſaction of all Affairs.") §

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXIV. (*)

Book 257. Page 670.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th of July 1780.

Fort William, the 7th July 1780.

Rev. Dept. Friday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.

Patna.

Read the following Letter and Encloſures from the Provincial Council of Patna.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

We have to inform you of the Death of Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, who held a Jaghire in this Province, amounting to 20,24,222 Daams, valued at Rs 15,558 4 3, according to the original Guzaaſht.

Encloſed we beg Leave to tranſmit you Petitions from the Two Daughters of the Deceaſed, requeſting the Continuance of the Jaghire to his Family, and the Report of our Amanut Officers relative to the Condition of the Family, and Number of Perſons of which it conſiſts. We have reſumed the Jaghire, and beg Leave to be favoured with your Orders concerning it.

§ (" (*b*) We think neceſſary for your further Information to add, that Ondut ul Niſſa, eldeſt " Daughter of the Deceaſed, has no Children, and is poſſeſſed of conſiderable Riches, chiefly

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1835.

(*) N. B. One of the References to this Appendix is numbered CCLXXIII, by Miſtake, in the Minutes of Evidence, (Page 1836), but ſhould be Nº CCLXXIV, as here.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1836.

" conſiſting of all her Father's inheritable Property, which ſhe has taken Poſſeſſion of by virtue " of a Hibbah or Deed of Gift,")§; and that Imacy Khannum, the Second Daughter, with Ten Children, is deſtitute of the Neceſſaries of Life, and depends ſolely on the Reſtoration of the Jaghire for Support.

Patna,
the 15th May 1780.

We are, &c.
(Signed) William Maxwell,
&c. Council.

Encloſures.

From Ondut ul Niſſa Begum, the Widow of Suraje ul Dowlah.

Mahomed Eritch Khan, the Father of your Petitioner, who, by God's Grace, lately died, was poſſeſſed of a Jaghire in this Province, which you have attached in conſequence; I am therefore hopeful that you will be pleaſed to continue the Jaghire to me for my Support.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Matt. Leſlie, Secr^y.

From Imacy Khannum, Second Daughter of Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, and Widow of Aboo Mahomed Khan.

Mahomed Eritch Khan, the Father of your Petitioner, who, by God's Grace, lately died, was poſſeſſed of a Jaghire in this Province, which you have attached in conſequence; I am therefore hopeful that you will be pleaſed to continue the Jaghire to me for my Support.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Matt. Leſlie, Secr^y.

Accompanying Patna Letter.

Report of the Amanut Officers upon the Family of Nabob Mahamed Erick Khan, deceaſed, dated 13th May 1780.

§ (" (a) We have received the Council's Perwannah, dated the 3d February 1780, directing us to " take a particular Account of the Family and Dependants of the late Nabob Erich Khan, a " Jagheerdar in this Province, and lay the ſame before you. The following is the Account which " we have taken in conſequence. The aforeſaid Nabob has Two Daughters, One of them the " Widow of Nawob Surage ud Dowla, called Ondut ul Niſſa, the other called Imaey Khannum, " the Widow of Abboo Mahamed Khan, who has Three Sons and Seven Daughters, making together Ten Children. The Nawob had alſo another Daughter who died before him, leaving a " Son behind her, called Ahmud Huſſein Khan; beſides theſe the Women of his Haram, his " Relations, Dependants, and their Servants, are very numerous, owing to his having been a Man " of great Rank and Conſequence, and the Father in Law of Nawob Seraje us Dowlah, the Nazim of Bengal.

" It alſo appears that Ondut ul Niſſa, who was the eldeſt Daughter of the deceaſed Nawob, " and the Wife of Nawob Serraje ud Dowla, now lives at Moarſhedabad, and with the Conſent " of Aſſud Ally Khan, the Nawob's Executor, receives, and has Charge of the whole Produce " of the Deceaſed's Real and Perſonal Eſtate, which ſhe appropriates as ſhe thinks proper.") §

(At the End of the Report)
(Signed) " by Wahed Ally Beg.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Matt. Leſlie, Secr^y.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 730.

Read again, the Petition of Oamdut ul Niſſa Begum, entered in Conſultation the 9th ult.

Petition of Oamdut ul Niſſa Begum read again.

Agreed, that it do lie for Conſideration, till the Receipt of the Anſwer from the Provincial Council of Calcutta on this Subject.

Lies for Conſideration till Receipt of the Anſwer from the Provincial Council of Calcutta.

Ordered, that the Secretary do make Enquiry of the Vaqueel, what Proviſion is made for the youngeſt Daughter of the late Mahomed Eritch Cawn, and how ſhe has ſubſiſted.

Order to the Secretary.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1836.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXV.

Book 591. Page 273.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th May 1782, beginning at Page 273 of the ſame Book.

Fort William, the 7th May 1782.

Rev. Dept.
Tueſday!

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 30th ultimo.

Read alſo, the following Report from the Preparer of Reports.

§ Preparer's Report relative to a Jaghire in Jeſſore.

(" (*a*) The Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department, ſubmits to the Honble. Board his Enquiry into ſuch Parts of the Petition of Omdut-ul-Niſſa Begum, referred to him on the 19th of July laſt, as yet remain for their Deciſion.

" The Petitioner is the Daughter of Mahomed Erich Khan deceaſed, on whoſe Death the Board, on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1780, reſolved to continue the Jagheers poſſeſſed by him, to his Two Daughters, viz. Omdut ul Niſſa the preſent Petitioner, and Amary Khanum her Siſter; and they have accordingly obtained a joint Sunnud for ſuch Parts of theſe Jagheers, as were ſituated in the Province of Behar; but there being another in the Diſtrict of Jeſſore, which Omdut ul Niſſa lays Claim to as hers alone, and that her Siſter Amary alias Amnah has no Right therein, the Honourable Board have directed her Pretenſions to this alledged excluſive Right, to be enquired into; which having been done accordingly, the following are the Particulars thereof.

" Omdut ul Niſſa, who is the Widow of the late Nabob Serajed Dowla, founds her Claim to the excluſive Poſſeſſions of the Jagheer in Jeſſore, on its having been originally granted by the late Nabob Allaverdy Khan, in the Name of her Father Mahomed Erich Khan, ſolely for her Uſe and Benefit, as the Wife of Serajeed Dowla, who was then Heir-apparent, and did afterwards ſucceed to Allahuerdy Khan in the Soubahdarry; in Proof of which ſhe exhibits the Original of an Akrarnamah or Deed, under the Seal of Mahomed Erich Khan, her late Father, bearing Date the 1ſt of Mohurrum, in the 3d Year of the Reign of Ahmedſhah, or about the Year 1750 of the Chriſtian Æra, ſetting forth, that the Muſhroot, or conditional Jagheer of the Foujdarry of the Chucklah of Jeſſore had been ſettled on Omdut ul Niſſa Begum, to defray the Expence of her Beetle; but that the Sunnud thereof, ſtanding in the Name of Mahomed Erich Khan, and the Buſineſs thereof being carried on and executed by Perſons appointed on his Part, he therefore gives this Writing to declare that both the ſaid Jagheer, and the Produce thereof, belonged entirely to the ſaid Begum, and that no Part thereof appertained to him or his Family; and in Confirmation of this Akrarnamah, the Petitioner has exhibited the Original of a Perwannah, under the Seal of the late Nabob Allaverdy Khan, bearing Date the 22d of Mohurrum, in the ſame Year as the preceding Deed, and appears from its Contents to be in Anſwer to a Letter which Mahomed Erich Khan muſt have addreſſed to that Nabob, adviſing of his having executed the Akrarnamah above mentioned; at which the Nabob declares his Satiſfaction, and obſerves, that although ſuch a Voucher was not requiſite between him and his Daughter, yet in reſpect to future Events it was an highly approveable Precaution.") §

(At the End of the Report)
(Signed) Jnº Duncan,
Pr Rr R. Dr.

The Vakeel of Amnah Khonum, being aſked what he had to object againſt this Claim of Omdut ul Niſſa, anſwered, that he objected to it on the Ground of an Akrarnamah, or Agreement, concluded between the Two Siſters ſince the Death of their Father, and bearing Date the 7th of Shabaun, in the 22d Year of the Reign, covenanting, that they would divide between each other, in equal Proportions, all the Effects, Houſehold Goods, Houſes, Bazars, Gardens, and Jalooks left by their deceaſed Father; engaging alſo to charge themſelves with their Father's juſt

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1836.

Debts in the like Proportions, in which they hereby alſo agree to divide between them their late Father's Jagheers in Bahar and Jeſſore, &c. upon their being releaſed and left to the Pleaſure of the preſent Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah, to ſettle on each, or either of them, in ſuch Proportions as he might think fit, the Monthly Allowance which their late Father had been accuſtomed to receive from the Nezamut.

The Vakeel of Omdut ul Niſſa being aſked, whether he acknowledged this Akrarnamah, anſwered in the Affirmative; but repreſented that the Clauſe inſerted in it relative to the equal Diſtribution of the Jagheers, had, from the firſt Time of his Conſtituents coming to the Knowledge of it, been always objected to, as far as regarded the Jagheer in Jeſſore; in Proof of which ſhe referred to the Evidence of Mirza Aſſud ali Khan, Uncle on the Mother's Side to both the Siſters, who has, in conſequence, delivered in under his Signature, a written Declaration, ſignifying, that there exiſting, between the Siſters, after their Father's Death, great Contention in reſpect to the Succeſſion, and the Debts that were due, &c. he had, with a View of conciliating their Intereſt, agreed to act on the Part of Omdut ul Niſſa, ſo far as to divide, in Conjunction with Mirza Jaffier, who acted on the Part of Amnah Khanum, the ſeveral Parts of their Inheritance, and that not being apprized, at the Time of making the Diſtribution, of Omdut ul Niſſa poſſeſſing any ſeparate or excluſive Title to the Jagheer in Jeſſore, he had therefore included it in the Akrarnamah, among all the other Articles which were to be divided equally between the Two Siſters, and that, having thus completed the Diſtribution, and drawn up the Akrarnamah, he ſent it by the chief Eunuch to have the Seal of Omdut ul Niſſa affixed to it, which was done accordingly; but that happening himſelf to converſe with Omdut ul Niſſa, ſome Days after her Part of the Agreement had been thus executed and delivered to her Siſter, and having on that Occaſion read over and explained to her the Contents of the Deed in Queſtion, ſhe thereupon ſtrongly objected againſt his having included in the Agreement the Jagheer of Jeſſore, aſſerting, that ſhe poſſeſſed an excluſive Title to it by Writings which ſhe had to exhibit; whereupon he anſwered, that this was a Circumſtance of which he was unapprized at the Time of concluding the Compromiſe between her and her Siſter, but that ſhe might ſtill obtain Redreſs, by exhibiting her Title Deeds to the Magiſtrate.

The Authenticity of theſe Deeds, as now produced by Omdut-ul-niſſa, is not called in Queſtion by the Vakeel of her Siſter Amnah, who reſts the Invalidation of them on the Ground of the ſubſequent Akrarnama; alledging, 1ſt. That Omdut-ul-niſſa ſhould, had ſhe really diſapproved of the Clauſe relative to the Jeſſore Jagheer, have torn inſtead of ſtamping her Seal on the Akrarnamah; and 2dly. That had ſhe in Fact harboured at that Time, or ſoon after it, any Objection ſimilar to that which ſhe has now brought forward, ſhe ſhould, and moſt probably would, have communicated the ſame to her Siſter, which the Vakeel diſclaims any Knowledge of her having done. The Firſt of theſe Objections the Board will perhaps think ſufficiently refuted by the Evidence of Aſud Ali above recited, which ſhews that Omdut-ul-niſſa being unaware of the Inſertion of the Clauſe to which ſhe now objects at the Time of her executing the Akrarnamah, could not therefore have then rejected it on that Account; and that ſhe ſtrongly objected to it afterwards, is ſworn to by her Chief Eunuch, Aſhrut Ali, who depoſes that his Miſtreſs ſent to her Siſter, Amnah Khanum, to get back the Akrarnamah on Account of the Miſtake in inſerting the Subject of the Jeſſore Jagheer in it, but that the latter, viz. Amnah, refuſed to deliver it up.

Khalſa, (Signed) Jo^{n} Duncan,
the 6th of May 1782. P^{r} R^{s} R. D^{t}.

Agreed, That Poſſeſſion of the Jaguir in the Diſtrict of Jeſſore be reſtored to Umdut-ul-niſſa Begum, agreeable to the original Grant made to her late Father Mahomed Eritch Khan. Board's Reſolution thereon.

Ordered, That a Sunnud be prepared for her accordingly. Sunnud ordered, and

Agreed, That the Committee of Revenue be adviſed thereof, as follows: Committee of Revenue adviſed.

To Mr. John Shore, Acting Preſident, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We have thought proper to reſtore to Umdut-ul-niſſa Begum, the Daughter of the late Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, the ſole Poſſeſſion of the Jaghire in the Diſtrict of Jeſſore, agreeable to the original Grant which was made to her Father, and a Sunnud has been, or ordered to be, prepared for her accordingly.

Fort William, We are, &c.
the 7th May 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon.

APPENDIX, N° CCLXXVII.

Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXVII.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXVIII.

Book 8. Page 793.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 13th February 1775.

Fort William, 13th February 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (" (a) The Board proceed to conſider the Subject of the further Inſtructions which it may be " neceſſary to give to the Reſident at the Court of Aſoph ul Dowlah, Nabob of Owde.

" Reſolved, That the firſt Point to be inſiſted on is the Payment of the Sums actually due " to the Company from the late Vizier.

" Theſe Sums are due on the following Accounts:

" For the Stipulation of the late Rohilla War, ſuppoſing the Five Lacks which Colonel Gailliez informs the Board were in Courſe of Payment to have been actually diſcharged, Twenty " Lacks.

" The Difference of Batta on the Payment already made on this Account, and on the Twenty-one Lacks received by Mr. Lambert at Fyzabad in 1773.") §

Ordered, that the proper Officers be called on for a State of this Account.

The Balance of the old Accounts which were delivered to Mr. Middleton by the Preſident of the late Adminiſtration, to be adjuſted with the Vizier.

The Balance of the Subſidy which may remain due on the Arrival of the Reſident with the Nabob.

Agreed, that Mr. Briſtow be accordingly directed to demand immediate Payment of all theſe Sums, and to liquidate the Accounts, that nothing of this Sort may remain to be the Cauſe of any future Diſpute with the new Nabob.

Reſolved, that the ſecond Point is to obtain from the Nabob an Acknowledgment for the Remainder of the Money due by the Treaty of Benares for Corah and Illahabad, to be paid when it becomes due, and his Acknowledgment for the Demand of the Monthly Subſidy of 2,10,000 Rupees for the Brigade, up to the Date of the Death of the late Vizier.

Agreed, that the foregoing Points ſhall form a Part of the additional Inſtructions to Mr. Briſtow.

Reſolved, that the following Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez for an exact Account of the Monthly Subſidy.

To Colonel Gailliez for an Account of the Subſidy.

To Colonel Primroſe Gailliez.

Sir,

We deſire that you will prepare and ſend down to us, as ſoon as poſſible, an exact State of all Sums received from the late Vizier, on account of the Monthly Subſidy for the Troops as ſtipulated by the Treaty of Benares, with an Account of what may remain due of the ſaid Subſidy, at the Time of your ſending the ſaid State.

Fort William, We are, &c.
13th February 1775.

§ (" (a) The Governor General,—conceives it to be neceſſary, before the Board proceed any " further on the Buſineſs now before them, that One Principle, upon which every other Reſolu-" tion muſt depend, ſhould be determined; and therefore deſires that the following Queſtion be " put.

" Whether this Board conſiders the Treaties which were made with the late Nabob Sujah " Dowlah, as remaining in Force, or as having expired at his Death?") §

Mr. Francis.—I think that the Obligations contained in the ſeveral Treaties with the Vizier, to ſupport him in the Poſſeſſion of his Territories, were confined to his Perſon, and conſequently expired with him.

(a) Vide ſupra Minutes, Pages 42 and 1842.——N. B. The Reference for this Extract in Page 1842-3 of the Minutes is made to Nº CCLXXV, by Miſtake; it ſhould be Nº CCLXXVIII.

(b) Vide Minutes ſupra, Page 1841.

Mr. Barwell.—This Queſtion muſt be deciſively determined by the expreſs Letter of the reciprocal Engagements of the contracting Parties. I therefore deſire the Treaties may be referred to, the Board will then ſee how far the Obligations extend.

Read the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares.

Mr. Barwell.—I think the Treaties bind to his Heirs.

Colonel Monſon.—I think the Treaties with the Vizir expire in his Perſon.

General Clavering.—I deſire to know, whether the Governor in the Word "Treaties" comprehends the Engagement with the late Vizir reſpecting the Rohilla War?

The Governor General.—I conceive, that my Opinion in this Point can be of no Uſe in deciding the Queſtion before us, becauſe it has been already decided by the Majority of the Board, that the Engagements with reſpect to the Rohilla War, formed by the late Adminiſtration with the late Vizir, had not the Obligation of Treaty, nor, if I rightly recollect the Declaration made on this Subject, were, in any Reſpect, obligatory upon this Government.

General Clavering.—I could have wiſhed to have heard the Governor General's Opinion upon the Queſtion I took the Liberty to ſubmit to him, on the Obligations of this Government to defend the Rohilla Country, as clearly given as that which Mr. Barwell gave in his Minute of the 31ſt October, becauſe I might have formed ſome Judgment of the Governor General's Ideas on the Force and Extent of the Treaties contracted with the late Vizir. I think the Treaty of Illahabad was broken by the ſubſequent Treaty of Benares, by which Corah and Illahabad were taken from the King and given to the Vizir; ſo that, whatever Conception I might entertain of the Validity of the original Treaty, I think it now no longer obligatory on this Government till the Court of Directors have given their Approbation of the Treaty of Benares, which entirely altered the Nature of the other.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion, that the Treaties which were made with the late Nabob Sujah Dowlah ſtill continue in Force, and have admitted of no other Change but in that of the Perſon of his Heir and Succeſſor ſtanding in his Place. The firſt Clauſe of the firſt Article of the Treaty of Illahabad, in my Conſtruction of it, extends the Obligation of that Treaty to the whole Line of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah's Heirs. The Treaty of Benares being but explanatory of the former, in the Article which reſpects the Part of the extra Charges of the Forces employed in his Defence, muſt be underſtood in the ſame Senſe with reſpect to that Article; and the firſt Article expreſsly granting the Poſſeſſion of Corah and Illahabad to the Vizir for ever, a Term excluding all Limitation.

Reſolved, That the Treaties made with the late Vizier Sujah Dowlah do not remain in Force, but expired at his Death.

The Treaties of the late Vizier expired with him.

The Governor General propoſes the following Queſtion.

Whether a new defenſive Treaty ſhall be executed with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, in caſe he himſelf ſhould ſolicit it?

Mr. Francis.—Suppoſing the Nabob to require our Aſſiſtance in Support of his Succeſſion, I think that a new Defenſive Treaty ſhould be formed with him on the moſt advantageous Terms which can be obtained for the Company.

Mr. Barwell.—Certainly.

Col. Monſon.—I think a new Defenſive Treaty ſhould be executed with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla on the moſt advantageous Terms for the Company.

The General agrees with Colonel Monſon.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion there ſhould.

Agreed, that a new Defenſive Treaty be executed with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, in caſe he ſolicits it.

A new Treaty to be formed with Aſoph ul Dowla.

The Governor General propoſes that each Member of the Board deliver in his Sentiments of the Conditions to be required or acceded to for the new Treaty. Not having himſelf ſufficiently conſidered this Subject in the Latitude which has been given to it by the foregoing Reſolution, he wiſhes to prepare what he may have to offer himſelf, unleſs any immediate Propoſition ſhall be made by any Member of the Board, on which he ſhould be willing to give his Opinion.

Each Member to deliver his Sentiments on this.

Reſolved to adjourn to the Evening, that every Member may prepare his Ideas on this Subject.

Adjourned.

Met in the Evening at Six o'Clock, according to Adjournment.

Met again.

Reſumed the Subject of the new Treaty to be formed with the Nabob of Oude.

Agreeable to the Governor General's Propoſal in the Morning, the Members for the Board deliver in their ſeparate Opinion in Writing, as follows:

Fort William, 13th February 1775.

Mr. Francis.—Suppoſing it to be the Intereſt and Deſire of the preſent Nabob of Oude to enter into a new Defenſive Treaty with the Company, by which we may oblige ourſelves to guarantee to him the Poſſeſſion of any Part of his preſent Territories, I think that the following Articles ſhould be propoſed and inſiſted on for the Advantage of the Company.

1ſt. The Pay of our Troops in his Service to be made equal to the real Expence upon a new monthly Eſtimate, and to commence from the Acceſſion of the preſent Nabob.

2d. The Zemindarry of Benares to be made dependant as a Fief on the united Kingdoms of Bengal and Bahar, and the Tribute lately paid by the Rajah to the Vizier to be paid to this Government.

3d. The preſent Rajah of Benares to be confirmed in the Zemindarry, which may be perpetuated in his Family, under a fixed annual Tribute, and a fixed Fine at each future Inveſtiture. A free Trade to be opened between theſe Provinces and his Country. The Rajah's Authority in his own Government to be left free and uncontrouled.

4th. If the Poſſeſſion of the Rohilla Country, or any Part of it, be guaranteed by a future Treaty to the Nabob, that ſome favourable Terms be made for the ſurviving Chiefs of the Rohilla's, or their Repreſentatives.

5th. The Debts from Sujah Dowlah (ſuppoſing them not to be liquidated at the Concluſion of the new Treaty) to be conſidered and acknowledged by the preſent Nabob as due from himſelf, or the Repreſentative of the State of Oude for the Time being.

6th. Beſides the Guarantee to be ſtipulated in Return for the above Conditions, this Government ſhall undertake to obtain from the King a regular Confirmation of the Nabob in his Government, according to the Laws and Conſtitution of the Empire.

7th. I conceive that the Attachment of Nudjuff Cawn might be ſecured with the greateſt Advantage to this Government, if, through our Recommendation, the King would appoint him Vizier of the Empire with a Jaghire, which might eaſily be found for him either in the Donabe or the Rohilla Country. I underſtand that he is one of the ableſt Men and beſt Soldiers in the Empire; if properly placed in point of local Situation, and his Attachment ſecured, he might ſerve as a Barrier to the Subadary of Oude either againſt the Marattas, or any other Invaders, from the Weſtern or Southern Parts of India.

(Signed) P. Francis.

Mr. Barwell.—The firſt Object to be attended to in a new Treaty is the future Strength and Security of our own Poſſeſſions. The Company have invariably declared againſt any further Acceſſion of Territory to themſelves, any Conditions of that Tendency are of Courſe out of the Queſtion.

1ſt. I think the Conditions of the old Treaty (the Article reſpecting Corah and Illiabad excepted) is a good Foundation for any we may now chuſe to form.

2d. As it may be poſſible to encreaſe the Subſidy for a Brigade employed in Oud, &c. that Increaſe ought if poſſible to be effected; but its Extent being arbitrary, and depending entirely on the Pleaſure of the Board, we ſhould conſider in which Way to make our Aid the leaſt burthenſome and moſt uſeful to our Ally.

Our Military Eſtabliſhment is become an intolerable Burthen, and the Directors have expreſsly recommended that ſuch Reduction take Place in it as may be done with Safety to Bengal. To effect a Reduction appears here a ſecondary Object, the Safety of Bengal the Firſt; to anſwer both, we ſhould engage our Ally to pay a reſpectable Body of Troops, ſuch as we may at all Times be able abſolutely to command, and uſe as our own on any emergent Occaſion; if this can be effected, a proportionable Retrenchment of our own Forces may immediately take Place, and the Burthen be removed from our Shoulders to thoſe of our Ally; this is preferable, in my Opinion, to the hiring out any Part of our own Forces occaſionally to defend Oude, &c. and will equally ſtrengthen the Nabob againſt his foreign Enemies, while it renders him proportionably weak and dependant on us.

3d. The Independency of Gauzipore on Oud is a great political Object, and ought to be inſiſted on; and whatever may be reſolved reſpecting the Revenue paid by the Rajah of that Country, the Engliſh Government ought not to ſtand in the ſame Relation to it as the late Vizier, becauſe the Country of Benares and Gauzipore is a natural Barrier to theſe Provinces, and the Rajah ſhould have the ſtrongeſt Ties of Intereſt to ſupport our Government in caſe of any future Rupture with the Subah of Oud. To make this his Intereſt, he muſt not be tributary to the Engliſh Government, for from the Inſtant he becomes its Tributary, from that Moment we may expect him to ſide againſt us, and by taking Advantage of the Troubles and Commotions that may ariſe, attempt to diſburthen himſelf of his pecuniary Obligations.

Mr. Monſon.—On the Death of a Suba, the Subdaree eſcheats to the Crown; before Stipulations are made with Aſif ul Dowla, his Right to the Nabobſhip of Oude ſhould be legally aſcertained.

If the King nominates any other Perſon to the Nabobſhip of Oude, our Oppoſition to that Appointment is a Violation of the Laws of that Government under which we oſtenſibly hold the Dewannee.

I think, therefore, in the preſent Inſtance, we ſhould act as Mediator between the King and Aſif ul Dowlah. This Meaſure will be ſerviceable to the young Nabob, reſpectful to the King, and obviate many Circumſtances that may hereafter appear inconſiſtent in our Conduct.

Supporting Mirza Amanee in the Succeſſion without the King's Firmaund, will be an Act of Rebellion.

The King's Firmaund therefore appears to be indiſpenſably neceſſary as a Sanction for our Conduct and Honour.

For this Service done the Nabob, we ſhould require that Cheit Sing's Zemindaree be annexed to the Soubahſhip of Bengal or Bahar, or to both.

To engage for the young Nabob ſtrictly to adhere to all Treaties made between the King and Soujah Dowlah, and to endeavour to prevail on the Nabob to give the Whole of the Rohillah Country to the King.

The King Shaw Allum, for theſe Advantages, and for the Reſpect ſhewn him, ſhould make over the Sovereignty of Bengal and Bahar to the King of Great Britain, and relinquiſh all Claims to his Tribute.

If theſe Terms are too ſevere on the Nabob, they may be mitigated, by relinquiſhing the Sums that remain due from him for the Conqueſt of the Rohilla Country.

If the Nabob Aſif ul Dowlah requires the Aſſiſtance of a Brigade, he ſhould pay all Charges attending it.

I mean by Charges, the Pay, Batta, and contingent Expences.

General Clavering.—In conſidering the important Subject which is now before us, I have Two Objects in View; Firſt, the obtaining the greateſt poſſible Advantage to the Company, in Conſideration of the defenſive Aid propoſed to be given to the new Nabob; the Second is, the avoiding the greateſt probable Inconveniency to the State by virtue of the Engagements we may enter into with him.

§ (" (a) As the Baſis of all my Reaſoning, the following Premiſes muſt be granted to me: Firſt, " That the Nabob Miza Ammanee poſſeſſes ſuch Diſqualifications of Character, that he cannot " maintain himſelf in his Muſnud without our Aſſiſtance.

" 2d. That there is a political Neceſſity in this Government not to allow any other Prince to " occupy the Subahſhip of Oude, and the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, without our Con- " currence.

" It is well known that there will be as many Competitors for the Countries left by the late " Vizier as there are Powers in that Part of Indoſtan. The King, the Mahrattas, the Jauts, " the Rohillas, Nudjuff Cawn, and even ſome of the Nabob's own Family, and Commanders " of his Armies, will probably all, or moſt of them, ſtrive to obtain ſome Share of his Domi- " nions.") §

The Queſtion then is, Will it be for the Intereſt of the Company to permit any of theſe Princes to eſtabliſh themſelves in the Provinces bordering on Bengal without our Conſent? I am of Opinion there would be great Danger in permitting it. In that Caſe, what Meaſure muſt be purſued to render us the Arbiters of thoſe Countries conſiſtently with thoſe Views which I firſt ſtated, the obtaining the greateſt poſſible Advantage to the Company, and avoiding the greateſt probable Inconveniency in the Undertaking?

The greateſt Advantage, in my Conception, that can be obtained for the Company is, Firſt, the total Extinction of the King's Claim to the Tribute on theſe Provinces.

That the Zemindary of Benares and Gauzipore ſhall be held by Cheit Sing of the Company, inſtead of the Suba of Oude.

To obtain the Firſt, it ſhould be propoſed to the King that he ſhould renounce his Tribute on theſe Provinces; that he ſhould acknowledge the Nabob of Oude to be Soubah of that Country, and ſhould appoint him Vizier.

In Return for this Favour, we ſhould reſtore to him the Country of Corah and Illahabad.

The Nabob, in Return to the Favour ſhewn him, and procured by our Mediation, ſhould relinquiſh to the Company the Sovereignty of Benares and Gauzipore, to be held as at preſent by Cheit Sing, on his paying his Tribute to the Company.

In order to attach this Rajah to the Company, his Tribute ought to be diminiſhed at leaſt Three Lacks of Rupees. Whatever Aſſiſtance ſhall be afterwards required by either the King or the Nabob for the Defence of their reſpective Countries of Corah, Illahabad, and the Province of Oude, not leſs than Three Lacks per Month ſhould be paid to the Company, as leſs than that will not defray the Expence of a Brigade ſerving out of the Provinces.

The Governor General.—On the Grounds already reſolved on, I propoſe the following Articles for the new Treaty, premiſing, that I conſider the Debts due from the late Vizir as not appertaining to the Subject of the intended Treaty. Theſe we claim as a Right exempt from any future Negotiation.

1ſt. That the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares be renewed on the Footing on which they ſtood at the Vizier's Death.	By this Propoſition, the monthly Subſidy for our own Army will remain as ſettled with the late Vizir at 2,10,000 Rˢ. I am againſt augmenting it. The Expence ought not to exceed that Sum. If more be agreed on, it will either diſcourage the Nabob from employing the Brigade, or he will employ it, and moſt probably ſuffer it to run in Arrears.
2d. That the perpetual and independent Poſſeſſion of the Zemindarry of	The Rajah of Benaris, from the Situation of his Country, which is a Frontier both to the Provinces of Oude

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1841.

of Benaris, and its Dependencies, be confirmed and guaranteed to Rajah Cheit Sing and his Heirs for ever, ſubject only to the annual Payment of the Revenue hitherto paid to the late Vizir, amounting to Bs. Rs. 23,71,656 : 12, to be diſpoſed of, as expreſſed in the following Article; that no other Demand be made upon him, either by the Nabob of Oude, or this Government, nor any Kind of Authority or Juriſdiction exerciſed by either within the Dominions aſſigned him.

3. That an equal Partition be made of the Revenue of the Zemindarry of Benaris between the Company and the Nabob of Oude; that is to ſay, that the Rajah ſhall pay monthly to each the Sum of 98,823 : 2 : 9, amounting on the Whole to Rs. 23,71,656 : 12 per Annum; and that this Participation be expreſly declared to be intended as a Pledge and Acknowledgment of the equal Relation in which the Rajah and his Succeſſors are hereafter to ſtand to both Governments.

Oude and Bahar, may be made a ſerviceable Ally to the Company whenever their Affairs ſhall require it. He has always been conſidered in this Light, both by the Company and the ſucceſſive Members of the late Council; but, to enſure his Attachment to the Company, his Intereſt muſt be connected with it, which cannot be better effected than by freeing him totally from the Remains of his preſent Vaſſalage, under the Guarantee and Protection of the Company, and at the ſame Time guarding him againſt any Apprehenſions from this Government, by thus pledging its Faith, that no Encroachments ſhall ever be made on his Rights by the Company.

I propoſe this Article with ſome Reluctance, as contrary to my Idea of the Right of the Nabob of Oude, in virtue of the Treaty originally formed between his Father and the Company; but it is conformable to the Principle adopted by the Board in the Reſolution paſſed this Morning, and may perhaps be obtained without much Oppoſition from the Nabob; at the ſame Time, that it contributes to fix the Independency of the Zemindarry of Benaris on the moſt permanent Foundation.

Agreed, that theſe ſeveral Opinions lie for further Conſideration.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, No CCLXXIX.

Book 589. Page 1076.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th February 1775.

Fort William, 24th February 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (“ (a) Read and approved the Proceedings of the 14th inſtant.

The following Five Letters having been received ſince the laſt Council Day from Colonel Gailliez, were ſent round for the Peruſal of the Members of the Board.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Colonel Gailliez's Five Letters.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,
“ Since my laſt Addreſs nothing of Conſequence ſufficient to communicate has occurred.
“ I am now to acquaint you, that I Yeſterday obtained from the Nabob a Promiſe of the full “ Payment, in Two Months from this Date, of the Demands of the Company on the late Vi-

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1843.

" zier, for the Aſſiſtance given him in the Reduction of the Rohilla Country:—But on his adviſing me this Morning of his Intentions of making a Circuit through his Dominions immediately, on which Occaſion he has requeſted my Attendance with him, I ſtrenuouſly urged that the Payment ſhould be made before he left this Place. After much Argument, in which he proteſted his Inability of commanding the whole Amount in that Time, he aſſured me of immediately receiving One Half here, a Part at Lucknow, and the Remainder at his Arrival on the Banks of the Ganges; to which Places he purpoſes to proceed directly.

" In every Conference I have had with the Nabob, he earneſtly expreſſes his anxious Wiſhes of enjoying your Countenance and Support in the ſame Degree they were conferred on his Father, and declares, that his ſole Dependance for Stability on the Muſnud is in the Friendſhip of the Engliſh Nation.

" I have received the Honour of your Letter, adviſing me of your Appointment of Mr. John Briſtow to be Reſident at this Court, and directing me to deliver over all Accounts and Papers to him on his Arrival, which I ſhall faithfully obſerve.

" By the lateſt Intelligence from the neighbouring Parts of the Country, all continue to remain in perfect Tranquillity ſince the Vizier's Death. What the Views of the Court of Delhi and the other Powers may be in conſequence thereof, I ſhall make my utmoſt Endeavours to diſcover and adviſe you accordingly.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Fyzabad, (Signed) " P. Gailliez.") §
the 6th February 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I did myſelf the Honour to addreſs you Yeſterday, and I now tranſmit you a Copy of a Shukah from the King, and Copies of Letters from Nudjif Cawn and Abdulat Khawn, at Delhi, to the Nabob Aſſud Dowlah, on their receiving Intelligence of the Vizier's Death.

I have the Honour, &c.

Fyzabad, (Signed) P. Gailliez.
the 7th Feb. 1775.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myſelf the Honour Yeſterday to tranſmit you Copies of Letters from Delhi to the preſent Nabob, and I now encloſe by his Deſire a Copy of Intelligence which he has juſt received from that Place.

To-morrow I am to receive Five Lacks of Rupees, and the Nabob ſtill continues to aſſure me, that the Whole of the Amount of the Money due on account of the Rohillah Country, ſhall be paid within Six Weeks or Two Months.

I am, &c.

Fyzabad, (Signed) P. Gailliez.
the 8th Feb. 1775.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

The very refractory Behaviour of almoſt all the Zemindars and Landholders, who although they have not as yet broken out in open Rebellion, yet inſolently withhold the Rents from the different Collectors of the Revenue, has determined the Nabob to ſet out on his Circuit ſome Weeks ſooner than he intended, by his Preſence to curb this turbulent Spirit.

He marches out from hence this Evening, and proceeds directly to Lucknow, to which Place I ſhall follow him, as ſoon as I have embarked on Board of Boats, and diſpatched to Calcutta the Specie I have now in Poſſeſſion, which amounts to Nine Lacks; but I flatter myſelf with being able to diſpatch Ten, as I am in hourly Expectation of receiving another Sum, from the Nabob's Aſſurances to me at a Conference with him this Morning.

§ (" (a) I am confident, from the Nabob's anxious Deſire of obtaining your Favour, that he would have paid the whole Amount of the immediate Demands of the Company on the late Vizier, but for the Neceſſity he has been under of ſatisfying his Troops, who were beginning to diſcover a mutinous Spirit in their Demands of the large Arrears due to them by his Father.") §

I think it my Duty to obſerve to you, that I am well informed there are at preſent in and about this Place, above Two hundred French or other European Foreigners, who actually received pay from the late Vizier, and whom I imagine the preſent Nabob purpoſes to maintain.

It does not appear publickly that thoſe Europeans are employed in any Reſpect whatever, excepting a few who have the Direction of the Artillery.

I have the Honour, &c. to be,

Fyzabad, (Signed) P. Gailliez.
the 12th Feb. 1775.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1842.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

This accompanies a Duplicate of my laſt Addreſs, and I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of the 31ſt January, and 2d inſtant.

§ (" (a) The Nabob has, agreeably to his Promiſe, compleated the Ten Lacks, which I ſhall " diſpatch in Two Days hence, under the Charge of Lieutenant Edmund Lambert with a proper " Eſcort.

I have the Honour, &c.

" Fyzabad, (Signed) P. Gailliez.") §
the 14th Feb. 1775.

Agreed, that the Receipt of Ten Lacks of Rupees mentioned in the laſt of the above Letters be communicated in the General Letter to the Court of Directors.

General Letter to the Court of Directors read.

The General Letter from this Department being prepared by the Secretary, is now read with the Additions above ordered.

General Clavering propoſes that the following Words be added to the Paragraph concerning the additional Inſtruction propoſed by the Governor General in Conſultation 3d February, to be given to Mr. Briſtow reſpecting his Correſpondence, viz. after the Words 'any Members of the Board.' " The Majority deeming ſuch a Prohibition very injurious to Mr. Briſtow, on whom this Government has conferred ſo high a Truſt, and to thoſe Members of the Board who may be ſuppoſed " to be aimed at, as if they were thought capable of carrying on an improper Correſpondence " with any Body."—Agreed to reject the Propoſition.

The Governor's Obſervation.

The Governor General makes the following Obſervation on the above.

I am ſorry the General thinks it neceſſary to inſiſt on the Clauſe which he has propoſed to be inſerted in the General Letter, aſſigning the Reaſons for refuſing to reſtrict Mr. Briſtow in his Correſpondence, becauſe it is contrary to my Senſe of the Argument made between us, which was, that Facts only, and not the Reaſons, could be mentioned in the General Letter in controverſial Points—I cannot yield my Aſſent to it, but if it is reſolved on, I will enter my Objections after the Cloſe of the Packet, that I may not contribute to its Detention, by continuing a Controverſy on a Point not in itſelf of Importance to require it.

(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

Ordered, That the Words propoſed by General Clavering be added to the 20th Paragraph of the General Letter now written from this Department.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXX.

Book 589. Page 1141.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th of March 1775.

Fort William, the 8th March 1775.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read and approved the Conſultation of the 3d inſtant.

Mr. Francis's Opinion on a new Treaty with the Nabob of Owde.

Mr. Francis having ſent in the following Minute the Day after the Date of the above Council, it was circulated for the Peruſal of each Member of the Board, and is now recorded.

I believe it was underſtood by the Board, that in my Anſwers to the ſeveral Queſtions propoſed laſt Night by the Governor General, relative to a new defenſive Treaty with the Suba of Oude, I meant that all the Conditions to which I thought this Government might aſſent in Favor of the Suba, or inſiſt upon in Behalf of the Company, had a united and inſeparable Relation to each other.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1842.

As however my Anſwers to each Propoſition may appear to be given abſolutely and independent of that mutual Relation, by which I meant to unite them; I now beg Leave to explain my Intention with reſpect to all the Governor's Propoſitions conſidered in one View.

1ſt. I make the Ceſſion or Tranſfer of the Revenue or Tribute [paid by the Rajah of Benares] from the Nabob of Oude to this Government for ever, a Preliminary and fundamental Condition, without which I do not mean to conſent to any Treaty of Guaranty whatſoever in Favour of the Nabob, unleſs an Alternative ſhall be propoſed which may appear equally advantageous to this Government; if, for Example, the Nabob would rather relinquiſh his Claim to Corah and Illahabad than his preſent Rights over the Zemindaree of Benares, I ſhall be very willing to come to an Accommodation with him on that Point. The Recovery of thoſe Countries might enable us to adjuſt all Diſputes or Differences with the King, upon a Footing equally honorable and advantageous to the Company.

2d. Suppoſing this firſt fundamental Article to be ſettled, I then conſent to the Guaranty of Oude and Benares to the Nabob for his Life, without any Reſervation, or if he prefers Corah and Illahabad to Benares, I then include thoſe Countries in the Guaranty, provided the Treaty of Benares ſhould be approved of and confirmed by the Honourable Court of Directors.

3d. With this Guaranty (on which ever of the Two Principles it may be ſettled) I mean to unite the Article of the Subſidy to be paid for the Service of ſuch Part of our Troops as may be employed at the Nabob's Requiſition in defending the Dominions guaranteed to him; provided the firſt great Point be adjuſted to our Satiſfaction, I would not ultimately inſiſt on raiſing the Subſidy beyond its preſent Eſtabliſhment; the firſt Demand however ſhould be made for the entire Expence, we may afterwards gradually relax from it if we think proper.

4th. In agreeing to the propoſed Independance of the Rajah of Benares, my Meaning was to adhere ſtrictly to the Third Paragraph of my Minute of the 13th February; the Zemindary may be perpetuated in his Family on fixed and unalterable Conditions. The Conditions I propoſed tend to ſecure us a great Acceſſion of Revenue without any Acceſſion of Territory: It is highly for his own Advantage to be conſidered as a Vaſſal of the Sovereign of theſe Kingdoms, holding a great hereditary Fief by a fixed Tenure, and acknowledging the Sovereign of Bengal and Bahar to be his Lord Paramount.

Speaking my Sentiments without Reſerve, I muſt declare, that, in ſettling this Article, I look forward to the Aſſertion or Acceptance of the Sovereignty of theſe Provinces pleno jure on the Part of his moſt gracious Majeſty the King of Great Britain.

(Signed) P. Francis.

§ (" (a) The Secretary lays before the Board, the Inſtructions which he has prepared for the " Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, in conſequence of the Board's Orders of the 3d " inſtant.

" Theſe Inſtructions being read and corrected, are approved as follows, and diſpatched to him " accordingly.

" To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

" Sir,

Inſtructions to the Reſident at the Court of Oude.

" In Expectation of your having joined the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah before this can reach you, " we proceed to give you more particular Inſtructions relating to the Buſineſs immediately " committed to your Charge, and for your Guidance in your future Negociations with that " Prince.

" The principal and immediate Object of your Attention is ſtill what was given you in your " former Inſtructions, the receiving or ſettling the Payment of the different Sums due or engaged " to the Company by the late Vizier. A State of theſe Sums was then furniſhed you; but you " have herewith another, with ſuch Alterations as have happened ſince. On meeting with Colonel " Galliez, you would alſo be furniſhed by him with an Account of the Whole, as it ſtood in his delivering the Charge of that Negociation over to you.

" Having theſe Accounts before you, you will be fully enabled to ſettle entirely this Buſineſs " with the Nabob, and we direct that you give him to underſtand in the moſt amicable and reſpectful " Manner, that before you can liſten to any other Propoſals from him, it is abſolutely neceſſary that " all Claims on him in Virtue of his late Father's Engagements with the Company, be adjuſted, and " Payment made, or Security given for the Sums which ſhall appear due. We will only add, that " whatever Sum the Nabob's Payments may amount to, you are, on no Account, to give a general " Diſcharge or Receipt in full, without our expreſs Authority, but only a ſimple Receipt upon " Account.

" Theſe Matters being thus ſettled, you will then be at Liberty to liſten to any Overtures for a " new Treaty which the Nabob may chuſe to make; and in this Caſe you will take Care to intimate " to him, that although the Company regard him as an Ally, and have not ſcrupled to acknow-

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1843.

“ ledge his Right to his Father's Succeſſion, yet that the ſpecific Conditions of the ſeveral Treaties made between the Company and his Father being merely temporary and perſonal, they of Courſe expired with him.—That therefore, if he (the new Nabob) think it neceſſary alſo to require any ſpecific Aſſiſtance or Service from this Government, it will be proper that a new Treaty, with new Stipulations, be entered into between us.”) §

Poſſibly One of the Firſt Articles he will propoſe, will be the Guarantee on our Parts of all his Father's Dominions to him; and as our Ideas on this Article may not correſpond with his Expectations, it will require particular Delicacy in opening them to him; we therefore recommend this particularly to your Attention, and ſhall explain them fully to you, as a Guide for your immediate Conduct, not meaning to bind ourſelves abſolutely to adhere to them, ſhould we find it expedient to recede afterwards in any Degree.

Firſt, you muſt acquaint him that the Rohilla Country, lately conquered by his Father, being now completely in his Poſſeſſion, and the Company having faithfully fulfilled all their Engagements reſpecting it, we look upon it as unneceſſary for us to interfere longer in its immediate Defence, eſpecially as his own Power is ſufficient for that Purpoſe, and that it would be carrying our Troops to too great a Diſtance from our own Frontiers, to take upon us a conſtant Guarantee of its Poſſeſſions to him; therefore this Article we muſt decline.

As to the Conqueſts in the Duab, they having been undertaken without our Conſent or Participation, and no Aſſiſtance either required or expected from us * the Time, and even an expreſs Declaration from the then Adminiſtration to the Vizier, that they would not aſſiſt him, we never looked upon ourſelves as any way concerned in them, and cannot now enter into any Engagements for maintaining them.

* Sic in Orig.

With reſpect to the Provinces of Oude, Corah, and Illahabad, we ſhall make no Scruple to guarantee to him the Poſſeſſions of the Firſt, and of the Two laſt, till ſuch Time as the Determination of the Court of Directors on the Treaty of Benares be known. It is probable that the Advice of this Determination will arrive before any Treaty can be finally adjuſted with the Nabob; in which Caſe we ſhall be able to give you more preciſe Inſtructions on this Article. In the mean Time the above is the Line you are to take in converſing with the Nabob upon it.

But as in the Caſe of a defenſive Treaty between the Company and the Nabob, and that they ſhould take upon them the Guarantee of any Part of his Dominions, it is fit they ſhould reap an Advantage from it equivalent to the Service which they are to render him, and to the Hazard which they take upon themſelves; you will therefore give the Nabob to underſtand, that ſuch Equivalent is to be expected of him, and you will throw out in your Firſt Converſation with him on the Subject, that you have Reaſon to believe, if he were to relinquiſh and make over to them for ever the Tribute which he receives from the Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the Sovereignty of the Province poſſeſſed by that Rajah, it would be accepted as a full Compenſation for the Protection they would agree to afford him; that thus yielding up his beſt Friends a Tribute that bears a ſmall Proportion to his other Revenues, it would better enable them to afford a ſolid and effectual Protection for the Reſt, and at the ſame Time incroach little on his real Dominion as a Sovereign Prince, ſince it would only be his relinquiſhing the nominal Authority over a Province where he hardly, at preſent, exerciſes any.

Such are the general Points on which we are willing to enter into a defenſive Treaty with the new Nabob of Oude, and which muſt be the Ground of any Negociations for that Purpoſe with him. It will be your Buſineſs, whenever theſe commence, ſuppoſing always that the Propoſition firſt comes from him, to explain our Ideas to him in the moſt clear and preciſe Manner, that no Miſunderſtanding may afterwards ariſe, and you will endeavour to convince him of their Juſtice and Propriety. You muſt further acquaint him, that in any Treaty with him where the ſpecific Aid of any Body of our Troops may be ſtipulated, we expect that the monthly Subſidy ſhall be aſcertained at a Sum equal to the whole and real Expence that we experienced in the laſt Campaign; that the Subſidy paid by his Father was conſiderably leſs than the real Expence of the Brigade, which ſerved to involve us in Difficulty and Diſtreſs, and in a ſimilar Caſe with regard to him, it might prevent us affording him that hearty and effective Aid which it is our Intention to beſtow.

Provided the Surrender of his Claims on the Revenues and Sovereignty of Gauzapore be adjuſted to our Satiſfaction, we think proper to inform you, in the ſtricteſt Reliance and Confidence in your Diſcretion, that in that Caſe we do not mean to inſiſt ultimately on raiſing the Subſidy beyond its preſent Eſtabliſhment: And this Hope you are at Liberty to hold out to the Nabob as from yourſelf only, and without Authority from us. Your firſt Demand on the Head of the Subſidy ſhould be made for the intire Expence; we may afterwards gradually relax from it, if we think proper. We need not tell you, however, that you will render a moſt acceptable and uſeful Service to the Company, in obtaining the whole Demand, according to the Terms in which you are ordered to make it in the firſt Inſtance.

§ (“ (*a*) If when the Nabob ſhall be thoroughly poſſeſſed of our Ideas and Expectations with reſpect to the Terms of the propoſed Treaty, he ſhould give a direct and poſitive Refuſal to treat

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1844.

" on ſuch Terms, you are then to ſuſpend all further Negociations with him; and report to us the
" preciſe Terms of his Refuſal, informing him at the ſame Time that it is our Determination to
" withdraw our Troops immediately out of his Country; and that he muſt expect ſuch Orders
" from us in Reply to your Report. We expect that you will obtain a preciſe Satiſfaction from
" him on this Point as ſoon as it is poſſible; and that you do not ſuffer yourſelf to be amuſed by
" a Negociation of which the Nabob may avail himſelf during his preſent urgent Neceſſity, and
" when he has confirmed himſelf in his Government, under the Countenance and Protection of
" our Troops, may afterwards break off the Treaty.") §

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXI.

Book 7. Page 1641.

Fort William, the 3d April 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Colonel Gailliez.

Col. Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Accounts delivered to Mr. Briſtow.

In Conformity to your Commands, I have this Day delivered over to Mr. John Briſtow, a Statement of the Honble. Company's Accounts, to this Date, with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, together with the Accounts and Papers which were in my Poſſeſſion; a Copy of the Statement I have now the Honour to tranſmit your Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp at Mindey Gaut, (Signed) P. Gailliez.
the 21ſt March 1775.

Ordered, That the Accounts be entered after the Conſultation.

Accounts of the Second Brigade not yet ſent in.

The Board obſerve, that theſe Accounts mention nothing of the Subſidy, although Colonel Gailliez had promiſed by his Letter of 3d ultimo, to ſend the Account of it as ſoon as poſſible; and remarking alſo, that notwithſtanding their Orders to the Military Paymaſter General of the 20th October laſt, to require from the Paymaſter of the 2d Brigade an Account of all the Receipts and Diſburſements for that Brigade, to the lateſt Period of Time, no other Accounts appear to have tranſmitted, than thoſe of which the Military Paymaſter General ſent in an Abſtract in Conſultation * ending *.

** Sic in Orig.

The Board conceive this ſo extraordinary, that they think it neceſſary to repeat their former Orders, by an expreſs Letter from the Secretary to Mr. Burgh, requiring him to tranſmit immediately ſeparate Accounts of all the Sums which he has received in ready Money, by Bills on the Military Paymaſter General, or by Payments of the Monthly Subſidy from the late and the preſent Nabobs of Owde, together with an Abſtract of each Month's Diſburſements, drawn up to the 31ſt March laſt, and requiring that in the Accounts of Money received for the Subſidy, the ſeveral Species of Rupees be firſt brought to Fyzabad Rupees, or Rupees of the Currency of Owde, and from them into current Rupees.

Resolved, That Mr. Burgh be further ordered to draw out and tranſmit immediately to this Board a Liſt of the ſeveral Perſons from whom he may have taken up Money on account of the Pay of the Second Brigade, in Return for Bills on the Military Paymaſter General, with the whole Amount of the Bills granted to each reſpective Perſon, oppoſite to the Name of that Perſon, from the Month of October laſt incluſive: And further, that from the 20th of this Month he grant no more Bills on the Paymaſter General on account of the Pay of the Brigade ſtationed in the Country of Owde.

Ordered, That the Military Paymaſter General be forbid to accept or pay any Bills drawn by Mr. Burgh on him for the above Account of a later Date than the 20th of this Month.

Ordered, That if Mr. Burgh fail to comply with theſe Orders within Ten Days after the Receipt of them, he be peremptorily commanded to repair to the Preſidency to anſwer for his Conduct, leaving his Deputy in Charge of the Office; and the Secretary is directed to ſignify the ſame in his preſent Letter to Mr. Burgh.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Primroſe Gailliez, commanding the Second Brigade at Mindy Gaut.

Sir,

We are ſurpriſed to find that large Drafts have been made Monthly on the Military Paymaſter General by the Paymaſter of the Second Brigade, for his Diſburſements on account of that Brigade.

By the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the original Inſtructions of the Board to Colonel Champion, which Inſtructions, on his leaving the Army, were to be the Guide of your Conduct, it was enjoined that you ſhould be particularly attentive to make proper Applications for the regular Payment of the Monthly Subſidy, and that in caſe of the Vizir's neglecting or evading to furniſh the ſame, you are then ordered, in Conjunction with the Reſident at the Vizir's Court, to ſet before him in the ſtrongeſt Terms the Impropriety of his Conduct; and in caſe this ſhould prove ineffectual, and that One Month ſhould have elapſed beyond the Period in which the Payment became due, you are authoriſed and enjoined to ſuſpend your Operations, and to return to Benares, there to wait the future Orders of the Board, declaring to the Vizir that you conſider this Failure in his Engagements as equivalent to a Diſmiſſion of the Troops.

The Meaning of the Board by this Order was to free the Company from the Burden of the Expence of the Troops employed by the Vizir; and for this Purpoſe it was expreſsly reſolved, that no further Supplies ſhould be ſent to the Brigade, than ſuch as were granted to it in the Beginning of the Campaign. We find, notwithſtanding theſe Precautions, that a very heavy Expence has been incurred. With a View therefore to aſcertain how far the Subſidy was equal to the real Expence of the Troops, we thought proper to direct you, in our Letter of the 13th February, to tranſmit us immediately a State of the Sums received on this Account to the lateſt Period. In your Anſwer to this Letter, dated the 3d ultimo, you promiſed to ſend us ſuch an Account as ſoon as poſſible, but we have hitherto expected and waited for it in vain; we therefore repeat our Directions that you forward it to us immediately and without Delay.

We deſire that you will, on no Account, ſuffer the Payment of the Subſidy to be delayed beyond the Time fixed by the Inſtructions above referred to, but that you will rigidly conform to them in every Particular where they have not been ſuperſeded by any ſubſequent Order of the Board.

The Paymaſter of your Brigade having been in vain applied to for his Monthly Accounts, we are left entirely in the Dark, as well with reſpect to the Amount of the Diſburſements as of the Receipts made by him.

We have therefore peremptorily repeated our Orders to him in this Reſpect, and that our Intentions may not be fruſtrated, we have directed the Paymaſter General to accept no Bills granted by him after the 20th of this Month, on account of the Pay of the Second Brigade. Mr. Burgh is alſo forbid to grant Bills after that Date, and in caſe of his failing to comply with the above Orders within Ten Days from the Receipt of them, he is commanded to repair directly to the Preſidency to anſwer for his Conduct before the Board.

We have juſt received your Letter of the 21ſt ultimo, with Copies of the Accounts of the late Vizier, and of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, which you had delivered to Mr. Briſtow; as we obſerved that theſe Accounts comprehend only the Sums due on Account of the Diſtricts of Corah and Illahabad, and of the Stipulation for the Rohilla Conqueſt, and that no Mention is made of the Subſidy, although you had particular Injunctions to be exact on that Head, we cannot avoid expreſſing our ſevere Diſpleaſure at your Neglect of our repeated Orders. We hope however that this may be the laſt Occaſion we ſhall have to complain of your Conduct, and that you will not force us to the Neceſſity of taking more effectual Meaſures for the Support of our Authority.

Fort William, We are, &c.
3d April 1775.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of Owde.

Mindy Gaut, the 20th March 1775.

Mr. Briſtow. To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

On my Arrival at Camp on the 14th inſtant, of which Date was my laſt Addreſs to the Honble. Board, I wrote a Letter to Colonel Gailliez, requeſting Information on the ſeveral Matters of Buſineſs, which now come under my Management. I received a very polite and ſatisfactory Anſwer, and as I was in conſequence enabled to enter upon the Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in me, I ſhall trouble the Honourable Board with a Relation of ſuch Circumſtances as have occurred worthy of Notice.

My firſt Repreſentation to his Excellency was on the Subject of renewing the Treaty of Alliance, in which he readily acquieſced; but as to prepare a Draft of it will require ſome Conſideration, a few Days muſt elapſe before I ſhall be able to forward one for the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

§ (" (*a*) My next Repreſentation related to the Payment of the Remainder of the Money due
" to the Company on Account * the Rohilla War. His Excellency ſaid that he would ſoon * Sic in Orig.
" diſcharge it, and as the preſent is the Seaſon for the greateſt Collections, I have not the
" leaſt Doubt of being ſhortly able to ſend the Honble. Board a ſatisfactory Account of this Ne-
" gotiation.") §

Reſpecting the Diſmiſſion of the Foreigners, I at Two or Three Interviews with his Excellency repreſented to him, that they were unneceſſary to his Defence or Service, and how well pleaſed the Engliſh would be if he were to diſmiſs them; that they were not accuſtomed to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Country, and inſtead of aſſiſting him they tended but to perplex and diſturb his Government.

The only Anſwer I have been able to obtain from his Excellency is, that he really did not want the Foreigners but to ſuperintend his Foundery. If, therefore, the Governor General would write him a Letter, engaging to ſupply him with whatever Guns and Muſkets he may require, he would willingly diſmiſs them; the Guns and Muſkets to be paid for at the Price which may be hereafter fixed.

In my Way up the Country, and ſince my Arrival, I made very particular Inquiry concerning the Number of Europeans who had lately paſſed through the Company's Territories, and were in his Excellency's. Hitherto I have been unable to obtain any certain Intelligence, but it is generally believed that near One hundred and fifty have come up within a few Months paſt: For my Part I do not know how to credit it, for the preſent Nabob has not increaſed the Numbers in his Service ſince his Acceſſion, and he himſelf ſays, he has altogether from Thirty to Forty: I can alſo aſſure the Honble. Board, that only Ten Days ago Nudjif Cawn had under Madock Seventy-four, and under Sumroe Sixty.

To aſcertain the Truth of this Report, ſo far as I was able, I begged of the commanding Officer at Buxar to enquire particularly into it. I have ſince my Arrival received a Letter from him, informing me that at the End of October, or the Beginning of November laſt, ſeveral Europeans paſſed up the Dewah under various Pretences, as Conductors of Boats, Officers, Servants, &c. but that a Stop might eaſily be put to it, by eſtabliſhing a ſmall Poſt at the Mouth of the River; I deſired this Gentleman to ſtate his Plan for effecting this Purpoſe, and to make a Repreſentation of it to the Honourable Board through the proper Channel.

As this is not the only Road by which Europeans eſcape the Obſervance of the Engliſh Government, but many leave their Boats at Patna, from whence they go by Land through Bettiah into Gurruckpore; I humbly ſubmit this Matter to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, for when once they get paſt the Company's Territories, it will always be difficult to ſend them back.

In the Courſe of my Repreſentations to his Excellency, I ſolicited him to prevent Europeans from paſſing through his Dominions to Nudjif Cawn and other Chiefs.

I informed him, that a Couſin of Monſieur Chevalier's was upon the Road to join Madock, and I hoped he would uſe Means to ſtop him. As his Excellency ſaid he would, I have employed Agents to watch for this Gentleman's Arrival, when I will adviſe the Honble. Board of the Event; at the ſame Time that I ſolicited his Excellency to adopt this Meaſure, I obſerved the Precaution of particularly requeſting it to appear wholly an Act of his own, and to order his Officers not to be guilty of Cruelty on the Perſons of any Europeans.

I hope to meet with the Approbation of the Board for my Earneſtneſs in this Buſineſs, as the Situation of Affairs abſolutely renders it neceſſary. The Intent for which Monſieur Chevalier's Couſin is coming I cannot now tell for certain, but I have good Cauſe to imagine it is to encourage the Foreigners in theſe Parts to ſtay, Letters having been lately written by the Director of Chandernagore to that Effect to Madock, and likewiſe informing him, that a War would ſhortly break out betwixt our Two Nations. I aſſert this Fact upon the Teſtimony of Pere Wendel, who has ſeen theſe Letters. He ſays alſo, that Madock has Three Battalions of Sepoys and Five hundred Horſe, but is neverthleſs diſcontented with his Situation, is deſirous of returning to his native Country, and has authoriſed him to ſolicit for his Pardon.

All the Encouragement I gave to Pere Wendel was, that the Board might be induced to give the Pardon, if Madock had rendered the Company any Service to merit it. I remembered its having been once granted him during Mr. Cartier's Government, and reminded the Pere it was

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1845.

an unfavourable Circumſtance his not then accepting it, for after what was paſſed, his preſent Application muſt bear the Appearance of trifling with the Honble. Board.

The Excuſe the Pere made was, that the Pardon was ſigned by Mr. Cartier only, and not by the Governor and Council in their collective Character; he therefore, through Ignorance of the Form, and as * the Inſinuations of the French, believed it to be inſufficient.

* Sic in Orig.

I do not preſume to urge any Reaſons in Favour of a Man who has deſerted from the Service of the Company, farther than what may be dictated by Motives of Policy; I therefore humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honorable Board, how detrimental a brave Partizan, at the Head of a regular Body of Troops, may one Time or other prove to the Company's Affairs, eſpecially when the Credit of this Partizan is rather increaſing than decreaſing, and he holds the Standard to which the greater Part of European Adventurers flock.

Notwithſtanding the Readineſs the Nabob expreſſed to diſmiſs the Foreigners, yet I learn for certain, that a few Days before my Arrival he diſpatched Monſieur Sanſen to Allahabad, where he is arrived; I am told he has a Commiſſion to caſt Guns, but upon this Head I will hereafter give the Honble. Board authentic Intelligence.

I humbly beg the farther Inſtructions of the Honble. Board regarding the Conduct I am to obſerve in future.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Reſolved, that the following Reply be ſent to Mr. Briſtow.

Reply to him.

To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of Aſoph ul Dowla.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, dated 20th ultimo, and approve of your Conduct in the Meaſures which you had taken in your Negociations with the Nabob.

With reſpect to his Declaration on your Application to him to diſmiſs the Foreigners now in his Employment, we poſitively direct, that you inſiſt upon the Nabob's Excluſion of all Foreigners from his Service, as a Preliminary to any Treaty that we may enter into with him, acquainting him, that he muſt make his Election between the French and the Engliſh, as he cannot be in Amity with One of theſe Nations, without bearing an Enmity to the other; and until he has yielded up this Point, you will ſuſpend all Negociations regarding the Treaty.

We have already been applied to through Father Wendell, by Means of Colonel Gailliez, for the Pardon of Madee, which we have refuſed, and we deſire that you will acquaint that Father, that we cannot grant it until Madee ſhall firſt have complied with the Condition proffered by himſelf, and in which only we are authorized by the Company to grant it him, viz. that of rendering ſome eſſential Service to the Company.

§ (" (a) We perceive that in your Letter now before us, you do not make any Mention of the " State of the Subſidy to the Troops; we therefore direct that you call upon the Commanding " Officer and the Paymaſter of the Second Brigade, for an Account of the Sums due from the " Nabob on this Head, and you will make the Demand of the Balance due from him by that " Account, a Part of your Firſt Negociations with him, inſiſting upon its being immediately " paid up to the End of the Month preceding the Receipts of this Letter, and thenceforward that " he regularly continue the monthly Payments of it.") §

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 3d April 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1845.

Dr.

Dr His Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company. Cr

Dr				Cr			
To Balance of his Account with the Honble. Company, made up to the 19th November — —	56,26,971	2	3	By Caſh received at Fyzabad, being the Firſt Dividend of his Excellency's Debt to the Honble. Company for the Aſſiſtance of their Troops in the Reduction of the Rohilla Country — — — —	15,00,000	0	0
				By Balance due from his Excellency the Vizier on theſe Heads, excluſive of what he may be indebted to the Company on Account of the monthly Subſidy to the Troops	41,26,971	2	3
Rupees —	56,26,971	2	3	Rupees —	56,26,971	2	3

Fayzabad, the 30th December 1774.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Dr The Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company Cr

Dr					Cr			
1774. Dec. 30th.	To Balance of this Date, as per Copy of Mr. N. Middleton's Account with his Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, including the Third Dividend on Account of the Ceſſion of the Provinces of Korah and Allahabad, which becomes due the 7th September next, amounting to Rs 15,00,000 — —	41,26,971	2	3	By Caſh received of Sujah ul Dowlah, and the preſent Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, at Fyzabad, by Colonel Gailliez —	10,00,000	0	0
					By Caſh received at Lucknow and Mindy Gaut from Aſoph ul Dowlah — — — —	3,00,000	0	0
					By a Draft or Order on Rajah Cheyt Sing of Benares, ſent to Mr. Thomas Motte, not yet accepted —	6,00,000	0	0
						19,00,000	0	0
					By Balance due from the Nabob, including the 15,00,000 due the 7th September next — — —	22,26,971	2	3
	Rupees —	41,26,971	2	3	Rupees —	41,26,971	2	3

Mindy Gaut, the 21ſt March 1775.

Errors Excepted.

Per P. Gailliez.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXII.

Book 7. Page 1689.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 10th April 1775.

Fort William, the 10th April 1775.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow, the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla.

Mindy Gaut, the 25th March 1775.

Reſident at the Court of Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I informed the Board, in my laſt Addreſs of the 23d inſtant, that the Nabob had promiſed to fix a Day for the Payment of the Remainder of the Money due to the Company. He has in conſequence engaged to do it in the Courſe of One Month, but, as I think, I have not obtained by this what the Honble. Board expect, I ſhall ſolicit for a ſhorter Period.

As both Yeſterday and To-day his Excellency mentioned the Subject of the Treaty to me, I tried to ſound him how far he was inclined to favour any new Propoſals. I did this wholly from myſelf, without making it in any Reſpect a Repreſentation on the Part of the Government. I commenced by explaining the great Service he had received by the Preſence of the Engliſh Troops: That without them his Army would not only have mutinied, but the principal Servants of his Government, who had the Charge of large Provinces, might alſo have given him great Trouble. I recommended it as his Firſt Object to make the Engliſh his firm Friends upon any Terms; for that their Power and his united might bid Defiance to all the World. I farther ſaid, that in viewing his Situation he ought by no Means to lay any Dependance on the Peace he enjoyed at the preſent Juncture, as his Greatneſs was the Envy of his Neighbours, who only waited the Opportunity to attack him. At all Events the Marrattahs purpoſed to turn their Forces to this Quarter when their own inteſtine Diviſions might permit them ſo to do.

His Excellency anſwered, that he was ſenſible of the Obligations the Engliſh had heaped both upon his late Father and him. Above all Things, he earneſtly wiſhed to renew the Treaty, and particularized the Service for which he wanted the Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh: "To defend his Country againſt an Invaſion by the Marrattahs, or any other Power."

I ſeized this Opportunity (ſo far as was prudent) of uſing the Arguments the Honble. Board had been pleaſed to dictate to me. After much Diſcourſe, in which I endeavoured to diſcover his Excellency's Sentiments and conceal my own, I at laſt got him to confeſs, "That in caſe of Services not ſtipulated for in the former Treaties, he would willingly allow an Encreaſe of Subſidy." As I thought this Confeſſion a great Point gained on the Opening of this Buſineſs, eſpecially as the Converſation had been introduced by his Excellency himſelf, I made no Demands, but tried to draw him into a Confidence of my Attachment to his Service, and that whatever Conditions I might propoſe to be introduced into the new Treaty, would be with the ſole View of binding his and the Company's Intereſts by ſuch Ties as could never be ſeparated. The preſent is the Juncture for me to urge, with Prudence and Caution, the Stipulations the Honble. Board have thought proper to require. I do not doubt if the Nabob knew what I really had to aſk, but he would wiſh to gain Time. He every Day (whatever his Situation may be) ſeems more confident of the Fidelity of his Troops, and the good Order of his Government; but it is my Duty to convince him of the true Cauſes of theſe fortunate Circumſtances.

§ (" (a) What I told his Excellency of the Service he had received by the Preſence of the Engliſh
" Troops is but a Fact; I might have added that they were his ſole Support, for it is the Opinion
" of the moſt intelligent Men, that the Country would without them, inſtead of being in its pre-
" ſent peaceable State, have been involved in inteſtine Diviſions and Civil War. On theſe Heads

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1845.

“ I need ſay nothing more at preſent, as I propoſe, in a Day or Two; to trouble the Honble.
“ Board with a particular Account of the public Occurrences, ſince the Nabob's Acceſſion.”) §

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

§ (“ (*a*) Agreed, That the following Directions be drawn up, and tranſmitted to the Reſident
“ with the Nabob.

“ To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

“ Sir,

“ We are to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 25th ultimo.

“ As ſoon as you may have received Payment from the Nabob of all the Sums which have become
“ due on Account of the Treaty at Benares, (underſtanding a Balance to be ſtill due for
“ the Difference of Batta, on the Sums paid on this Account, the Particulars of which, when adjusted
“ by our Accomptant, ſhall be tranſmitted you), as well as the Balance due from him, on
“ Account of the Rohilla and all former Accounts; you will immediately declare to him in plain
“ and direct Terms, the Requiſitions of this Government for the Conditions of the new Treaty,
“ drawing them up in Writing with great Accuracy and Attention, from the Inſtructions which
“ you have at different Times been furniſhed with concerning it. You are peremptorily to demand
“ his Compliance with ſuch Articles as we have reſolved not to diſpenſe with, propoſing to
“ him the Alternative for the Reſt agreeable to our former Directions.

“ We direct, that in this Buſineſs you avoid as much as poſſible any Delay or Procraſtination,
“ by preſſing the Nabob to furniſh you with his ultimate Reſolutions upon the Propoſitions you
“ deliver to him; and when the Nabob has delivered them to you, you will communicate them
“ to us in the moſt ſpeedy Manner, that we may be enabled to bring this Matter to a Concluſion.

“ But if the Nabob ſhould refuſe to treat on the Conditions which we have directed you to
“ offer to him, or his Conduct in this Affair ſhall clearly appear to you to be evaſive; we direct
“ that you immediately declare to him, that you have our expreſs Orders for withdrawing the Brigade
“ into the Company's Territories, and you will require Colonel Galliez to withdraw the
“ Troops accordingly, we having directed him to comply with your Requiſition in this Caſe.

“ It is neceſſary to obſerve, that by enjoining you to demand Payment of all the Sums due
“ from the Nabob, we expect that the Payment, if not already made, ſhall be immediate; but we
“ do not mean to bind you to a clear and complete Liquidation of all Accounts with him, but if
“ the Whole, or nearly the Whole, ſhall be paid off (that is to ſay) within Five Lacks, we then
“ empower you to proceed as above directed.

“ If you ſhould be reduced to retire from the Nabob's Court, you will take Care to leave an
“ Account, and Demand in Writing, with the Nabob, of the whole Sum which may then remain
“ due from him to the Company on all or any of the above Accounts.”) §

Fort William, We are, &c.
the 10th April 1775.

Agreed, that the above Reſolution be notified to Colonel Gailliez in the following Letter:

To Colonel Gailliez, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

Having thought proper to come to the Reſolution of withdrawing the Troops into the Company's Territories, in caſe the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah ſhall refuſe or evade to comply with certain Conditions, which we have ordered the Reſident at his Court to propoſe to him, for a new Treaty of Alliance with this Government, we have authorized the Reſident to require you to withdraw them accordingly: And we now direct that on Receipt of ſuch a formal Requiſition from the Reſident, you march with the Brigade under your Command down to Dinahpore.

Notice to Colonel Gailliez.

Fort William, We are, &c.
10th April 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1846.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXIII.

Book 7. Page 1721.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 17th of April 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

Fort William, the 17th April 1775.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, }
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

Received the following Letter from the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla;

Reſident at the Court of Aſoph ul Dowla.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board laſt on the 25th inſtant.

The Nabob requeſts of me to forward a Draft of the Orders he wiſhes to be given to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, as alſo a ſimilar one to Captain Brooke and the other Gentlemen, in caſe the Honble. Board ſhould think proper to continue them in his Service.

I repeatedly attempted to perſuade his Excellency to write himſelf to the Governor General, but as he was anxious I ſhould do it, and I thought it my Duty to forward Applications of any Kind, I therefore take the Liberty of encloſing you the original Drafts in Perſian.

§ (" (*a*) Agreeable to the Commands of the Honble. Board I have, on this Occaſion, intimated " to the Nabob in the moſt reſpectful Manner, that my forwarding the ſaid Drafts was only in Obe" dience to his Requeſt, and not to be underſtood as a Compliance with the Contents of them; on " the contrary I thought the Honble. Board would certainly give a Refuſal until ſuch Time as all " Claims on him, in virtue of his late Father's Engagements with the Company, ſhould be adjuſted " and Payment made; in Fact, that this Adjuſtment ought to take place before I could liſten to " any Propoſals on his Part.") §

This I ſaid, as I conjectured by the Style of his Excellency's Converſation, that he means to form one of the Articles of the new Treaty from the Senſe of the above Drafts. I have purpoſely avoided coming to any Explanation, but if in the Interim between the preſent Juncture and the receiving of your Orders, I am able to ſettle the other Points of the Treaty, I ſhall endeavour to make the Preliminary on this Subject in general Terms: That is to ſay, The Company to guarantee his Excellency's Dominions, and to omit mentioning through what Channel the Orders are to be iſſued to the Army, in caſe of its marching to his Defence in conſequence of this Condition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Mindy Gaut,
28th March 1775.

Agreed, that the following Inſtructions be tranſmitted to the Reſident.

To Mr. John Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 28th ultimo.

§ (" (*b*) We have before adviſed you to uſe Diſpatch in your Negociations with the Nabob, and " to endeavour to bring them to a Concluſion as ſpeedily as poſſible; but as the Seaſon is now far " advanced, we think it neceſſary to repeat our Injunctions in this Reſpect, that we may be enabled, " before the ſetting in of the Rains, to come to ſome Determination, either for cantoning the Troops " in the Provinces of Owd, or for recalling them into the Company's Territories.

" We direct, therefore, that you be peremptory and deciſive in the Terms of your Applications " to the Nabob, on the Subject of the new Treaty.") §

In order to prevent the Succeſs of your Buſineſs from being affected or delayed by any improper Influence upon the Nabob, we have inſtructed Colonel Gailliez to forbid any Dependant of the Army, excepting ſuch Perſons as may be expreſsly deputed from himſelf, to viſit the Nabob; and we have further recommended to him to attend himſelf on the Nabob, and to inform him per-

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1846. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1847.

ſonally of any Subject which he may have to communicate reſpecting the Army, until the preſent Negociations ſhall be concluded.

We truſt it is unneceſſary to give a ſimilar Caution to you, as the Duties with which you are intruſted indiſpenſably require a regular and continual perſonal Attendance on the Nabob: however, we think it expedient to enjoin you alſo to apply to him in Perſon on all Occaſions, and on no Account to employ any Meſſenger or intermediate Agent with the Nabob, excepting only his confidential Miniſter, with whom we leave it at your Diſcretion to tranſact any Part of the Affairs committed to your Charge, ſuppoſing that his Influence with the Nabob, and the Neceſſity which he muſt be under of obtaining the Support of the Engliſh during the preſent uncertain State of his Authority, may make him a uſeful Inſtrument.

§ (" *(a)* As there is no Time to be loſt, we muſt repeat our Orders, that if the Nabob will not " agree to the Terms which we have required of him, you muſt notify his Refuſal to Colonel " Gailliez, in the Manner directed by our laſt Letter; but if the Nabob ſhould comply with our " Requiſitions, and nothing is wanting to the Concluſion of the Treaty, but the formal drawing " it up, and the Ratification of it by this Government, and that the Nabob ſhould deſire the " Continuance of the Troops for the Protection of his ancient Dominions, with Corah and Illahabad, agreeable to our former Advices, you will then apply to him to provide Quarters for " them during the Rains; but you are, on no Conſideration, to make this Application, while " the Iſſue of the Treaty remains doubtful.") §

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXIV.

Book 7. Page 2199.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th May 1775.

Fort William, 11th May 1775.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow, Reſident with the Nabob of Oude.

Rajegyr Gaut, oppoſite to Konnoje, the 25th April 1775.

Mr. Briſtow, Two Letters.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote laſt on the 21ſt inſtant, and now trouble the Honble. Board with the Extract of a Paper of Intelligence, which will prove a further Confirmation of the Deſigns of the French. I am alſo convinced of the Nabob's having made the Speech relative to the Forty French Ships of War mentioned in my Letter of the 15th inſtant, as it is proved to me by the Evidence of Perſons preſent at the Time. In order to prevent its gaining Ground to the utmoſt of my Ability, I have aſſerted the whole Navy of France does not amount to Forty Ships; but I ſuppoſe I am diſbelieved, as it may be imagined I wiſh to raiſe the Idea of our own Power by lowering that of the French.

§ (" *(b)* Murtehzeh Cawn arrived Two Days ago, and informs me he has brought more than Money " ſufficient to liquidate the Demands of the Company both for the Subſidy and the Stipulation, " on Account of the Conqueſt of the Rohilla Country. I am now poſitively promiſed Payment " To-morrow, and after ſecuring it, ſhall immediately proceed to the Negociation of the " Treaty.") §

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1847.   *(b)* Vide ſupra, ibid.

There has been ſeveral Skirmiſhes between ſmall Parties of Horſe on the Part of Nudjif Cooty Cawn's and the Rajpoots. The latter have, upon the Whole, got the better, but no conſiderable or deciſive Battle worth mentioning has yet happened. Nudjif Cooty Cawn ſtill remains encamped within a few Coſs of Camao; and Nudjif Cawn, whoſe Health was almoſt thoroughly re-eſtabliſhed, intended to leave Delhy as Yeſterday, in order to go and join his Army.

The Negociation of the Vizarut, owing to the Cauſes ſtated in my former Letters, is ſtill procraſtinated without any Proſpect of its being concluded; on the contrary, the King talks of granting it to One of his Sons. His Motives for this Conduct* proceeds ſolely from the Nabob Aſſuf ul Dowlah's not ſettling the Peſhcuſh, which he can but ill ſpare juſt at the preſent Juncture, after paying the Demands of the Company and the current Charges of his Government. When I informed the Honble. Board of this being the Seaſon for the great Collections, I had Reaſon to imagine the Nabob would, ſince his Acceſſion up to the preſent Date, have realized about Seventy Lacks; inſtead of which Twenty-five Lacks, Thirty at the moſt, have been received. The outſtanding Balance may or may not be recovered hereafter; but the Honble. Board well know the Difficulty that occurs, when the Period of Payment is once ſuffered to elapſe.

* Sic in Orig.

Murtezeh Cawn has wrote to Ellije Cawn, that the Charge entruſted to him is too much for himſelf alone to execute, and encourages him to return and aſſiſt him with his Advice. At firſt Ellije Cawn's Preſence was dangerous to Murtezeh Cawn, as until he had obtained his Maſter's entire Confidence, he feared his proving a formidable Rival. At preſent this Apprehenſion is entirely ſubſided, he having the ſole Management of all Affairs, and only wants to completely ruin the other by getting him into his Hands. Ellije Cawn did again apply to me about his ſtaying at Delhy; and according to the preſent doubtful State of my Negociations, I thought it prudent to adviſe him (without giving my Reaſons) to make ſome Pretence for a Delay. In the Interim, I may receive the Commands of the Honble. Board, in conſequence of my Letter of the 2d inſtant.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Rajegyr Gaut, oppoſite to Konoje, the 27th April 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

§ (“ (a) I wrote laſt on the 25th inſtant, and then informed the Honble. Board of the Promiſe I obtained for the Payment of the Demands due to the Company; but as his Excellency diſappointed me, I repreſented to him on the Occaſion, ‘ That I had adviſed the Honble. Board of his Promiſe, and he muſt be ſenſible how ill the Delay would be received when the Engliſh on their Parts had been ſo punctual in the Performance of their Engagements. That my Inſtructions were poſitive, and if he did not grant me immediate Payment, I ſhould be under the Neceſſity of explaining them to him, which though my Duty to do, I ſhould nevertheleſs conſider as a very hard Taſk upon me, after the Friendſhip that had ſubſiſted between the Company and his late Father for ſo many Years, and the great Hopes I hitherto entertained of its continuing with him.’ His Excellency hereupon promiſed me I ſhould have the Money for certain To-morrow: I ſubmitted with much Unwillingneſs, and can aſſure the Honble. Board, it is not owing to any Backwardneſs in me that the Whole has not been paid, as I have conſtantly reminded his Excellency and earneſtly preſſed him for it.”) §

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 10th of April: And ſince the Nabob's Conduct and Declarations (particularly as repreſented in my Addreſſes of the 11th and 12th inſtant) amount almoſt to a Refuſal of the Propoſals intended for the new Treaty, I have intimated my Apprehenſions on this Head to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, and deſired of him to uſe any Precaution which he might judge adviſeable to provide for the March of the Brigade in Ten Days. At the ſame Time I recommended it to him to avoid giving Cauſe of Suſpicion, as I, on my Part, had been exceedingly careful in not ſuffering the leaſt Circumſtance relative to the new Treaty to be made public.

I ſhall pay the moſt minute Attention to the Honble. Board's Inſtructions in drawing up my written Repreſentation to the Nabob, which I propoſe delivering in the Moment I have received the Money, and ſecured it in Camp.

I am the more apt to believe the Nabob will reject the intended Propoſals, as I find Murtezeh Cawn (from whom I had great Expectations) entertains too high a Notion of his own Power, and is miſled in his Opinion of the Conſequence of the Connection ſubſiſting between the Company and his Maſter. I can hardly imagine that the Nabob, who is governed wholly by his Miniſter's Advice, will at firſt comply with your Propoſals; for although his Excellency's Meaſures rarely ſpring from himſelf, he ſtill purſues them with equal Obſtinacy as if they did; and none but the

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1848.

Man who generally dictates them can ever perſuade him to a Change. Whether the Weakneſs of the Nabob's Government (which evidently appears in the Backwardneſs of his Collections, and the prevailing Diſcontents) may hereafter compel him to a Compliance, is what I cannot poſitively aſſert; § (" (*a*) but from the Opinion of the Generality of People, I think it more probable than " not, in caſe of the Recall of the Brigades, that many of his Phouzdars would raiſe Diſturbances, and the principal ones throw off all Subjection.") §

As from the Expreſſion the Honble. Board uſe about ' My being reduced to retire from the Nabob's Court,' I imagine it is not intended but under the moſt abſolute Neceſſity; I ſhall therefore only do it but in ſuch a Situation, and hardly then without receiving farther Orders.

In caſe of the March of the Brigade, I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, if I ſhould not be allowed a Guard for the Protection of the Treaſure, I may hereafter receive, and for my own perſonal Safety, the Nabob's Troops being ſo very apt to be mutinous.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Mr. Briſtow to the above Letters, as well as that recorded Conſultation 8th inſtant.

To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Sir,

To Mr. Briſtow.

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 14th, 15th, 21ſt, 25th, and 27th ult. and carefully attend to the Advices they contain.

We take this Occaſion to teſtify our entire Approbation of your Conduct hitherto, and our Confidence in the Continuation of your Endeavours to merit it, in the Courſe of the important Negociations with which you ſtill remain charged.

We conclude, that long before the Receipt of this Letter, the Nabob will either have acquieſced in the new Treaty propoſed to him, or have refuſed it, and of courſe that the Retreat of the Troops, or their Continuance with him, is already determined; if, however, from any Reaſons which we do not now foreſee, theſe Points ſhould not have been brought to a Deciſion, we deſire that as ſoon as poſſible after the Receipt of this, you wait on the Nabob to demand from him a poſitive Declaration on theſe Subjects, and that you regard any Delay in his Anſwer as a Refuſal on his Part to comply with our Propoſitions, and therefore give immediate Notice to Colonel Gailliez to withdraw the Troops into the Company's Territories, according to our former Inſtructions, as we are determined not to leave their Deſtination uncertain at this late Seaſon of the Year.

But whether the Retreat of the Troops has already taken Place, or ſhould follow in Conſequence of the Demand you are now directed to make, we do not deſire that you ſhould withdraw yourſelf from the Nabob's Court, as we mean to continue in Friendſhip with him, and that your Reſidence there will be of uſe. We do not however intend by this peremptorily to bind you to a Reſidence with him, ſhould you find your perſonal Safety to be in Danger, or that you are ſubjected to any Indignities, or unbecoming Treatment, in the Execution of your Duty. In this Caſe we leave it entirely to you to act agreeable to your own Judgment and Diſcretion. In caſe of the Retreat of the Brigade, we have given Orders to Colonel Galliez to leave with you Three Companies of Sepoys under the Command of any Officer that may be agreeable to you for the Protection of your Perſon, Papers, and Treaſure, as you requeſted of us.

We approve of what you have done with regard to Elich Cawn, and leave it to your own Diſcretion to temporize between him and Murtezeh Cawn in ſuch a Manner as to come under no Engagements, or give Umbrage to the Nabob.

The Governor General has written to the Nabob on the Subject of your Powers, in conſequence of your Letter of the 11th ult.

As we find the Begum has declared her poſitive Reſolution of coming to Calcutta, with the Corps of the late Vizier, we deſire you may apply to Colonel Gailliez for any Eſcort which may be thought neceſſary for accompanying her; but we direct that this Eſcort ſhall not be granted to her till ſhe arrives on the Frontiers of the Company's Territories, unleſs the Nabob makes a direct Application for it, to accompany her through his own Dominions.

Fort William, We are, &c.
the 11th May 1775.

Received two Letters from Colonel Gailliez as follows:

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have had the Honour to receive your ſecond Letter of the 3d inſtant, and have in Obedience to your Commands therein, given Intimation in general Orders accordingly.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1848.

Thoſe Officers whom you were pleaſed to order from hence, (Captain Stuart excepted), ſet out on their Return above Six Weeks ago, and were poſitively directed by me to proceed without Delay. Captain Stuart was detained by Sickneſs ſome Weeks, but he departed immediately on his Recovery.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp at Gowrah,
the 23d April 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I am honoured with your Letters of the 5th and 10th inſtant, and ſhall with due Attention obſerve your Inſtructions conveyed to me therein.

I beg leave to expreſs ſtill to you my Opinion that there is no Reaſon to apprehend any Danger of Inſult or Surprize from the Nabob; I have obſerved his Meaſures narrowly, and it does not appear to me that there is any Foundation to believe that he has entertained any ſuch Views. It ſhall be my particular Object, however, to attend to the Inſtructions laid down by you for my Obſervation, to fruſtrate any Scheme of that Nature, ſhould he at any Time meditate ſuch an Attempt.

Camp at Gowrah,
the 25th April 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Reſolved, that the following Letter be diſpatched to Col. Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of the 20th, 23d, and 25th ultimo.

We find by Mr. Briſtow's Advices, that he has given you a Notification of the Probability that our Inſtructions for withdrawing the Brigade might ſoon take Effect, and we look upon it as an Event that may have already taken Place. If this, however, ſhould not have already happened, you will ſoon receive from him the Communication of our ultimate Orders on that Head, according to the Reſult of his Negociations with the Nabob, and you will conform punctually to theſe Orders.

If you retire with the Brigade, you will leave with Mr. Briſtow Three Companies of Sepoys, under the Command of any Officer that may be agreeable to him, for the Protection of his Perſon, Papers, and Treaſure.

Baboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother, having determined to come to Calcutta with the Corps of the late Vizier, we have directed Mr. Briſtow to apply to you for any Eſcort that may be thought neceſſary for accompanying her; but this Eſcort is not to join her till ſhe arrives on the Frontiers of the Company's Territories, unleſs the Nabob poſitively applies for it to accompany her through his own Dominions.

Fort William,
11th May 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXV.

Book 7. Page 2234.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d May 1775.

Fort William, the 22d May 1775.

At a Council; Preſent, — Secret Dept. Monday.

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read and approved, the Conſultation of the 16th inſtant.

Received the following Four Letters, and Two Incloſures from the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd. — Mr. Briſtow, ſundry Letters.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

As the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah had a long Time laboured under a Diſeaſe, for the Cure of which, he applied to Doctor Thomas, and having received great Benefit by his Medicines, is deſirous that the Doctor ſhould reſide with him. His Excellency therefore requeſts of me to ſolicit the Honble. Board for their Permiſſion, and has himſelf alſo written about it to the Governor General.

Rajegyr Gaut, I am, &c.
oppoſite to Konnoje, (Signed) John Briſtow,
24th April 1775. Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board laſt on the 27th inſtant.

The Nabob having received an Anſwer to his Letter to Nudjif Cawn, he favoured me with a Copy of it, together with his Reply, which I herewith encloſe. The Honble. Board will obſerve the Change of Sentiments on the Part of the Nabob, which I can account for by the Alteration in Nudjif Cawn's Situation. When he firſt wrote for Aſſiſtance, he was ſo relaxed by a ſevere Indiſpoſition, that being himſelf unable to head his Army, his Troops had not an equal Confidence in Nudjif Cooly Cawn, and were alarmed at the Number of Enemies aſſembled to oppoſe them, beſides being diſtruſtful of each other. The whole Party under Nudjif Cooly Cawn might, at the taking of Camao, amount to Twelve thouſand, without reckoning the Rohillas who deſerted, but a Body under Affraſsjab Cawn, and ſome others, afterwards effecting a Junction.

His Army is now encreaſing to upwards of Twenty thouſand Men. Madock has not yet joined, but he is on the Road, and has already beat a ſmall Party of Nool Sing's Troops, and relieved Mootraa, which was beſieged by them. Although the Army under Pirty Sing may exceed Forty thouſand Men, yet none of them are diſciplined after the European Manner, and many of Nudjif Cawn's are; beſides this, his Reputation as a Soldier, and his ſetting of himſelf to head his Army, have not a little intimidated the Enemy, who now really begin to think of an Accommodation.

The Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah ſeeing the ſudden Turn in Nudjif Cawn's Affairs, is at preſent much more afraid of his getting the better, than he was before of the oppoſite Party, amongſt whom there is not a Chief of an enterprizing Genius equal to Nudjif Cawn, and from whom he has ſo much to fear. It is imagined the Nabob means to diſtreſs him all he can, and not to ſend him Troops upon any Conſideration. I have further to add, as perhaps a ſtronger Reaſon why the Nabob declines giving him Aſſiſtance, that it is ſaid about Five thouſand Sykes have croſſed the Jumna, at Kurreejepoorah Gaut, with an Intention of exacting Money from Sabiter Cawn, ſhould he be able to pay any, otherwiſe to plunder his Country. If this be done, the Nabob apprehends their next Operations will be againſt him, and for this Reaſon intends continuing Baſheer Cawn, one of the beſt Soldiers in his Service, in the Government of the Rohilla Country, when he but juſt before purpoſed placing Mahbool in his Room.

The Party of Seiks above-mentioned are a Detachment from a Body of 40,000 Men, who are ſaid to have aſſembled within leſs than Fifteen Days paſt at Carnal, the principal Chiefs of whom are Teſſa Sing, Tooka Jeſſa, Sing Kellall, and Joy Sing.

Carnal is about Forty Coſs to the Northward of Delhy, and Fourteen Coſs from Koorjepoorah Gaut, from whence they purpoſe ſending additional Numbers to reinforce thoſe already detached. In regard to the four Syke Sardars, who were treating with Sabiter Cawn, (as mentioned in my

Letter of the 8th inſtant), their Negociations dropped on finding he could not ſatisfy their Demand for Money.

§ (" (a) The Nabob began his firſt Payment to me on the Day before Yeſterday, and I am pro-
" miſed the whole Sum as faſt as I can receive it.") §

I have the Honour to be,
Rajegyr, oppoſite to Konnoje, (Signed) John Briſtow,
30th April 1775. Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Copy of a Letter from Nudjiff Cawn to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, encloſed in Mr. Briſtow's Letter to the Board, dated 30th April 1775.

I have been favoured with your friendly Letter, and was made happy by the Contents. Your Excellency will conſider my Fortune, Character, and Life, as devoted to you. It is my Deſire that there ſhould not be the leaſt Diſtinction of Intereſt between us, but that we ſhould be as one and the ſame Perſon. I did not expect that you would have deſired me to furniſh the Charges of the Troops, or to enter into a written Agreement as a Condition of your affording me Aſſiſtance; and I am convinced that you did not write this of yourſelf, but from the Perſuaſions of others. The deceaſed Nabob, who ſtationed Troops with me, never thought of making ſuch a Propoſal. I perfectly underſtand what you write concerning the Greatneſs of the Expences requiſite for the Support of your Armies, &c. and doubtleſs they muſt have been very great on the Deceaſe of the late Nabob; but you never before gave me any Intimation of this. As my Fortune and Life are yours, if it is your Pleaſure that I ſhould furniſh the Expence of the Forces, it is well. I will pay the Allowance of ſuch as are with me, from the Firſt of Rubbee ul awel 1189, or 2d of May 1775; and ſhould I have Occaſion for other Forces, and ſhould ſend for them, I will take on myſelf the Payment of them from the Day on which you diſpatch them to me. Your Excellency may be perfectly ſatisfied of this. By your favourable Aſſiſtance I ſhall very ſoon bring the Affair with the Rajpoots and Jauts to a Concluſion, and return to the Preſence; and having procured the Kellaats of Inveſtiture of the Ports of Vizarat, the Tope Khana, and Goſaul Khana, I ſhall wait on you with them, accompanied by the Nabob Mujud ud Dowlah and Mahomed Ellich Cawn. In the ſettling your Affairs at the Preſence, I ſhall conſider them as my own. Had not this Affair with the Jauts and Rajepoots fallen out juſt at this Time, I ſhould, without Delay, have procured the Kellaats, and waited on you with them. God willing, I ſhall very ſoon bring it to a Concluſion, and nothing will then prevent my Viſit to you. Your Excellency may depend on this. Conſidering the Battalion under the Command of Mahomed Ally, and the Mogul Battalion, who are with Mahomed Ellich Cawn, in the ſame Light as my own Forces, I ſhall take them with me, and commence Payment of their Allowances from the 1ſt of Rubbee ul awul. I have thought proper to inform you of all theſe Particulars. Whilſt we continue to act conjointly, what Power in India can oppoſe us? I will advance, and, by the Bleſſing of God, reduce all the Country to the Hurbadder under your Authority. Your Excellency will not entertain a Doubt of any Thing which I have written you. My Forces and Poſſeſſions are yours. Mahomed Ellick Cawn will write you further Particulars. Conſidering me as your moſt aſſured Friend, let me frequently have the Happineſs to hear from you.

Copy of the Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah's Anſwer to the above.

I have received your agreeable Letter, and underſtand what you write; that you will pay the Allowances of the Two Battalions and the Mogul Cavalry from the 1ſt of Rubbee al awul, and that you ſhall take the Battalions and Cavalry with you. The Caſe is, that my whole Army is yours; of this you need not entertain the leaſt Doubt; and if you deſire it of me, I will myſelf march with my whole Army to your Aſſiſtance. It is plain that the Battalions and Cavalry you propoſe to take with you, will not be anywiſe ſufficient to execute your Purpoſes; of what Advantages then will your taking them with you be?

If you are deſirous that I ſhould ſend you other Forces, enter into ſome Agreement, and write to me for that Purpoſe, that I may ſend you a large and well provided Army, and, by the Bleſſing of God, when it is joined to your Forces, there is no Doubt but that our Enemies will be brought to Confuſion, and all our Affairs ſettled on the moſt eligible Footing. This cannot be effected by a ſmall Army. God avert the bad Conſequences which would be likely to attend ſuch an Attempt. I therefore think proper to proceed with Deliberation in this Affair, and have in conſequence ſent Inſtructions to the Commanders of the Battalions and Cavalry not to advance beyond the Place where they now are. It is neceſſary that you ſhould immediately ſettle a Plan for the Expences of the Troops, and give me Information thereof, that I may without Delay ſend you a large Army. It is my moſt earneſt Deſire to promote your Intereſt and Advantage, and I have therefore written you fully and without Reſerve. You may be aſſured that it is my earneſt Wiſh, that all your Affairs ſhould be ſettled in the beſt and moſt eligible Manner. Let me have an immediate Anſwer.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1849.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board laſt on the 30th ultimo.

§ ((a) “ In my Letter of the 15th April, I mentioned the Promiſe the Nabob had made his Matchlock-men of encreaſing their Pay; but as he intended they ſhould receive it only when they might croſs the Ganges, the Diſcontent again ſoon broke out amongſt them ſtronger than ever, and early this Morning they openly demanded it, as well on this Side the Ganges, as on the other, and if the Nabob would not grant it them, they inſiſted upon their immediate Diſmiſſion, and of having their Arrears of Four Months and a Half diſcharged in full. On hearing of the Diſturbance, and that the Nabob's Battalions were ordered under Arms to oppoſe the Mutineers, I immediately waited upon his Excellency, and found him mounted upon his Elephant. Meſſages had paſſed, in which he had poſitively rejected the Increaſe of Pay; as they demanded it, he agreed to give them their Diſmiſſion, and offered them One Month and a Half Pay in ready Money, and the Remainder in Tunkaws on different Parts of the Country; but as they adhered to what they had at firſt aſked, the Nabob, after remaining in the Field till Three o'Clock in the Evening, quelled the Mutiny by paying Two Lacks and Twenty thouſand Rupees, and diſmiſſing them his Service: But he has ſince changed his Reſolution, purpoſes to retain theſe Troops, and allow the Increaſe of Pay as they demanded it.

“ The Company's Army is encamped about Three Coſs off, yet the Nabob never once talked of calling for its Aſſiſtance, but ſeemed to lay his whole Dependance on his Battalions, or rather on the agreeing to an Accommodation with the Mutineers upon any Terms. Although the coming to Action was often talked of, yet there was little Appearance of it in Fact, as the Tents of the whole Camp were left ſtanding, and no Diſpoſition whatſoever made for a Retreat, which, in caſe of the Nabob's Defeat, could not have been effected but with great Slaughter, the River being in our Rear, and the Enemy in Front.

“ By a Medium Computation I ſtate the Numbers of the Mutineers as follows:

“ The Burruk Fultan	under Mahboob	— —	6,000
“ The Nudjyt Fultan	under Myr Aſzut	— —	5,000
“ Ditto	under Lettaput	— —	5,000
			16,000

“ To theſe the Nabob had Eleven incomplete Battalions of Sepoys to oppoſe; ſome of them newly raiſed; ſo that if we had come to Extremities, it is the general Opinion of the People in this Camp, the Nabob would have been defeated, as the Matchlock-men bear the Character of poſſeſſing perſonal Courage; and the Sepoys were much intimidated. In regard to Artillery, both Sides were pretty equal; but the Nabob had the worſt of the Situation, not having his Men collected together, but ſcattered about in Bodies of Two and Three Battalions, and his Guns ſo far advanced, that in caſe of a briſk Motion of the Mutineers, they might have been all taken before his Troops could have been brought to their Support. His Excellency, during the whole Time, gave his Orders without the leaſt Agitation, and ſhewed no Signs of Want of perſonal Courage. The Nabob's Conduct on this Affair has ſerved to confirm his Troops in their mutinous Diſpoſition; for though he may have acted a prudent Part in avoiding a Riſk of a Battle, ſtill, in the Commencement of his Government, it has much hurt his perſonal Influence amongſt his Subjects. I do not advance this as Matter of Opinion of my own, but as what I obſerve from the Converſation of Perſons preſent upon the Occaſion, and thoſe I have ſince ſeen.”) §

There are about Thirty Frenchmen in Camp, but I ſaw only Two, who have the Command of the Park of Artillery, from which I was at ſuch a Diſtance, as not to be able to diſtinguiſh any Thing diſtinctly. To-morrow I will inform the Honble. Board of any further Circumſtances which may have at preſent eſcaped my Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Rajgyr Gaut, oppoſite to Konnoje, (Signed) John Briſtow,
4th May 1775. Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board on the 4th inſtant.

§ ((b) “ In my Letter of the 30th ult. I mentioned the firſt Payment having been made me, and the Promiſe that I ſhould have the whole Sum as faſt as I could receive it. At an Interview I had the Day after with the Nabob, he himſelf engaged to adhere to his Promiſe, but ſent his Prime Miniſter to perſuade me to admit of Twenty or Thirty Days Delay. I refuſed to do it; and in order to prevent the Nabob from thinking I conſented to this Propoſal, I loſt no Time in making my Demand in Writing; I directed the Perſon whom I ſent on the Occaſion not to receive a verbal Anſwer. On the Receipt of my Letter the Nabob conſulted for Three

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1853. (b) Vide ſupra, Page 1854.

“ Hours with Murteza Cawn, and after all only returned me a Meſſage by my Servant that the
“ Money ſhould be paid. I in conſequence the next Day waited upon his Excellency, and preſented
“ a Second Repreſentation, telling him that I inſiſted upon his Writing me a Letter,
“ engaging to come to ſome certain Determination. He for a long Time evaded a Compliance
“ with my Requeſt, but at laſt promiſed me an Anſwer early the next Day, and I obtained it.
“ The original Letter, together with my Two Repreſentations, I herewith encloſe.

“ I had conſtant Intelligence of the Diſcontents amongſt the Troops, and expected a Mutiny
“ would happen, which made me the more urgent in my Demands. The 3d inſtant paſſed and I
“ received no Money, and the 4th was the Day of the Mutiny. I ſuſpect that the Troops never
“ intended themſelves to proceed to the Lengths they did; but they were ſecretly encouraged by
“ their Leaders to make a Diſturbance as the only Means to obtain any Part of their Pay, which
“ they ſaid, the Engliſh prevented by the preſſing Demands they made upon the Nabob. It was
“ the more neceſſary they ſhould be ſatisfied, as it was intended to detach Lettafut, to reinforce
“ Baſheer Cawn in caſe the Sikes might commit Hoſtilities. Mahboob was to be appointed
“ Phouſdar of Kora, and Meer Aſzut Anoop Gyr to aſſiſt in the War againſt the Aumils of
“ Kalpy.

“ The Day before Yeſterday Murteza Cawn called on me to excuſe the Nabob's not having
“ complied with his Promiſe. He ſaid I muſt be ſenſible of the Trouble and Confuſion that had
“ enſued, and how impoſſible it was for him to do any Buſineſs at ſuch a Time; but the worſt
“ Circumſtance was, that Part of the Money intended for the Company had been paid to the
“ Mutineers.

“ As I attended the Nabob during the Diſturbance, I heard him unguardedly ſay, ‘ He had
“ Plenty of Money,’ on its being obſerved to him that he had none to ſatisfy the Mutineers. I
“ reminded Murteza Cawn of this Speech, and adhered to what I had before demanded of having
“ the Whole immediately ſent me, and told him I ſhould not conſider farther Delays as in any
“ Reſpect the Intention of the Nabob, but his Neglect, and in ſuch Light would I repreſent the
“ Matter. He deſired me on no Account to ſpeak to the Nabob, as he undertook to ſatisfy the
“ Company's Demands. At preſent, though there was Gold and Silver in the Treaſury, yet little
“ of it was coined, and it would take Time to do it. I offered to receive the Bullion, if the Nabob
“ engaged to anſwer for any Deficiency which might ariſe. He readily acquieſced, and by theſe
“ Means I have altogether got about Eleven Lacks, and am poſitively promiſed Two or Three
“ more To-morrow, when I ſhall immediately commence upon the Treaty.

“ On my obtaining the Nabob's Anſwer, I proteſted againſt his keeping the Subſidy a Month
“ and a Half in Arrear, inſiſting upon having it paid up to the preſent Date. He was very much
“ offended at me for doing this, and ſaid ‘ he conſidered the Company's Troops as his Servants, and
“ ſurely he had a Right to keep them in Arrears; if he could not have them upon this Footing, he
“ would ſend them away.’ I told his Excellency the ſtationing the Engliſh Troops at ſuch a Diſtance
“ was not agreeable to you, but done merely to keep his Country in Subjection, and an Act
“ of Friendſhip to him out of Regard to his late Father. I perſiſted in my Demand that they ſhould
“ be paid in full, and further inſiſted on having no ſuch Language uſed in future, in ſpeaking of
“ the Engliſh Government; as great if not the greateſt Power in Hindoſtan. After much Argument,
“ in which I always ſpoke to his Excellency in the moſt reſpectful Style, he told me I had
“ miſtaken his Meaning; ‘ That the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Company and him, was ſo
“ ſtrong that he conſidered their Troops as his Servants, and his as theirs.”)

I ſhould not trouble the Honble. Board with the Minute of my Negociations, but as it tends to throw Lights on the Views and Diſpoſitions of the Nabob. However the Language he obſerves may ſhew the independant Footing on which he wiſhes to be placed, yet Affairs have upon the Whole turned out but very unfortunately for him.

The Negociation of the Vizarat is for the preſent wholly at a Stand, as Nudjif Cawn arrived at Camao on the 2d of May; and the King has wrote to the Nabob, informing him that on the Concluſion of the War with Pirty Sing he would ſend Nudjif Cawn, Abdut Ahut Cawn, and Albje Cawn, to him to ſettle the Affair to his Satisfaction. In this Shoka (which the Nabob ſhewed me) he ſpeaks of the unbecoming Style of One of his Arzies; and ſays the late Vizier never behaved to him in the Manner he has done. What this reflects upon is that when the Nabob wrote the King relative to the Peſhcuſh, he told him, ‘ He had not Money, and if he had he would not ſend him any, as he did not care whether he was granted the Vizarat or not.’ He upon the ſame Occaſion directed Elaage Cawn to return, and repeated his Orders upon the Receipt of the aboveſaid Shoka; but Elaage Cawn's Vakeel has again applied to me to know how to act, and I have adviſed him to form ſome Excuſe to juſtify a Delay, in Hopes that I might in the Interim be favoured with the Inſtructions of the Honble. Board.

The War againſt the Aumils of Kalpy is continued—The Nabob keeps Poſſeſſion of the Country he at firſt conquered, though a Party under Darogagyr, one of the Goſſoyins Sudaars, was ſurprized on the other Side of Raypore by 4,000 of the Mharattas, defeated, and loſt near 700 Men. Myr Afzut is for this Reaſon to be detached, and I believe the Nabob now alſo purpoſes to continue Buſſant.

It is a Cuſtom with the Sykes to exact Money under the Pretence of Curao; the Meaning of which is to defray the Expence of Sacrifices to their Deities. Sabiter Cawn has ſettled on giving them Fifty thouſand Rupees, One Elephant, and Five Horſes on this Account, but any other Terms he may have in conſequence made with them, are not yet known. They aſked more of him at firſt, but he excuſed himſelf by ſaying, he had at preſent no Country in his Poſſeſſion, and was unable to pay it. The Sikes have demanded Four or Five Lacks from the King.—He has not hitherto made any Adjuſtment with them, and is preparing for the Defence of Delhy. It is ſaid the Sykes are come at the Inſtigation of Abdut Ahut Cawn, but he denies it to the King.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
Rajegyr Gaut, (Signed) John Briſtow,
oppoſite to Konnoje, 7 May 1775. Reſt at the Ct of the Nabob of Owd.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, dated the laſt of Suffa; 29th April.

After the uſual Form of Addreſs;——

I ſometime ago addreſſed your Excellency, requeſting the Payment of the Money due to the Company, to which you returned for Anſwer, that you had not any Money with you, but that you had ſent Sied Merteza Cawn to Fyzabad, to bring Money from thence, and that on his Return the whole Sum ſhould be diſcharged.

I accordingly informed the Council of your Excellency's Promiſe, and aſſured them, that immediately on the Arrival of the ſaid Cawn from Fyzabad, I ſhould receive the whole Sum due to the Company. Sied Meer Murtegrur Cawn is now arrived, and I learn from him, that the Company's Money will be paid in Fifteen or Twenty Days. This fills me with the utmoſt Aſtoniſhment, as I cannot contradict the Information which I have already given to the Council, becauſe it is uncuſtomary for the Engliſh Chiefs to write firſt one Thing and then another. It is impoſſible to expreſs to your Excellency the ſtrict Injunctions which I continually receive from the Council to collect immediately the Whole of what is due to the Company. I am therefore under the Neceſſity of repreſenting to your Excellency, that it is not in my Power to make any further Delay in the Collection of this Money.

It is adviſeable that your Excellency pay this Money with all poſſible Expedition. Your Excellency will conſider all theſe Repreſentations which I make to you, as proceeding ſolely from my Attachment to you, out of Reſpect to the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Excellency and the Engliſh Government, and from the Attachment which I perſonally bear to you. I have not fully informed you of the Inſtructions which the Council have given me on this Subject; but I find that I have no other Reſource; my Duty to my Employers will lay me under the Neceſſity of hiding no Part of them from you.

§ (" (a) Copy of a Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated the 1ſt of Rubbee ul Awel, or 30th of April.

" It appears, by the Accounts, that there is a Balance of Rupees 15,48,804 10 3 from your Excellency to the Company, on Account of the Forty Lacks ſtipulated, and of the Arrears due to the Troops.

" Out of this Sum, your Excellency informs me, you have paid 2,10,000 Rupees to Colonel Gailliez. I have this Day written to him on this Subject, and ſhall ſoon receive his Anſwer.

" This is the Day on which your Excellency promiſed to diſcharge Eight Lacks of Rupees. To this Time the whole Amount of what I have received is ſomething more than Seven Lacks of Rupees, in Goods. Your Excellency informed me, that the Remainder ſhould be ſhortly diſcharged.—Although your Excellency has given me the fulleſt Aſſurances of the immediate Payment of this Money, yet the Officers of your Government have not complied therewith. I Yeſterday addreſſed you on this Subject, but have not yet been honoured with an Anſwer.

" As I daily receive the ſtricteſt Injunctions from the Governor and Council, not to conſent to a Moment's Delay, but to collect it immediately, and diſpatch it, I think it neceſſary to inform your Excellency of their Orders, and to requeſt that you will give me an Anſwer, whether you will diſcharge it To-day or To-morrow; or, at all Events, if there is to be any Delay, that you will write me a clear and determinate Anſwer to this Addreſs, that I may forward it to the Governor and Council: As it is not in my Power, in conſequence of the Orders ſent me by the Governor and Council, to conſent to any Delay, it is adviſeable that your Excellency ſhould either diſcharge the Money, or give a clear and poſitive Anſwer.

" From the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah to Mr. Briſtow.

" I have received your Letter, and underſtand the Contents. I comprehend what you write

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1848.

“ concerning the Sums due to the Company. The Affair is this: I have paid you the Allowance “ for the Troops for One Month, and alſo near Eight Lacks of Rupees out of the Fifteen Lacks. “ God willing, the Whole of the Balance due to the Company, excluſive of the Allowance of One “ Month and a Half to the Troops, ſhall be paid you by the Day after To-morrow. Of this you “ may be aſſured. I am anxious for the Diſcharge of this Money, and ſhall not be in any Manner “ negligent for that Purpoſe.”) §

The Board approve the Meaſures which Mr. Briſtow has taken in reſpect to the Sums due from the Nabob on Account of the Subſidy, &c. and of the Remonſtrance made to him on that Head.

§ (“ (a) Reſolved, That the following Reply be ſent to Mr. Briſtow.”) §

Reply to Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your ſeveral Letters of the 24th and 30th ult. and 7th inſtant.

§ (“ (b) We approve entirely of the Meaſures which you took with the Nabob for the Recovery “ of the Sums due from him, and deſire you will continue your Remonſtrances to him on the “ Subject of the Arrears of Subſidy, and inſiſt upon the punctual and regular Payment of it for “ the future in the exact Terms of the Treaty.

“ As to the reſt, we deem it unneceſſary to give you any further Directions, until ſuch Time as “ we are informed of the Reſult of your firſt Overture to the Nabob on the Subject of the new “ Treaty.”) §

We have no Objection to Mr. Thomas remaining with the Nabob while it is agreeable to himſelf, and the Health of the latter ſhall require it; but we enjoin you to caution him againſt interfering, directly or indirectly, in any political Matters; and to forbid his holding any Communication with the Nabob or his Officers on Matters between him and this Government.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXVI.

Book 7. Page 2337.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 31ſt May 1775.

Fort William, 31ſt May 1775.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis,

Received the following Letter from the Reſident at the Nabob's Court.

Reſident at Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My laſt was dated the 7th inſtant.

Finding all my Endeavours to urge the Nabob immediately to pay the Balance due to the Honble. Company in full ineffectual, I was induced * for this Conſideration, and that the Seaſon was ſo far advanced, to commence my Negociations without further Delay. I firſt ſolicited his Excellency to diſmiſs all the Foreigners in his Service as the Preliminary to the new Treaty. He returned me a ſimilar Anſwer to that I reported to the Honble. Board in my Addreſs of the 20th of March, about the ſupplying him with Guns and Muſkets.—He farther obſerved to me, your

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1849. (b) Vide ſupra, ibid.

taking no Notice of his Propoſal on this Head, was a Slight to the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Company and him; and to diſmiſs the Europeans now, was diſtreſſing him much. I ſaid, it could hardly be thought ſo whilſt he remained in Alliance with the Engliſh, as their Troops had attended on his late Father at Times of real Danger or Neceſſity, and would do the ſame for him:—But all I repreſented in this Style proving without Effect, on the 12th inſtant I particularly explained the Honble. Board's Orders, when he ſtill adhered to the Condition of the Guns and Muſkets. I therefore, on the 13th in the Morning, intimated to him that I deſired he would conſider of it till Night, and if I had not then a favourable Anſwer, I was authoriſed to requeſt of Colonel Gailliez to withdraw the Brigade into the Company's Territories.

Upon this His Excellency conſulted with the principal Perſons of his Durbar for the greater Part of the Morning. The Reſult was a Meſſage to me, through Murteza Cawn, complying with my Requeſt, without any Condition of the Guns and Muſkets, to which I declared I, on my Part, could not ſay any Thing, though I knew you would go great Lengths to oblige his Excellency.

I begged to have the Nabob give his Conſent in Writing. It was ſaid to be unneceſſary, after the Meaſure had been once acceded to in this friendly Way. I obſerved that I entertained no Diſtruſt by deſiring it to be ſettled in this Manner; but I looked upon it to be a neceſſary Form, as it might be proper to ſpecify certain Points which were not ſo eaſy to be retained by Memory; in particular, 'A fixed Time for the Departure of the Foreigners, otherways they would urge 'various Excuſes of ſettling their private Affairs, or deſignedly poſtpone the Adjuſtment of their 'Accounts with the Nabob himſelf.' Murteza Cawn at laſt promiſed to procure a Letter to me from the Nabob, and deliver it the next Morning, when all Points would be ſettled to my Satisfaction, upon the Condition, that immediately on the Receipt of it, I ſhould make the Nabob acquainted with the Terms of the new Treaty. I anſwered, the Diſmiſſion of the Europeans, and the Payment of the Money, were all that retarded me from concluding it.

This Converſation paſſed on the 13th inſtant; and I received an Excuſe from Murteza Cawn early the next Morning, that I ſhould have the Letter as the Day before Yeſterday; but hearing from good Authority, that it was the Nabob's Intention to evade giving an Anſwer for Ten or Twelve Days, when he purpoſes to ſet off, according to his preſent Plan, for Fyzabad; I, for this Reaſon, inſiſted upon his rejecting or conſenting to my Propoſal by Night, but he did neither; and I waited upon him the next Day, and told him that I had a Letter ready to ſend to Colonel Gailliez, to withdraw the Brigade, if he did not comply within One Hour. He then ſaid, my chief Objection was againſt the French, and he would diſmiſs all the Foreigners of that Nation, and give up the Point of the Guns and Muſkets. I declined to receive his Conſent upon theſe Terms, becauſe any Frenchman might call himſelf a Dutchman, or of what Nation he pleaſed, and contradicting him would avail little. I left his Excellency in this Reſolution at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, and by 11, Murteza Cawn waited on me in the Name of the Nabob, agreeing to diſmiſs Europeans of all Nations in his Service, relying on your Friendſhip for the Matter of the Guns and Muſkets. In the Evening I had this Promiſe confirmed to me in a Letter from the Nabob himſelf, fixing the Time for their leaving his Dominions to One Month and a Half: But he delivered me this Letter upon the Condition I have above mentioned, that I immediately preſented the Propoſals for the new Treaty to him; at the ſame Time, both in his Language and Behaviour, expreſſing the utmoſt Anxiety to be made acquainted with them. He even went ſo far as to inſiſt upon my receiving his Letter with one Hand, and giving him the Propoſals with the other.

'It has fortunately correſponded entirely with the Orders of the Honble. Board, to have had the Nabob requeſt to know the Terms of the Treaty in this urgent Manner. To-day I again waited on him, and humbly deſired to know when his Excellency would be at Leiſure to give his Anſwer to my Propoſals, and how far he approved of them. He ſaid, every Thing was agreeable to him, except the Articles relative to the Ceſſion of Benares, and the Increaſe of Subſidy, which he pretends not to underſtand. I explained them very fully to him, and he did not ſhew the leaſt Diſſatisfaction; on the contrary, in the frequent Interviews I have lately had with him, it was apparent the Subject of the Treaty engroſſed his whole Thoughts. §((*a*) " He had the greateſt " Apprehenſions of the Reſolutions the Honble. Board might take particularly with reſpect to " his Brothers, whom it ſeems were mentioned in the late Vizier's Will; that is, " he recom" mended them to the Countenance and Protection of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla for ſome " competent Proviſion.") §

In my Interview To-day, the Nabob appeared quite eaſy in his Mind; and after ſome Converſation, talked of an Alternative in the room of Benares, but did not ſay what. I tried to convince him of the Propriety of the Increaſe of Subſidy, and quoted Inſtances where a Brigade had been paid during his late Father's Time, at the Rate of Three Lacks Four thouſand Rupees a Month, and he, out of Juſtice, could not diſpute allowing whatever Sum was the Expence of it. He promiſed to conſider every Matter well, and To-morrow Morning ſend Murteza Cawn to me to explain his Sentiments. I herewith encloſe a Copy of my Repreſentation on this Subject,

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1848–9.

and a Draft of the new Treaty. In that to be tranſmitted hereafter for the Approbation of the Honble. Board, in caſe the Terms are acceded to, there may be ſome Variation, as this was drawn up but the very Day on which it was preſented, owing to my Apprehenſions that the Nabob might obtain Information of the Intentions of the Honble. Board. I purpoſe inſerting any farther Articles that may evidently tend to the Intereſts of the Company, particularly the delivering over Binares without Incumbrances of Tuncaws, or Demands of any Kind.

I have not been ſo punctual as I ought in my Correſpondence with the Honble. Board for ſome Days paſt, but I hope to meet with their Excuſe for this Neglect, as my Time and Attention have been conſtantly taken up with this Negociation. If I do meet with Succeſs, of which I have now ſome Hopes, I ſhall not impute it ſo much to my own Aſſiduity, as to the Style of the Letters written by the Governor General in my Behalf to the Nabob, mentioning the Extent of the Truſt you are pleaſed to repoſe in me. Permit me to return my humble Thanks to the Honble. Board, for this high Mark of their Confidence.

I have the Honour, &c.

Rajegyr Gaut, oppoſite to Konooje,
17th May 1775.

(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Ordered, that the Incloſure be ſent to be tranſlated.

The Nabob's Vakeel returns to Fyzabad.

The Governor General acquaints the Board, that Raja Govind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, has informed him, that he means to depart immediately from Calcutta and to return to his Court." The Governor further informs the Board, that he has appointed this Evening for the Rajah to take his Leave.

Agreed, that Mr. Briſtow be adviſed of this as follows:

To the Reſident at Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 17th inſtant.

This is only to inform you, that Raja Govind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, has ſignified to the Governor General his Intention of departing from Calcutta immediately, on his Return to the Nabob's Court, and that he was appointed to take his Leave this Evening.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXVII.

Book 11. Page 2.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th June 1775.

Fort William, 6th June 1775.

Secret Dept. Tueſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

[The Perſian Tranſlator ſends in the following Tranſlation of the Letter encloſed in Mr. Briſtow's laſt Letter, received and entered in Conſultation 31 ult°.

Mr. Briſtow's Repreſentation to the Nabob for a new Treaty.

Copy of a Repreſentation delivered to the Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah, on the 15th of Rubbee ul Auwrel (16th May), from Mr. Briſtow, encloſed in that Gentleman's Letter to the Board, dated 17th May 1775. (a)]

The illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs conſidering your Excellency as the Succeſſor to the deceaſed Nabob, and as their Friend, are earneſtly deſirous of eſtabliſhing a cordial Union with you; but as the Conditions of the Engagements contracted with the late Nabob were adapted to that Period, and reſpected him only, and were of courſe diſſolved on his Deceaſe, if your Excellency is deſirous of the Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Company, and reflect maturely on the advantageous Fruits which will accrue therefrom, and of the Loſſes ſuſtained by the Company from the Abſence of the Brigade at ſo great a Diſtance from the Provinces, you will conſent to the forming of a new Treaty on ſuch Terms as may compenſate to them for theſe Loſſes. The late Nabob, in conſequence of a ſatisfactory Treaty entered into with the Engliſh Chiefs, by the Aſſiſtance of their victorious Arms, obtained Poſſeſſion of the whole Rohilla Country. As Rohilcund is at ſo great a Diſtance from the Provinces, and they do not conceive the Aſſiſtance of Engliſh Forces to be at preſent neceſſary for its Defence, they decline ſending any Part of their Army there, and as the Conqueſt of Duab was conducted without the Advice or Aſſociation of the Engliſh Chiefs, who would not at that Time have conſented to afford the late Nabob their Aſſiſtance for that Purpoſe, they do not conſider themſelves as under any Obligation to protect that Country, nor ſhall they be anxious for that Purpoſe. The illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs are ready on all Occaſions to afford your Excellency their Aſſiſtance for the Protection of the Subah of Oud, and alſo for the Defence of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, till ſuch Time as the Company's Pleaſure reſpecting the Treaty concluded at Benares on the 19th of Jummadee Aſſanee 1187 (7th of September 1773) is known. On every Occaſion, where, by the Aid of the Engliſh Arms, you become victorious, and bring any Affair to a Concluſion, your Excellency will undoubtedly make a Stipulation to the Company adequate to the Services you have received from their Aſſiſtance, as it cannot be expected that they ſhould labour in your Affairs without deriving any Advantage therefrom. If your Excellency is deſirous of the Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Arms for the Protection of the Subah of Oud, I hope that having maturely weighed the Difficulties attending on ſuch Services, which are dreadful, you will enter into ſuch Engagements as may be thought adequate thereto.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 50.

☞ [It occurs to me, that if your Excellency would grant the Company the Revenue and perpetual Juriſdiction of Rajah Chite Sing's Zemindarry, on Condition of their protecting the Countries of Oud, Corah, and Illahabad, as ſpecified above, and encreaſe the Sum formerly ſtipulated for the Pay of the Engliſh Troops, the Engliſh Chiefs would poſſibly conſent thereto. The reſigning them ſo ſmall a Diſtrict, from which your Excellency derives ſo little Advantage, and where your Authority is ſo limited, in Compariſon of your other Dominions, is a Matter of no Conſequence to you.] (*a*)

It is adviſeable that your Excellency ſhould conciliate the Affections of the illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs, whoſe Friendſhip and ſteady Attachment to you is not to be equalled; this will greatly conduce to your Intereſt and Advantage, for by giving up this trifling Diſtrict, your other important Dominions will be effectually ſecured. The Sum ſtipulated by the late Nabob, at the Time of the Commencement of the Expedition againſt the Rohillas, for the Pay of the Engliſh Forces, is not ſufficient to defray their unavoidable Expences. Your Excellency will conſider whether it is juſt that theſe People who exerted themſelves with the utmoſt Degree of Aſſiduity, and ſubmitted to the greateſt Fatigues to fulfil the Duty of Alliance, and executed the moſt important Affairs, ſhould be diſtreſſed and reduced to Beggary to ſupply their unavoidable Expences.

☞ [I have drawn up the Articles, which now occur to me, in the Form of a Draft of a Treaty, which I now ſend your Excellency; and ſuch as I do not at preſent recollect, when they occur to me, I will repreſent to you, and at the Time of concluding the Treaty betwixt your Excellency and the Engliſh Chiefs, I will inſert them therein.

Draft of the propoſed Treaty.

Whereas the ſincereſt Friendſhip and firmeſt Union ſubſiſted between the late Nabob Vizier ul Mammaluck Aſoph Jah Soujah ul Mulk, the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, and the Honourable Eaſt India Company; and as the Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah Tahyau Khan Bahadre Huzzubber Jung is the immediate Heir to all the Dominions of the ſaid Nabob deceaſed, the Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah and the Nabob Amad ud Dowlah, Mr. Warren Haſtings Bahadre Jelladur Jung, Preſident and Governor, and the other Members of the Council of Calcutta, in the Name and on the Part of the Engliſh Company, do engage, on their reſpective Parts, to obſerve the following Articles: (*b*)]

ARTICLE I.

A perpetual and univerſal Peace, ſincere Friendſhip, and firm Union ſhall be eſtabliſhed between the ſaid Nabob and the Honble. Engliſh Company, ſo that the ſaid contracting Powers ſhall give the greateſt Attention to the Preſervation of this Friendſhip, and ſhall not permit their reſpective Subjects on either Side to commit Hoſtilities for any Cauſe or under any Pretence whatever, and every Thing ſhall be carefully avoided which might prejudice the Union now eſtabliſhed.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 50.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

Article II.

The Honble. Engliſh Company engaged to put the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah in Poſſeſſion of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, and to eſtabliſh his Authority over the whole Rohillah Country; in Compenſation for which Services, the ſaid Nabob ſtipulated to pay the Sum of 50 Lacks, on Account of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad; 40 Lacks, on Condition of their eſtabliſhing his Authority over the Rohillah Country, and alſo to defray the Charges of a Brigade to aſſiſt him in the Expedition. The Honble. Engliſh Company have faithfully and compleatly fulfilled their Part of the Treaty. The Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah Jahyan Khan Huzzubbez Jung, the Heir to the deceaſed Nabob, and Poſſeſſor of all his Dominions, engages to fulfil every Treaty and Condition entered into by the late Nabob with the Engliſh Company, concerning the Poſſeſſion of Corah and Illahabad, and the Conqueſt of the Rohilla Country, and to pay the juſt Amount of the Sums now due on the afore-mentioned Accounts, and whatever may hereafter become due, agreeable to the Engagements contracted by the late Nabob.

He alſo further engages to pay whatever Balances may appear due to the Company from the late Nabob, on an Adjuſtment of the Accounts between them.

Article III.

His Excellency engages never to protect, entertain, or receive Coſſim Ally Cawn, who was formerly Subadar of Bengal, or Sumroo, the Aſſaſſin of the Engliſh, within his Dominions, and that, if he ever has it in his Power, he will, in regard to his Friendſhip with the Engliſh, ſeize and deliver them up to the Company; and further, that he will not, under any Pretence whatever, retain about him Europeans of any Denomination or Country, without the Approbation of the Company; and that he will prevent any Europeans of whatever Nation entering his Dominions, without a Perwannah from the Company, and will expel ſuch as are already arrived there, and will immediately diſmiſs all the Europeans employed in his Service, and will not hereafter take any Europeans into his Service: He alſo further engages, in Conſideration of the Friendſhip between him and the Engliſh, to deliver up to the Company all Europeans who have already deſerted, or may, in future, deſert from them into his Country.

Article IV.

In caſe the Dominions of the ſaid Nabob ſhall, at any Time, be attacked, the Honble. Engliſh Company engage to aſſiſt him with a Part, or the Whole of their Forces, according to the Exigency of his Affairs, and ſo far as may be conſiſtent with their own Security, for the Defence of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, until the Company's Pleaſure, reſpecting the Treaty concluded at Benaris on the 19th of Jummadee Aſſanee 1178 Hijiree, or 7th of September 1773, is known. And they further engage to be ready at all Times, and on all Occaſions, to protect the Soubahdarry of Oud.

Article V.

☞ [The ſaid Nabob engages to grant the Revenues and perpetual Juriſdiction of Rajah Chite Sing's Zemindary to the Engliſh Company, on Condition of their protecting his Country as aforementioned. (*a*)] ☜

Article VI.

The Nabob engages for the Services which he ſhall receive from the Honble. Engliſh Company, that when he ſummons Engliſh Troops to his Aſſiſtance, he will ſettle the Sum of for the monthly Pay of One Brigade. A Brigade conſiſts of Two Battalions of Europeans, or One Regiment One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys. When the Engliſh Forces leave the Company's Bounds in conſequence of a Summons from the ſaid Nabob, from that Day till their Return into the Provinces, their Expences are to be paid by the ſaid Nabob, according to the Rate ſtipulated: And to prevent any Difficulty in adjuſting the Accounts of the Pay of the Troops, the ſaid Nabob ſhall make up the Difference between the Value of the Moorſhedabad and Fyzabad Siccas, the latter of which are per Cent. worſe than the former.

Article VII.

In caſe the ſaid Nabob ſhall at any Time deſire Aſſiſtance from the Company, for the Defence of his other Dominions, excluſive of thoſe afore-mentioned, he ſhall ſtipulate to pay to the Company a Sum adequate to the Trouble they take, and Aſſiſtance they afford him.

☞ [Read a Letter from Mr. Briſtow, as follows;

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My laſt Addreſs was dated the 17th inſtant, ſince when my Attention has been taken up in urging the Propoſals for the new Treaty.

The Nabob did this Day give me a verbal Anſwer, that he acquieſced in them all, and would To-morrow finally ſettle every Article to my Satisfaction. (*b*)] ☜

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 50.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

Notwithſtanding this Aſſurance, I by no Means think the Propoſals agreed to until they are ſigned, as I underſtand the Nabob purpoſes to make many on his Part:—A Promiſe for the Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Troops in caſe of an Invaſion of Rohilcund and the Doab, I know to be one. On its being mentioned to me, I anſwered, you might, in conſequence of the Readineſs his Excellency had ſhewn to acquieſce with your Terms, be induced to comply, upon the Condition that ſome Allowance proportioned to the Danger and Service be granted to the Company.

I have told the Nabob I am willing to receive all his Propoſals immediately; ſuch as I am authorized to admit ſhall be inſerted in the Treaty, and the reſt forwarded to the Honble. Board to determine on.

Rajgyz-gaut, oppoſite to Rormeje, I have, &c.
19th May 1775. (Signed) John Briſtow.

☞ [Received a further Letter and Incloſures from Mr. Briſtow, the Reſident at the Court of Oude.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board laſt on the 19th inſtant.

Having finally ſettled the propoſed Treaty between the Nabob Auſſup-up-Dowlah and the Honourable Company, I herewith encloſe the Copy of it in the Perſian Language, and a Tranſlation in Engliſh; the Original I did not chuſe to truſt by the Dawk, for fear of Accidents. (a)] ☜

If the Honble. Board ſhall approve of what I have done, I hope to be favoured with two Drafts of the Treaty, ratified in Form, that I may deliver One to his Excellency, and receive another in Return, as alſo cancel thoſe ſigned by the Nabob and myſelf on your Behalf.

* I humbly ſubmit my Conduct to the Honble. Board, in agreeing to the Sum of Fifty thouſand Rupees a Month for the Encreaſe of Subſidy, as Murtehzet Cawn repeatedly obſerved to me, Benares, &c. now ceded to the Company, inſtead of Twenty-two Lacks might be eſtimated at Fifty per Ann. it being rented the Difference between theſe Two Sums under its real Value. To transfer ſuch a Revenue to the Engliſh, and at the ſame Time conſent to an Increaſe of Subſidy for defending Owde only, for in Fact the Stipulation in regard to Corah and Illahabad could hardly be conſidered binding, when Letters from the Court of Directors might arrive the very Day after the ſigning of the Treaty, and leave the Company at Liberty to require new Terms for this Service. He for a long Time, in the Name of the Nabob, therefore, poſitively rejected this Article; but after much Perſuaſion I convinced him of the Propriety of it, and as the Honble. Board did not fix a Sum, and the Juncture was favourable for concluding every Point, I thought it prudent to accept what was offered. *

The Third Article, relative to the King, I wiſhed much to leave out, but the Nabob inſiſted upon it, becauſe he ſaid he had entered into ſtrict Alliance with the Engliſh by complying with every Thing they requeſted of him, and they muſt do him ſome few Services in Return.

His Intention is to uſe the Influence of the Engliſh (from whom a ſingle Letter is thought to ſuffice) in obtaining the Vizerut. This Matter I humbly ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board. I muſt obſerve though, reſpecting the Nabob's Policy in the preſent Inſtance, that it is erroneous; for the Name of Nudjiff Cawn ought to have been inſerted inſtead of the King's, which avails little, as the real Power is not centered in him but in the other.

The Nabob wiſhed much to have the Company agree never to intercede in Favour of his Brothers, or any of the Servants of his Government: He urged on this Head, that his Authority was not yet thoroughly eſtabliſhed, and he ought to prevent his refractory Subjects from entertaining any Hopes of Protection from the Company: And the Reaſon he gave about his Brothers, was the Trouble Soujah Dowlah had received by Mahomed Cooley Cawn's having had too much Power entruſted to him, and the ſame might happen with reſpect to them, for their Relationſhip was of ſo cloſe a Degree, as not to admit of their having an Influence independant of him. I declined this Article upon the † Pleas of its being diſhonourable to his Excellency to give ſuch a public Mark of his Jealouſy of his Brothers, who would in conſequence be diſguſted at it, as it in Fact expreſſes a Doubt of their Attachment, and of the Alliance of the Engliſh, who could hardly be induced to ſolicit any Thing in their Behalf to his Excellency's Prejudice: I adviſed him by all Means to drop this Requeſt, for he had nothing to fear from his Brothers; and beſides this, the mentioning it was at any Rate uſeleſs, becauſe the firſt Article of the Treaty, if he conſidered it attentively, might be thought to mean every Thing he could wiſh on this Head.

† Sic in Orig.

☞ [The Nabob objected to my inſerting any Thing concerning the Money Engagements of the Company with the late Vizier in the Treaty, upon the Pretence, that it (the Treaty) related only to what was to be perpetual. Such Matters as were only temporary and perſonal ought to be confirmed in ſeparate Papers of Agreement. In this Light too he was pleaſed to conſider the delivering over Benares without Incumbrances of Tuncaws, &c. The Copies of the Agreements in Perſian, and the Tranſlations in Engliſh, I herewith encloſe. That relative to the Money will be returned on his Excellency's performing it. The other, relative to Benares, ſhall be ſent along with the Treaty, by any Mode of Conveyance which the Honourable Board may be pleaſed to point out.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 50.

* The above Paragraph, though extremely obſcure, is ſo in the Original.

Together with the Treaty, I received Perwannahs from the Nabob to Rajah Chyte Sing, the Cutwal, and the Daroga of the Mint at Benares, directing them to deliver over their ſeparate Truſts to the Company at the ſtipulated Time. I have encloſed the original Perwannas by this Night's Dawk to Mr. Motte, deſiring him and the other Parties to acknowledge the Receipt of them.] (*a*)

The Nabob would willingly have engaged to aſſiſt the Company with his Troops in any Part of their Dominions, but I did not chuſe to accept his Propoſals, becauſe he wanted to have them paid an equal Subſidy with that he allowed to the Company. I obſerved to him the Expence of a Regiment of Europeans trebled that for the ſame Number of Troops in his Service; beſides at the beſt his Sepoys were ſo ill diſciplined, that he could not in any Reſpect put the Subſidy for any Body of them even upon a Footing with ours. I tried to ſound his Excellency how he might like to have, on ſuch Occaſions, Engliſh Officers appointed to his Battalions; but I could not get him to give any Anſwer on this Head.

During the Courſe of the Negotiation, I was repeatedly aſked, if the Company would ever ſend their Troops to defend the Doab and Rohilcund. In Anſwer I always referred to the laſt Article of the Treaty, and I declined entering into any Engagements about it, judging it to be contrary to your Intentions.

I have the Honour, &c.

Camp oppoſite to Konnage, (Signed) John Briſtow,
22d May 1775. Reſident at the Court of Oud.

His Excellency purpoſed to ſet off for Fyzabad as To-day, but has poſtponed it till To-morrow, and declares his Intention of returning in Eight Days.

Having therefore ſo little Time to prepare the Tranſlations and Papers in, I hope any Incorrectneſs will meet with the Excuſe of the Honble. Board.

(Signed) J. Briſtow.

Tranſlation of the propoſed Articles of the Treaty with the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowlah.

☞ [The Nabob Auſſuf-ut-Dowlah, Icayaa Cawn, Behadre Hozebbur Jung, on the one Part, and the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William, for and in the Name of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, on the other Part, agree to the following Articles. (*b*)]

First. That univerſal Peace, firm Friendſhip, and * perpet^{l} Union, ſhall for ever be eſtabliſhed between the Nabob Auſſuf-ut-Dowlah and the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. The contracting Powers, with a View of maintaining this reciprocal Friendſhip in the future, ſhall not, for any Cauſe or under any Pretence, encourage the Riots, and the Inhabitants of their Soubahs, in committing Hoſtilities and Diſturbances, and every Thing ſhall be avoided by the ſaid Powers which might occaſion them. Their Friends and Enemies are mutual. And any Perſon who ſhall run away, and take Refuge in the Country of one of the ſaid Parties, ſhall be given up to the other, and no Aſſiſtance afforded him.

* Sic in Orig.

Second. The aforeſaid Nabob engages never to entertain or receive in his Dominions Coſſimally Cawn, the former Soubahdar of Bengal, and Sumro, the Murderer of the Engliſh; even in caſe of his getting them into his Hands, he will, out of Friendſhip, make them Priſoners, and deliver them up to the Engliſh Company. He alſo engages not for any Cauſe or under any Pretence to entertain Europeans of any Nation in his Service, without the Conſent of the Engliſh Company; that he will prevent, oppoſe, and ſend back ſuch as offer to come into, paſs through, or remain, or ſhall now be in his Dominions, without the Perwannah of the Engliſh Company. The Europeans of every Nation in the Service of the ſaid Nabob are hereby diſmiſſed, and now, and in the future, he engages never to entertain the ſaid Europeans, and to deliver up to the Engliſh Company ſuch of their Servants who have deſerted, or may deſert, in caſe of his apprehending them.

Third. If the King ſhould write any Thing relative to the Affairs of the Nabob Auſſuf-ut Dowlah, to the Engliſh Serdars, they will attend to the Satisfaction, Advantage, and Inclination of the ſaid Nabob, and not conſent to what the King may ſay or write. In like Manner, if the King ſhould write to the Nabob Auſſuf-ut-Dowlah, relative to the Affairs of the Engliſh Serdars, he will attend to their Satisfaction, Advantage, and Inclination, and not conſent to what he may ſay or write.

Fourth. The Countries of Corah and Allahabad ſhall always, and for ever, remain in the Poſſeſſion of the Nabob Auſſuf-ut Dowlah, on the ſame Footing as the Soubah of Owd, and they ſhall, on no Account in the future, be diſturbed by the Engliſh, nor will they ever requeſt a

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 51. (*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

Dam or Derrum, or any Thing from the ſaid Countries. The Engliſh Serdars engage to defend the Soubah of Oude at all Times, and Corah and Allahabad, until the Pleaſure of the Court of Directors ſhall be known.

☞ [Fifth. The ſaid Nabob, for the Defence of his Country, as above ſpecified, declares, that he has given up, of his own free Will and Accord, unto the Engliſh Company, all the Diſtricts dependent on Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the Land and Water Duties, and the Sovereignty of the ſaid Diſtricts, in Perpetuity. That the Engliſh Company ſhall, after One Month and a Half from the Date of this Treaty, take upon them the Sovereignty and Poſſeſſion of the Diſtricts under Rajah Cheyt Sing, as hereunder ſpecified; viz.

Sirkar Benares	—	The Diſtricts of Juanpore.
Sirkar Chumar	—	Bijchpore Bahdow.
Suktesſquen	—	Mullboſs Kawſs.

The Sirkah Gawzypore.
The Pergunnah of Seckunderpore Jerlde Shaay, Abad, Toppa Surchehur, &c. as formerly, the Mint and Cutwally of Benares. (*a*)] ☞

Sixth. The Nabob Auſſup-ut-Dowlah, for the Aid and Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Troops when ſtationed with him, ſhall pay Monthly from the Date of this Treaty, for the Charges of a Brigade, the Sum of Two Lacks Sixty thouſand Owd Sicca Rupees of the 16th Year, agreeable to the preſent Currency. If in future this Currency ſhould be aboliſhed, the Decreaſe or Increaſe of Batta ſhall be mutually given and received by the Parties. The Particulars of a Brigade are, viz. Two Battalions or One Regiment of Europeans, One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys.

The aforeſaid Nabob ſhall, whenever the Engliſh Troops paſs the Boundaries of the Company's Provinces at his Requeſt, pay the ſtipulated Sum monthly from that Time until their Return to the aboveſaid Boundaries.

Seventh. If the aforeſaid Nabob ſhall ever require the Aid and Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Company for the Defence of any other of his Countries beſides thoſe above ſpecified, he will fix ſomething for the Company proportioned to the Service.

The Engliſh Company, and all the Engliſh Serdars, engage to perform whatever Articles are now mutually ſettled, and in the future, during the Life of the Nabob Aſſuph-ut-Dowlah, they will never vary or depart from them. They will not in any Reſpect or Manner make Requeſts of any Thing new contrary to the Tenor of this Treaty.

The Parties mutually ſwear, according to their reſpective Faiths, to abide by theſe Engagements, dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewul 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21ſt of May 1775.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

☞ [Compared with an atteſted Copy ſent down by Mr. Briſtow, and found to be an exact Tranſation, except that the Word Bahdow, in the Liſt of Diſtricts, was omitted, which I have inſerted.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
Acting P^{a} T^{r}.

Tranſlation of an Agreement under the Seal of his Excellency the Nabob Auſſup ul Dowlah.

In caſe of any Perſons having any Demands, or having received Tuncaws, on Rajah Cheyt Sing, or on the Diſtricts under him, agreeable to my Orders, ſuch Demands * Tuncaws do not depend on the ſaid Rajah, or on the ſaid Diſtricts, but are due from myſelf. * Sic in Orig.

The Poſſeſſion and Sovereignty in Perpetuity of the ſaid Diſtricts under the ſaid Rajah, without Incumbrances, Delay, Dues, Debts, Tuncaws, &c. I wholly give up to the Engliſh Company, at the Expiration of One Month and a Half.

Dated the 20th of Rubby ul Ewnt, 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21ſt of May 1775.
A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Compared with an atteſted Copy ſent down by Mr. Briſtow, and found to be an exact Tranſlation.] (*b*) ☞

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly.
P^{a} T^{r}.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 51.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

Tranſ-

§ (" (a) Tranſlation of an Agreement under the Seal of his Excellency the Nabob Aſoph ul " Dowlah.

" The Balance due to the Engliſh Company, on Account the Countries of Corah and Alla- " habad, Rohilcund, and the Tuncawn for the Troops, according to the Engagements of the late " Nabob Sujah-ul-Dowlah, ſhall be paid to them as it becomes due without any Diſpute.") §

Dated the 20th of Ruby ul Ewut 1189 of the Hegira,
or the 21ſt of May 1775.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Compared with an atteſted Copy ſent down by Mr. Briſtow, and found to be an exact Tranſlation.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
Acting P^n T^r.

Conſidered the propoſed Articles for a Treaty of Alliance with the Nabob Auſſoph ul Dowla.

Treaties concluded.

Approved the 1ſt Article.
Ditto the 2d.
Ditto the 3d.
Ditto the 4th.
Ditto the 5th.
Ditto the 6th.
Ditto the 7th.

Ordered, that the Treaty be compared with the Perſian Copy, and if it be found exact, that Two fair Copies be engroſſed in Form for the Seal of the Company and Signature of this Board, to be forwarded to Mr. Briſtow, that he may obtain the ſame Teſtimonies on the Part of the Nabob, and return one of them.

Approved the Two other Engagements, taken by Mr. Briſtow from the Nabob.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 26.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letter incloſing Copies of the Treaty propoſed to be entered into by the Company with the Nabob Aſuph ul Dowlah, and of the ſeparate Engagements executed by him: We entirely approve of every Article in the Treaty, and the Negotiation of it: We have ordered two fair Copies to be immediately engroſſed in Form, which we ſhall tranſmit to you as ſoon as poſſible with our Signature, and the Seal of the Company affixed to each, that you may obtain the Seal and Signature of the Nabob in like Manner, and return one of them to us.

In the mean Time, however, you will directly make known to the Nabob our Acceptance of this Treaty.

In ratifying a Treaty ſo highly honourable and advantageous to the Company as that which you have had the Honour of concluding with the Nabob, we cannot, in Juſtice to your diſtinguiſhed Zeal and Aſſiduity in the Courſe of this important Negociation, omit expreſſing to you the higheſt Approbation of your Conduct, and returning you our Thanks for the Service you have rendered to the Company: The Terms you have obtained are ſo compleat and ſatisfactory that they equal our warmeſt Expectations, and you may be aſſured that we ſhall not fail to repreſent the Whole of your Conduct, ſince your Appointment, to the Honble. Court of Directors in that favourable Light in which it appears to us, and in which we do not doubt it will be received by the Company.

As a farther Mark of our Approbation, we have agreed to order a Bond to be made out in your Favour for One Lack of Rupees, bearing Intereſt at 5 ℘ * from the 21ſt May, being the Date of the Signature of the Treaty, ſubject however to the final Approval of the Honble. Court of Directors, to whom we ſhall recommend it as a juſt Reward of your Services.

* Sic in Orig.

We underſtand the Sixth Article of the Treaty to give the Company a Right to the Payment of the Subſidy in Siccas of the preſent Currency of Owde, or in pure Silver to the ſame Amount, whether the Standard be hereafter altered, or Payment made in any other Species of Rupees. You will therefore adjuſt all future Accounts with the Nabob in this Manner, obſerving that this Inſtruction is not in any Manner to obſtruct the Exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty, or to engage you in a Diſpute with the Nabob; becauſe if he ſhould make any Objections to this Mode of Adjuſtment, we deſire you will receive the Payment agreeable to the Manner which he may propoſe, and report the ſame to us for our Determination.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1856.

We have adviſed Colonel Gailliez of the Treaty entered into, and directed him to canton the Troops if he has not already done it. We judge it neceſſary, at the ſame Time, to caution you againſt admitting any Part of the Charges of this Meaſure to be brought into the Company's Accounts; indeed, as the Expence of Cantonments has hitherto always been paid by the late Vizier, we have no Doubt that the preſent Nabob will readily agree to it.

Fort William,
6th June 1775.
We are, &c.

Reſolved, That the following Directions be ſent to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez, commanding the Second Brigade.

Sir,

We are to adviſe you of our having concluded a new Treaty with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, in which it is ſtipulated, that the Company's Troops ſhall aſſiſt him as long as he may require them within the Provinces of Owde, Corah, and Illahabad, for which he has engaged to pay the monthly Subſidy of 260,000 Sicca Rupees of the preſent Currency of Owde, to commence from the 21ſt ult. being the Day on which the Treaty was dated.

Whatever Military Services the Nabob ſhall require to be performed by the Brigade, within the Boundaries of the above Provinces, you will execute in the beſt and moſt effectual Manner. We think it neceſſary however to recommend it to you to keep the Troops as much together as poſſible, and to avoid ſending out any Detachments from them.

We hope that you have already begun to canton the Brigade, in conſequence of the Inſtructions with which you are furniſhed; but if you ſhould not, we direct that you prepare the Cantonments immediately on Receipt of this Letter, obſerving that the whole Expence will be paid as heretofore by the Nabob, and that no Charge is to accrue to the Company on that Account. Mr. Briſtow has been directed to apply to the Nabob on this Head.

Fort William,
6th June 1775.
We are, &c.

The Governor General recommends that the Amazon Snow be ſent to Europe under the Command of Captain Ford, with the utmoſt Diſpatch, to carry Advice of the Concluſion of the Treaty with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, and that the Company's Packets now on Board the Northumberland be transferred from that Ship on Board the Amazon, and tranſmitted by her to the Court of Directors.

Amazon to be ſent to Europe.

Agreed, That the Amazon be immediately got in Readineſs to proceed accordingly, and that the Maſter Attendant be directed to report when ſhe can be prepared for the Purpoſe.

Warren Haſtings,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCLXXXVIII.

Book 11. Page 331.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 26th of June 1775.

Fort William, the 26th June 1775.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

§ " (a) Received the following Letter from the Reſident at the Court of Oude, dated Rajgyr Gaut, oppoſite to Konnoje, the 8th June 1773.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. in Council.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I wrote laſt on the 2d inſtant, and have to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Letter of the " 22d ultimo.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1850.

“ I herewith incloſe the Invoice of Treaſure, diſpatched under Charge of Lieut. George Wright,
“ amounting to Rˢ 5,82,879 9.—I have alſo deſired Mr. Motti to ſend by the ſame Conveyance,
“ Two Lacks of Rupees received from Rajah Chyte Sing, being in Part of the Tuncau due, until
“ it was returned to me by that Gentleman. Beſides the above Sums, there are about Eighty
“ thouſand Rupees now in my Poſſeſſion; and Colonel Gailliez having called on me for Seven
“ Lacks Twenty thouſand Rupees, for the Expence of the Brigade, I have paid near Five
“ Lacks, and hope to ſupply the Reſt in a few Days. I ſhall in Courſe furniſh the Honourable
“ Board with a ſeparate Statement of my Payments on this Head. Herewith the Honble. Board
“ will receive an Account of the Subſidy, up to the 30th June (inſtant), with a Balance of Awd
“ Sicca Rupees 11,38,913 8, in Favour of the Company. I likewiſe wiſhed to furniſh a general
“ Account of the Company's Engagements with his Excellency; but as the Honourable Board's
“ Letter of the 10th April laſt mentions, that there will be hereafter a Claim made on the Nabob
“ for Difference of Batta, I feared I ſhould be liable to Errors; the very Rupees received by me
“ being many of them the ſame Specie on which this Batta has ariſen, and the Bullion I have diſ-
“ patched is eſtimated according to its Value in this Country, and therefore out of my Power to
“ judge how it will turn out in coining at the Preſidency. But to give the Honble. Board a general
“ Idea of the Balance, I take it in the following Manner, viz.

“ Due on Account the Subſidy — — —			11,38,913	8
“ Balance for the Reduction of the Rohilla Country and the Ceſſion of Corah “ and Illahabad, agreeable to Col. Primroſe Gailliez's Account of the 21ſt “ March laſt — — — —			22,26,971	2
“ A Tuncau or Draft on Rajah Chyte Sing, refuſed Payment by the ſaid “ Rajah — — — —			6,00,000	0
			39,65,884	10
“ Deduct Eſtimates, Sum received by me, which muſt be “ determined on the ſettling of the Batta, including the “ Payment to Col. Gailliez, and what I have remitted to “ the Preſidency — —	11,50,000	0		
“ Received by Mr. Motte — —	2,00,000	0		
“ A further eſtimated Sum, Balance of the Rents of the “ Rajah of Benares, until he ſhall give over Charge of “ his Diſtricts to the Company —	2,00,000	0		
			15,50,000	0
“ Balance including the 15 Lacks, the laſt Dividend of the Treaty of “ Benares, due on the 7th September next — —			24,15,884	10

“ When I received the Inſtructions of the Honble. Board to be poſitive in my Demands on the
“ Nabob for the Diſcharge of the Sums due to the Company, I uſed my Endeavours to effect it;
“ and I hope that as the Propoſals for the Treaty are acceded to, my conforming to the Satisfaction
“ of the Nabob, where the Payment of the Balance is ſecure, but only procraſtinated for a ſhort
“ Time, will meet with Approbation. It is upon theſe Grounds that I have conſented to receive the
“ Balance of the Rents due from Rajah Chyte Sing, which I will get paſſed in Account with the
“ Nabob; whenever the State of his Excellency's Affairs will admit of my urging him for farther
“ Sums, I ſhall be ſure to do it; and I hope it will not be long firſt, as from the Money granted
“ him by the Begum, and ſome Sums lately collected by Murtehzeh Cawn, I believe his Excel-
“ lency will ſhortly have Money in his Treaſury.”) §

The Nabob Yeſterday determined on cantoning his own Army, and remaining himſelf at Lucknow during the Rains, and has iſſued the neceſſary Orders to furniſh Materials and Artificers for building the Soldiers Barracks on the Spot where they are now incamped. His Excellency deliberated for a long Time, whether or not he ſhould ſend the Brigade down the Country during the Rains, in order to ſave the Expence of the Subſidy, but fearing leſt the Honble. Board ſhould be diſpleaſed at his adopting this Meaſure at ſo late a Period of the Seaſon, when the March of the Troops would be attended with every Difficulty and Inconvenience, he therefore reſolved to keep it.

As I ſhall now be ſeparated from the Brigade, and conſtantly have Treaſure under my Charge, be ſometimes obliged to receive Sums at Fyzabad, and have Occaſion to make frequent Diſpatches both to * Comp and to the Preſidency, I have therefore applied to Colonel Gailliez for the neceſſary Guard for the Protection of it, as well as for that of my Perſon and Papers, recommending Lieutenant Peter Connellan for the Officer. I hope my Application will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

* Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Ordered, that the Invoice be ſent to the Treaſury, and the Account entered after this Conſultation.

Rajegyr Gaut, oppoſite to Konnoje, the 10th June 1775.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 8th inſtant.

Reſident at Owd, Apprehenſion of Elich Cawn.

When the Nabob went to Fyzabad, Murtehzeh Cawn was diſpatched to Shah Jelimpore, in order to levy an arbitrary Taxation of Seven Lacks from the Reials and Inhabitants of that Place, Part of which is collected, and Sizanwuls are left to realize the Remainder. During his Abſence, Ellije Cawn's Agents were urgent in ſoliciting the Nabob to receive him into Favour upon ſuch a Footing, that he might return without any Danger from the Oppoſition and Jealouſy of Murtezeh Cawn. They ſucceeded, as the Nabob has been perſuaded to enter into a Treaty never to take away his Life or Property, or diſgrace him, ſo long as he ſhall remain firm in his Obedience. The Influence of the Engliſh Government is of ſuch infinite Weight in all Tranſactions, that Princes, as well as Individuals reſt aſſured of the juſt Execution of their Engagements when guaranteed by us. I before informed the Honble. Board that Ellige Cawn, though repeatedly invited and preſſed to return by his own Sovereign, never would confide in his Promiſes, unleſs the Engliſh ſhould give him their Sanction. He has had the Addreſs to manage this Point, even ſo far as concerns the Nabob, by his making it a particular Requeſt of me to write Ellige Cawn, encouraging him to return upon the Faith of the above-mentioned Treaty. It was from no Arguments or Means privately uſed by me, that the Nabob adopted this Meaſure. What I have done was ſolely at his Requeſt, though he was inſtigated to make it by the Management of Ellije Cawn's Agents. The Letter I wrote was dictated by the Nabob himſelf, a Copy of it, together with the Treaty (the Original to be given by me to Ellige Cawn, on his Return, in Preſence of his Excellency) I herewith incloſe. The Motives I acted upon were, that the Engliſh, as the Nabob's Allies, were obliged to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to ſtrengthen and ſupport his Government. The Honble. Board likewiſe were pleaſed to direct me to temporize between theſe Two Miniſters, and I now believe that their Jealouſies will, at all Times, make them both equally anxious to obtain the Countenance of the Engliſh Government, and, of Courſe, attentive to its Intereſts.

Murtehzeh Cawn, on his Return, was very much ſurprized to find what had been done. He told Ellige Cawn's principal Agent that he had been too precipitate; that there was no Occaſion to have introduced the Name of the Engliſh, and diſapproved of the whole Proceeding; but it was too late, for the Letter had been diſpatched. I hope the Part I have acted will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Mahomed Elich Cawn, dated the 7th of Rubba Aſſanu, or June.

I have exerted myſelf ſo effectually in your Favour with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, as to procure a Coulnamma from him, that if you continue to ſhew Fidelity, Obedience, and a Deſire of giving Satiſfaction to him, by the Bleſſing of God, your Life, Fortune, and Honour ſhall remain unhurt, and ſhall even increaſe daily, nor will he attend to the Repreſentations of evil minded Men againſt you without their being examined and proved; but it is at the Nabob's Option either to confirm you in or diſmiſs you from your Offices, he will either confirm or diſmiſs you, as is moſt agreeable to him. I have intereſted myſelf in this Affair; you may come with the greateſt Confidence and Security. But ſhould you withdraw your Fidelity and Obedience to the Nabob, I am no longer your Mediator, nor have any Thing to do in the Affair. The Nabob will act as he thinks moſt expedient, it will not depend on me. I encloſe you a Copy of the Coulnamana, under the Seal of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, for your Information; the Original is in my Poſſeſſion.

Coulnamma from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah to Mahomed Elich Cawn.

As the Inſinuations of evil minded Perſons have raiſed Suſpicions in your Breaſt with reſpect to myſelf and Mukter ul Dowlah, Syed Murteza Cawn, Bahader Hubut Jung, that you are not inclined to come near us, I therefore now declare upon Oath, before God and his Prophet, and the Five Holy Saints, that you may come to our Preſence with the greateſt Confidence and Security. By the Bleſſing of God, nothing injurious ſhall happen to your Life, Honour, Reputation, or Property: You ſhall always have Admittance to the Preſence, and we will aſſent to no Suggeſtions of your Enemies without their being firſt examined and proved. But with reſpect to continuing you in or diſmiſſing you from your Office, I am the Maſter. If you continue to ſerve us obediently, and with full Submiſſion to our Will, we will entruſt you with ſuch Affairs as we may find convenient, and when you * deviate yourſelf with Fidelity and Attachment, and an entire Submiſſion towards us, Syed Murteza Cawn, and every other Miniſter and Servant, will cultivate Friendſhip with you. You ſhall be of no Party or Faction againſt us.

* Sic in Orig.

We will be at Enmity with every Perſon who may ſo conſpire againſt us. This is written by Way of Contract.

(No Signature at the End)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich^{d} Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, N° CCLXXXIX.

Book 589. Page 1519.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th March 1775.

Fort William, 20th March 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I adviſed the Honourable Board of my Arrival at this Place on the 4th inſtant; ſince then I received a Letter from her Excellency Buhhoo Begum, the Widow of the late Vizier, acquainting me that ſhe heard I was appointed to reſide with the Nabob on the Part of the Company, and hoped the ſame Friendſhip which had ſubſiſted with her Huſband would be continued with her Son; that as ſhe no longer reaped any Satisfaction in the Enjoyments of this World, ſhe was deſirous of carrying herſelf the Body of the late Vizier to the Tomb of Huſſun and Hoſſein, near Buſſora, there to be interred: She alſo requeſted Information of me reſpecting the beſt Mode of effecting this Purpoſe; whether by Land or Water; if the latter, ſhe would trouble me to write to the Honble. Board to beg their Aſſiſtance in procuring her a Conveyance.

I returned for Anſwer to her Excellency, that as ſhe was famed for her Wiſdom and Underſtanding, I thought her going would give great Affliction to the Inhabitants of this Country, and her Son, who might expect much Aſſiſtance in his Government from her good Advice; at the ſame Time, I told her, if ſhe perſiſted in her Intentions, to go by Land was almoſt impracticable, but I dared to ſay the Honble. Board would on timely Notice at the proper Seaſon of the Year, have a Ship and every Neceſſary prepared to accommodate her Excellency with the utmoſt Convenience.

In regard to the Friendſhip which had ſubſiſted between the Honble. Company and the late Vizier, and the Continuance of it with the preſent Nabob, I informed her Excellency, that the Part the Company had taken in ſeating him upon the Muſnud, was an Indication of their good Intentions, alſo my appointing was meant for the Benefit and Convenience of the Nabob equally with thoſe of the Company.

Her Excellency, upon the Receipt of my Anſwer, let me know by a verbal Meſſage, that ſhe perſiſted in her Reſolution of going, and therefore particularly requeſted of me to write the Circumſtances to the Honble. Board, and forward a Letter from her on theſe Subjects to the Governor General, which I have accordingly done.

I am, &c.

The 6th March 1775. (Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Nabob of Oud's Court.

Colonel Gailliez. Strange Report.

Received the two following Letters from Colonel Galliez.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myſelf the Honour to addreſs you on the 25th ultimo; a Duplicate accompanies this.

Conformable to your Inſtructions of the 6th February, I have repreſented to the Nabob, that he cannot ſhew his Attachment to the Engliſh Nation more effectually, than by diſmiſſing the Foreigners now in his Service, and he deſires me to acquaint you, that he would willingly part with every one of them, but as many are employed in the Direction of his Artillery, and as he has no Natives in his Service capable to take that Charge upon them, the Diſmiſſion of theſe Europeans would diſtreſs him highly; yet, to ſhew his Attachment to the Engliſh Nation, he will immediately part with all of them, if you will grant him a few Officers to take this Charge: He deſires me to aſſure you he has no Attachment to thoſe Foreigners, and that were it not for the above Circumſtances, he would not retain one Man contrary to your Wiſh; he further deſires me to acquaint you, that before he left Fyzabad, he gave Monſieur Gentil his Diſmiſſion, who was to depart from thence in a few Days after.

I have alſo informed the Nabob, agreeable to your Letter of the 10th ultimo, that you have thought proper to recal the Officers who were permitted by the late Adminiſtration to be employed in the Service of his Father, as you apprehend their Services now can be of no Uſe. He expreſſed himſelf on this Occaſion much concerned at your depriving him of the Services of theſe Officers, and deſired to entreat you to permit them to remain with him, for which Purpoſe he has himſelf addreſſed you in a Letter which I have this Day tranſmitted to the Governor General.

I have ſignified your Orders to Captains Brooke and Stewart, Lieutenants Lane, Bruce, and Marſhall, and Enſign Jackſon, and they have accordingly left the Nabob's Army, and proceeded to join their Corps.

I ſhall, without Loſs of Time, ſignify your Orders to thoſe Britiſh Subjects now reſiding in theſe Parts without your ſpecial Permiſſion, and ſhall take particular Care they are immediately obſerved.

Agreeably to your Directions of the 13th ultimo, I ſhall tranſmit as ſoon as poſſible an exact State of the Sums received from the late Vizier on account of the monthly Subſidy for the Troops, with an Account of what is now due.

A Report has lately been ſpread, which, although I give no Credit to it myſelf, I think it my Duty to acquaint you with.

Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham, ſome Days before he left Cawenpore to return with his Detachment to the Brigade, was informed by a Zemindar that there was a Plan formed by the preſent Nabob, his Mother, and Elich Cawn, to deſtroy the Engliſh Troops at Mindy Gaut, and this was to be put in Execution in a few Days; the Zemindar alſo informed him that this Intelligence had come from one Mahomed Eead, who reſides at Corah, and is related to Elich Cawn. The Zemindar at the ſame Time deſired Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham to conceal his Name, becauſe he ſhould ſuffer were it known he had made the Diſcovery. Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham immediately acquainted me with the Circumſtance.

Although I could not believe in ſuch a Story, yet I thought proper to take the Opportunity, when the Nabob was expreſſing himſelf to me his Unhappineſs in having ſo many Enemies, to acquaint him I was convinced of it, as I had heard a Report much to his Prejudice, which I doubted not he was innocent of. I then acquainted him of what I had heard; and he immediately, without being diſconcerted, or ſhewing Sign of Alarm, informed me this Report was well known to him, but that he had flattered himſelf I ſhould not have heard of it; that it was propagated by his Enemies with a View to cauſe a Breach betwixt him and the Engliſh Nation, as they were ſenſible while he was ſupported by you, they could not accompliſh their Aim; he ſaid he would have informed me of it himſelf, but was afraid to give me any Cauſe of Alarm.

§ ((a) "He further told me, that although it would aſtoniſh me, yet he muſt with Regret own, that "his Mother is at preſent his inveterate Enemy; that ſhe has with Elich Cawn urged every Means "to diſtreſs him, and that the above Story was propagated by them for that Purpoſe. He would "not heſitate, he ſays, to make an immediate Example of ſome of theſe Conſpirators, but is "anxious to have himſelf ſecurely fixed in his Dominions, before he takes any Steps of that Nature. Elich Cawn has ſo long had the Management of his Father's Affairs, that it will require "ſome Time before he can obtain from him a proper Account of his Finances. He is therefore under the Neceſſity for the preſent of ſuffering theſe Injuries, until he finds himſelf in a "Situation to reſent them, without Danger of Commotion or Hurt to his Finances, as Elich "Cawn has ſecretly in his Poſſeſſion large Sums of his Father's Revenues.") §

From many Proofs, I am well convinced the Nabob entertains no Thoughts of ſuch an imprudent Attempt, and the Circumſtance of Time when this Report muſt have been firſt propagated, together with his, as yet, unſettled Situation, confirms me in this Opinion. 1ſt. This Report was ſpread within too ſhort a Space of Time after the Vizier's Death to allow the Nabob to have concerted ſuch a Plan; the late Vizier's Temper was ſo well known, to ſuppoſe it was formed previous to his Death. 2dly. The ſmall Body of Troops he has in their Province, rendered it utterly impoſſible to imagine he would attempt ſuch a Scheme with them. And 3dly. His Troops remaining in the Stations as I mentioned in my Addreſs, and where they ſtill continue, make it Part a Doubt with me, that this Report has aroſe as he has repreſented it. There is a

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1852.

Circumſtance which came immediately under my Obſervation at Lucknow, which is a very convincing Proof. On his Arrival at that Place, he gave to a large Body of Matchlockmen, called the Najib Pultan, Tuncaws on different Purgunnahs for their Arrears of Pay, and diſmiſſed them, as is uſual on ſuch Occaſions, with ſome Months Leave of Abſence; and at that Time he informed me, it was his Intention to diſmiſs that Body of Troops entirely.

At the Time the above Report was ſpread, it was ſaid alſo, that the Nabob's Troops were removing down from the Rohilla Country. On enquiring, I found it to be without Foundation. However, I took an Opportunity to mention to the Nabob, as a Piece of Advice, that at this Juncture he ought to be particularly attentive to that Country, for that, without Doubt, from that Quarter he might expect the Firſt Alarm; that while the Engliſh Troops were in the Province of Oude, he needed not to be under any Apprehenſions there, and that he ought therefore to continue his Troops in this preſent Stations. He expreſſed his Obligations for the Advice, and aſſured me he would not move any Part of them without my Approbation.

Elich Cawn ſet out for Delhi ſome Days ago. The King had propoſed to the Nabob to ſend Nigif Cawn and Abdula Cawn to ſettle the Terms on which he would grant the Vizierate; but he declined the Propoſal, and ordered Elich Cawn to Delhi, to tranſact this Buſineſs, judging it an happy Expedient to free himſelf of Elich Cawn at this preſent Juncture.

Whatever may be the Caſe, whether this Report has Foundation or not, it ſhall be my particular Attention to obſerve the Views of the Nabob, and the ſeveral Powers about, and to take all neceſſary Precaution to be upon my Guard with the Troops, without giving Cauſe to the Nabob to think I am diſtruſtful of him.

I arrived at the Army this Day; and the Nabob has encamped about Two Miles diſtant from the Brigade. I ſhall uſe my Endeavours to ſearch further into this Report, and hope to be able to adviſe you fully thereof.

I am, &c.

Camp at Mindy Gaut, (Signed) P. Galliez.
the 3d March 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to incloſe you a Duplicate of my laſt Addreſs.

I have uſed every Endeavour to ſearch into the Foundation of the Report of which I informed you in my laſt, and I do not find that there is any Cauſe to ſuſpect that the Nabob entertained Thoughts of that Nature.

I am now to inform you, that I have received from the Nabob Aſoph at Dowlah, ſince he left Fyzabad, the Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees, with a Tuncaw on Rajah Cheyt Sing, for (6) Six Lacks more; the remaining Six Lacks due, on Account of the Rohilla Country, I expect to receive.

Camp at Mindy Gaut, I have the Honour to be, &c.
the 6th March 1775. (Signed) P. Gailliez.

Colonel Monſon acquaints the Board, that on Saturday laſt he received Information from Camp, which he thinks of ſufficient Conſequence to deſerve the Attention of this Board; he therefore takes the Liberty of laying it before them, that they may proceed in ſuch Manner to aſcertain the Allegations as they ſhall think proper.

March 20th, 1775.

Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham was ſent above Five Weeks ago with Two Battalions to Cawnpore; ſometime after his Arrival One Rajah Deriows Sing, who farms a large Diſtrict in the Korah Province, came to him and informed him that a Conſpiracy was ſet on Foot in the Court of the young Nabob for cutting off the Engliſh Brigade; and that the Manner propoſed to carry the Deſign into Execution was,—The Marattas were to be invited to croſs the Ganges at Ramgaut, and attack the late conquered Country of the Rohillahs; that the Nabob himſelf would come and join our Camp with a large Part of his Army, and remain there till he ſhould receive the News of the Marratta Invaſion, when he would require the Aſſiſtance of our Brigade to march with him to drive them out; that if his Requeſt was complied with, the Brigade would, by his marching in the Rear, be put between the Two Armies; our Supplies of all Kinds, when we drew near the Enemy, be cut off; and then we ſhould be attacked both in Front and Rear. Being queſtioned by the Colonel how he came to the Knowledge of what he now related, Deriow Sing proceeded, and ſaid—The Cutwall of Korah and Ellibz Cawn, the Nabob's Dewan, keeps Two Siſters; that the latter had wrote to the Cutwall upon the Subject, diſcloſing the Plot and Manner of its Execution; and that the Cutwall had communicated the ſame to him in Confidence, adding that his Obligations to the Engliſh were ſuch as would now permit him to keep their impending Danger a Secret.

Colonel Tottingham, aſtoniſhed at what he heard, deſired the Rajah to conſider of the infallible Ruin that muſt neceſſarily follow himſelf and Family, what he now affirmed ſhould prove a Falſehood of his own Invention, which he muſt be ſenſible would ſoon be diſcovered replied, that he knew very well the Predicament in which he ſtood, but that he was clear in what he had related; that he was determined to hazard all upon the Information he had given, and declared he would ſtand or fall by the Engliſh.—The Colonel then deſired him to withdraw, and be ready at a Call; then ſummoned the Two Captains which were with him—laid his Intelligence before them, and produced the Rajah—when he again repeated his Information, and perſiſted in every Circumſtance. Being queſtioned as to the Reaſons for this extraordinary Proceeding on the Part of the Nabob, he ſaid that the Reaſon aſſigned for it was, Colonel Galliez compelling the Nabob to diſplace the new Miniſter he had made, and to reſtore Ellich Cawn to that Office; but that particular Offence was taken at the Manner of doing it, for that the Colonel had carried the new Dewan to be brought to the Durbar, and there, in Preſence of the Nabob himſelf, Ellich Cawn, and many others of the Court, obliged him to be put off his Khilaut or Dreſs with which he had been inveſted by the Nabob, and throw it on the Floor, the moſt humiliating Diſgrace ever inflicted upon any Servant by the Eaſtern Princes; that thereupon the young Nabob flew to his Mother, and with a Flood of Tears informed her of the Indignity which had been put upon him, vowing that if ſome Method of Revenge was not hit upon he would poiſon himſelf, for that he neither could or would ſurvive it.

The Begum inſtantly fired, and decreed the Death of Ellich Cawn; but of this he preſently receives Intelligence—repairs to the Palace—throws himſelf at the Feet of his Maſter, and what with Aſſurances of inviolable Attachment and Fidelity, and the moſt preſſing Offers of Service, he ſoon ſoftened the Begum and her Son, who were perfectly reconciled upon his planning the Deſtruction of our Brigade in the Manner already related. Here the Rajah concluded his Information, and the Colonel diſpatched inſtantly an Account of it to Colonel Galliez at Lucknow. A Day or Two after he received Orders to return to Camp with his Detachment.

Raja Deriow Sing only remained behind to ſecure his Family and Effects, and is now in our Camp.

I have ſeen the Man, and he appears to me to be neither a Fool or Lunatic: The Story he relates we own is almoſt incredible, yet we know that all Conſpiracies are in their Nature dark and intricate, and have generally ſucceeded by their being unexpected. Appearances are againſt the Nabob, for the Troops ſtationed at Berelli are withdrawn and on their March towards us. Elletz Cawn is gone to Delhi. We have certain Accounts that the Marrattas, at the Invitation of the King, are in full March towards that Capital.

The Nabob is arrived in our Camp with Colonel Galliez, accompanied by Ten Battalions, a large Body of Horſe, and Forty Pieces of Cannon, Four of which are Eighteen Pounders delivered to his Father by us laſt Year at Beſſouly; and he has taken up his Ground in our Rear, between us and the River. I have rode through and through his Camp, which he has formed into a Half Moon, the Two Horns touching the Waters Edge, and the Circle fronting our Rear.

Ordered, That a Copy of Colonel Monſon's Information be immediately made, and tranſmitted to Mr. Briſtow, the Reſident at the Court of Aſoph ul Dowla, to enquire into the Truth of it; and that Extracts of ſuch Parts of it as relates to Colonel Galliez's Conduct be ſent to him, that he may reply to it.

Agreed, That the following Letter be wrote to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the Receipts of your Letters of the 4th and 6th inſtant. We obſerve what you write on the Subject of the Begum's Reſolution to proceed to Buſſora with her late Huſband's Corps. We can have no Objection to the Step if ſhe is determined upon it, but you will repreſent to her that at preſent there is no Poſſibility of carrying it into Execution from this Port, as in this Seaſon of the Year the Winds contrary to that Voyage prevail at Sea, but that in the Month of September next they will become favourable; and if ſhe ſtill perſiſts in her Reſolution, ſhe may then have the Opportunity ſhe wiſhes for; and we ſhall be happy in affording every Aſſiſtance in our Power towards forwarding her Intentions, and proceeding for her Accommodations ſuitable to her Rank and Circumſtances.

We tranſmit you incloſed the Copy of ſome Information which we have received concerning the Deſigns and Conduct of the preſent Nabob of Oude, and deſire that you enquire carefully into the Truth of them, and if upon ſuch Inquiry you have Reaſon to believe that ſuch Part of the Information as regards Colonel Galliez Conduct be true, you are to demand an Audience of the Nabob for the Purpoſe of diſavowing his (Colonel Galliez) Proceedings, and to declare at the ſame Time on our Part, that we ſhall highly reſent ſuch an Outrage to his Authority.

We are, Sir, &c.

Agreed alſo, that a Letter be written in the following Terms to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Primroſe Galliez, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 2d and 6th inſtant. The Intelligence conveyed in the former is of ſo alarming a Nature, that although we cannot give any Credit to it, it becomes us to act on the Occaſion with ſuch a Degree of Caution, as may ſerve to fruſtrate the Deſign were it to be attempted: For this Reaſon, having received a Deſcription of the Camp occupied by the Brigade at Mindigaut, which we think in a dangerous Situation, we deem it neceſſary to tranſmit it to you, and recommend it to your attentive Conſiderations. If you find that the Camp anſwer the Deſcription, and that it is liable to the Effects which are to be apprehended from it, or to any Diſtreſs for Proviſions or Forage, we direct that you inſtantly remove the Army to ſome more ſafe and independant Situation.

We alſo ſend you an Extract of ſome Intelligence which we have received relative to the Conduct of the Nabob of Oude, in which you are included as having been deeply concerned, and require that you ſend us proper Information of the Truth or Falſhoods of theſe Reports.

Fort William, We are, &c.
21ſt March 1775.

Mr. Barwell thinks proper to enter the following Remarks on this Letter.

I have ſigned the Letter to Colonel Gailliez, but as I do not think the Engliſh Camp in a dangerous Situation, I deſire my Opinion may appear on the Records. By the Deſcription of the two Encampments, the Nabob's Troops occupy the Space between the River and the Engliſh, of courſe the Engliſh are on the external Side of the Creſcent, with an open Country before them, and the Nabob's Troops hemmed in by the River, and our Forces; if any Diſadvantage or Danger is to be apprehended, it proceeds entirely from the Vicinity of the Camps; no Argument, therefore, can be drawn from this Circumſtance to the Prejudice of the Nabob's Intentions.

(Signed) R. Barwell.

The Governor General thinks it neceſſary to declare his particular Opinion on the Report before the Board, approving entirely of the Meaſures reſolved on, he therefore delivers it as follows:

I think it dangerous to ſuffer ſo alarming a Report to be conveyed to the Court of Directors, without ſome inſtant Examination of the Truth or Probability of it. From the Circumſtances of the Report, it appears, that Mahmud Elich Cawn has been violently protected and countenanced by a moſt extraordinary Interpoſition of Authority in Colonel Galliez; but it appears from all Colonel Galliez Letters, that he has taken a Part directly hoſtile againſt Mahmud Elich Cawn, mentioning him in their different Letters as a Perſon ſuſpected by the Nabob of Diſaffection, without adding any Opinion of his own to controvert it.

I have daily received Advices of the public Occurrences in Camp in the ordinary Newſpapers, and in verbal Reports of Perſons from whom I have generally received very true Informations. Had ſuch an Outrage been committed on the Nabob's Miniſter, as is repreſented, I think it could hardly have eſcaped public Notice, Information, or being communicated to me, but I have not had the leaſt Intimation of ſuch an Event.

With reſpect to the Conſpiracy, although the Character of the new Nabob might juſtify any Suſpicions of him, yet I cannot conceive, that even with the greateſt Depravity of Mind he could form a Deſign of this Kind, from which he could not poſſibly reap the ſmalleſt Advantage, and which, if detected or unſucceſsful, muſt be his certain Ruin.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, N° CCXC.

Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXVIII.

APPENDIX, N° CCXCI.

Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXXXV.

APPENDIX, Nº CCXCII.

Book 11. Page 594.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th July 1775.

Fort William, the 24th July 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept. Monday.
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read the following Three Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Lucknow, the 30th June 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Govenor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote laſt on the 21ſt inſtant, and have ſince received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 12th. Mr. Briſtow, Three Letters. I in conſequence this Day waited on his Excellency, and in Form preſented him with the Ratification of the new Treaty on the Part of the Honble. Board, when he received it in the moſt friendly Manner, teſtifying his entire Satisfaction, and ordered a general Diſcharge of his Artillery to be made on the Occaſion.

I herewith encloſe the new Treaty, and have the Honour to be,

With the greateſt Reſpect, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Lucknow, the 4th of July 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

By my former Letters the Honble. Board will be informed of the State of the War between the Rajpoots and Jauts and Nudjif Cawn, and the great Diſtreſs theſe Powers were reduced to from the Want of Money, which has alternately made them ready to ſolicit the Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowla for his Alliance and Aſſiſtance. The Honble. Board are alſo already informed of the Advances Nudjiff Cawn had made, and the Manner in which they were received, in conſequence of which the Correſpondence between theſe Two Princes broke off. I am now to ſtate the Circumſtances which have ſince occurred relative to the Rajpoots and Jauts.

Notwithſtanding the Appearance of Friendſhip that was preſerved between the Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowla and Nudjif Cawn, yet the Jealouſy entertained by the former of the latter never made him really wiſh to ſee his Enterprizes crowned with Succeſs, and he therefore on frivolous Pretences took the firſt Opportunity of making a Breach with him. Immediately after this had happened, the Nabob uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to obtain the Confidence of the Rajpoots and Jauts by privately giving them Hopes of Aſſiſtance, and by adviſing them not to be precipitate in concluding a Peace. The Event was an Offer of Three Treaties of Alliance on the Part of Noot Sing, Runjut Sing, and the Rajpoot Chiefs, Copies of which the Nabob favoured me with, and I now encloſe from Nº 1 to 3.

His Excellency alſo ſhewed me his original Correſpondence on this Occaſion; Copies of which I would forward, but I think them unneceſſary, as the Contents are only Matter of Compliment, and what I have above expreſſed, together with the Thanks of the Jauts and Rajpoors for the Recall of his Troops, at the Time their Aſſiſtance would have been moſt uſeful to Nudjif Cawn. The Particulars of this latter Circumſtance, the Honble. Board are informed of in my Letter of the 2d ult.

On the Nabob's favouring me with theſe Papers, he did me the Honour to conſult me about the Part he ſhould act, until the Pleaſure of the Honble. Board was known; and as his Excellency has been pleaſed to expreſs his Satisfaction with the Advice I gave him on this Occaſion, I hope, likewiſe, that the Plan in conſequence adopted will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board; but in order fully to explain the Motives of my Conduct, I muſt previouſly ſtate the preſent Situation of his Excellency's Affairs, and that of the other Powers concerned in this Negociation.

§ ((a) “ When I have informed the Honble. Board of the Rajpoots aſſembling an Army of
“ Forty and Fifty thouſand Men, it muſt be obſerved, that not a Fourth Part of them are to be
“ conſidered as regular diſciplined Soldiers, or conſtantly maintained at a fixed Pay, but collected
“ together by the different Zemindars and Rajahs, as the Emergency of the Service may
“ require. Each Zemindar or Rajah reſpectively commands his own Corps, and has his ſeparate
“ Encampment; and over the Whole there is a General, whoſe Power is rather to controul
“ than to command. The principal Rajah is Perty Sing, a Minor of about 12 Years of Age,
“ who reſides at Joynegur; and as the Command of the Army, and Authority in Civil Matters,
“ were formerly hereditary in his Family, Hoſhally Ram Bohra is appointed General in his Behalf.
“ This Prince's Anceſtors had entire Poſſeſſion of the Countries now held by the Rajpoots;
“ but by diſpoſing of large Governments to Individuals, they, in the Courſe of Time, became
“ independent, and at preſent do little more than juſt acknowledge his Superiority, and when it
“ may promote their general Views, unite in oppoſing the common Enemy; but at other Times,
“ are inattentive to his Authority, and ſubject to inteſtine Diviſions. The Troops under each
“ Rajah, &c. are, in Miniature, formed in the ſame Way as the general Body. The Land-holders
“ and petty Zemindars hold their Poſſeſſions upon the Condition of maintaining a certain Number
“ of Men in caſe of War, and theſe Men are moſt of them brought from the Plow, without
“ ever having been accuſtomed to Military Service.”) §

There are Regulations alſo made to ſupply the Funds of each Corps from their own Diſtricts, but by being temporary, they are what the People are unaccuſtomed to, and therefore require thoſe who have Influence to enforce the Payment. The Zemindars are alone able to do it, and they, for the greater Part, join the Army. It muſt therefore appear almoſt impoſſible to collect theſe Funds with the leaſt Regularity, and of Courſe, the ſame to keep their Forces together for any Length of Time; for, beſides the Reaſons I have above aſſigned, there are many to be urged on the Loſs and Detriment which muſt enſue by the Abſence of the People from their Lands, and which immediately falls on thoſe engaged on actual Service. The Rajpoot Army at preſent in the Field was firſt raiſed, and is now maintained in this Manner. They are inevitably much diſtreſſed for Money, and it is entirely their Intereſts to make Peace, eſpecially as on the ſetting in of the Rains, a great Number of their Troops have deſerted, and thoſe who remain are much diſpirited.

In regard to Nool Sing, he is reduced to a moſt deſperate Situation, for after having loſt all his Poſſeſſions, excepting the Town and Fort of Dike, and a few Miles round it, his Funds are exhauſted, and his Troops diſcontented. Neither he nor the Rajpoots did intend to have held it out ſo long, but for the Hopes given them by the Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowla on his Breach with Nudjif Cawn, and it is theſe Hopes which now keep them together.

Nudjif Cawn commenced the War by ſeizing Narnoot and Camao from the Rajpoots, which Countries, I underſtand, uſed to yield them a Revenue of about Twenty Lacks of Rupees a Year. As theſe Acquiſitions were made by a ſmall Body of Troops, and at a Time that Nudjif Cawn himſelf laboured under a ſevere Indiſpoſition, the War was protracted to this Length, becauſe it could not ſo well be conducted by his Serdars, amongſt whom Jealouſies ſubſiſted, and the Want of a proper Subordination one to the other rendered it even dangerous to truſt them together without his own Preſence. Not meeting with immediate Succeſs, and likewiſe being obliged to withdraw his Troops from the interior Parts of his Dominions, his Revenues of courſe failed, and he was reduced to the ſame Diſtreſs for the Support of the War as the Rajpoots and Jauts. Madee and Sumroe have repeatedly threatened to leave him, and made the beſt Advantage of his Situation to improve their own, by inſiſting upon his granting them Lands and Phouzdarrys as Security for the Payment of their Arrears. For Inſtance, Madoc's original Agreement was for Thirty thouſand Rupees a Month, which Nudjif Cawn being unable to pay, he beſtowed the Purgunnah of Barry on him, yielding a Revenue of about Four Lacks, and afterwards on encreaſing his Command to what it at preſent is, Four Battalions of Sepoys and Fifteen hundred Horſe, he gave him additional Phouzdarries to the Amount of Eight Lacks Fifty thouſand Rupees, making altogether the Sum of Twelve Lacks Fifty thouſand Rupees per Annum; beſides which he receives Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees a Year from the Rajah of Buddergah. Sumroe holds the Kellaadary of Camao and Lands to about Eleven Lacks a Year. His Command is Four Battalions of Sepoys, and Two hundred Horſe. The Country in Nudjif Cawn's Poſſeſſion, including the Diſtricts under Madoc and Sumroe, might, if in Peace, and well collected, yield above a Crore of Rupees per Annum; Twenty Lacks he has allotted to the King, and the reſt he enjoys himſelf. From the firſt his Troops have been conſtantly kept many Months in Arrears, but ſtill they are contented with his Service, becauſe he himſelf ſubmits to Hardſhips equally with them, and always liſtens to the Petition of the meaneſt Soldier, and partly by Perſuaſion, partly by Force, keeps them attached to him. By the beſt Information I can collect, Nudjif is generally conſidered as a Man of Courage and Enterprize, but in other Reſpects he poſſeſſes moderate Abilities, is nothing of the Financier, and no deep Politician. His granting Phouzdarries to Madoc and Sumroe is a Proof of the latter, as he ought to have ſubmitted to any Exigencies ſooner than have acquieſced in this Manner; for theſe Men are now no longer dependent on him, but we are to expect that they will in future be always making new Requeſts, and uſe Compulſion where Solicitation fails. One Circumſtance in Nudjif Cawn's Favour is, that they bear one another a moſt inveterate Hatred.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2052.

§ (" (*a*) In regard to the Nabob Aſſuf ul Dowlah, in the Commencement of this Negociation,
" his real Intentions were to obtain the Company's Acquieſcence in the Alliances of the Jauts
" and Rajpoots, and alſo procure their Guarantee of the Doab and Rohilcund, by which he would
" have imagined himſelf to have been ſecured from the Intrigues of his own People, or the Inva-
" ſion of a foreign Enemy, to guard againſt both of which, a Brigade ſtationed in either of thoſe
" Provinces is thought ſufficient. Having thus got the Company's Protection, he would judge
" himſelf at Liberty to follow his earneſt Deſire of gaining new Acquiſitions, and therefore purpoſed
" to foment the Diviſions between the Powers at War, until he had reduced them to ſo low a State,
" that they would willingly come in to his Terms: His Views would then have been to conclude
" the Peace, and demand the Country poſſeſſed in the Doab by Nudjif Cawn, ſituated to the
" Northward of Fizogabad and Ferochabad, the Boundaries of his own Dominions, into which
" Parts he intended to have previouſly ſent a large Body of Troops by way of making a Diverſion
" in Favour of the Rajpoots and Jauts. This Plan was to have been executed after the Rains,
" and as a preparatory Meaſure, his Excellency propoſed to me to ſtation a conſiderable Force on his
" Frontiers, to be ready to make the Invaſion immediately on the ſetting in of the dry Weather;
" but this would not be attempted without the Guarantee from the Company, as the Nabob enter-
" tains great Doubts of the Fidelity of his own Officers. There is the greateſt Reaſon to diſtruſt
" them, for I have almoſt certain Intelligence that Arroopgyr protracts the War againſt the
" Marattahs, purpoſely to create Excuſes for not making Remittances of Revenue, by urging that
" the Expences of the Troops ſtationed with him to the Number of Twenty thouſand Horſe and
" Foot conſume the Whole. It is alſo poſitively aſſerted, that he and Buſſunt Ally Cawn, the
" Eunuch, who is with him, and has Seven Battalions of the beſt Sepoys in the Nabob's Service
" under his Command, have ſworn to abide by each other's Fortunes; even to diſobey the
" Nabob's Orders when they may affect either their Lives or Fortunes, and ſo long as poſſible
" evade his Commands to attend at the Preſence. Arroopgyr's Fidelity to his Maſter is for every
" Reaſon to be ſuſpected: His Behaviour both before and after the Battle of Buxar was notorious,
" and from his Caſt alone we are to expect him to be prepoſſeſſed in Favour of the Marattahs,
" and that he would ardently ſeize the firſt Opportunity of uniting with them, and throwing
" off his Dependance. His Arms could not well fail of meeting with Succeſs, as his Force
" was ſo ſuperior: I underſtand he has conquered Kelpy and Countries about it, as far as
" Kouch, which uſed to yield a Revenue of about Eleven Lacks of Rupees to the former
" Poſſeſſors.

" In the like Situation to Arroopgyr is Baſheer Cawn, the Naib of the Province of Rohilcund,
" who has, at leaſt, Twenty-five thouſand Men under his Command, and Collections to the
" Amount of Sixty-eight Lacks of Rupees a Year. He is ſaid to have entered into a private Treaty
" with the Sikes. Baſheer Cawn and Arroopgyr rent above a Third of the Nabob's Revenue, and
" command near Half his Army; however, I by no Means conſider either of them really formid-
" able from any Military Experience or ſuperior Abilities which they poſſeſs, as I am ſure a vigorous
" Exertion of Authority on the Part of the Nabob would at once ſtop their Defection. The
" Cauſes of it proceed entirely from his Excellency's not obſerving any Regularity in the Tranſac-
" tion of his Buſineſs with the Civil Officers of his Government, and alſo by ſubmitting to all the
" Demands his Troops have made on him in a tumultuous and mutinous Manner. It is now come
" to thoſe Lengths, that I have known it frequently happen for them to diſobey the moſt poſitive
" Orders, and as to Puniſhments, he dare not inflict them. On a particular Occaſion, he directed
" Two Battalions to march to Barrelli. They refuſed to go; upon which his Excellency went in
" Perſon amongſt them to bring them into Obebience; but finding all his Endeavours in vain, he
" declared he would not have ſuch Troops in his Service, and directed them, on the Spot, to lay
" down their Arms and Accoutrements. They immediately complied; but, on having done it, they
" ſpread themſelves amongſt the other Troops in Camp at the Time, repreſented to them the peculiar
" Hardſhip of their Caſe of meeting with the Nabob's Diſpleaſure for only acting as they ought;
" that it was a common Cauſe; and if they did not adhere to each other, it would be their Fate to
" meet with the ſame ill Uſage hereafter. In leſs than Three Hours all the Reſt, to the Number of
" Nine Battalions of Sepoys, were under Arms, and requeſted their Diſmiſſion likewiſe; but the
" Nabob exerted himſelf in perſuading them to continue in his Service, conſenting, at the ſame
" Time, to retain the other Two Battalions. With Difficulty, he alſo got them ſome Time after
" to march to Barrelli. Notwithſtanding what had paſſed, his Excellency, on having determined to
" keep the Brigade, diſmiſſed the above Nine Battalions, and Two others, as alſo other Troops, al-
" together to the Number of Twenty thouſand Men. Still his Diſcipline is as bad as ever; for on

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1855.

" our Arrival at this Place, a Third Part of his Army requeſted his Permiſſion to go and ſee their
" Families, and, on his Refuſal, compelled him to grant it them.

" The Nabob's Affairs being in a Situation that it will require his utmoſt Care and Attention
" to ſecure his own Dominions, the forming, at ſuch a Time, Plans of Conqueſt, appears im-
" practicable, as well as weak.")

The Conduct too that he has obſerved ſince his Acceſſion, in regard to Nudjif Cawn and the other Princes of Hindoſtan, has, by no Means, raiſed his Reputation. On the contrary, there are the greateſt Doubts entertained of his adhering to his Engagements; and I ſhould not have been ſurpriſed to find, if his Excellency had perſiſted in his Intentions of attempting to foment the Diviſions between the Powers at War, that they would have diſregarded him, and followed what is ſo evidently their own Intereſts in making a Peace without his Conſent or Mediation. It would likewiſe be difficult for the Nabob to collect a ſufficient Fund to anſwer the Expences that he muſt be at. He has urged to me on this Head, that he ſhould be able to draw Supplies from the Enemy's Country. This too I ſhould imagine to be impracticable, eſpecially when we conſider that the Doab is but a new Conqueſt in Nudjif Cawn's Hands, has lately been the Seat of War, and is much exhauſted.

Theſe Circumſtances and Cauſes have been my Motives for adviſing the Nabob to mediate a Peace, it being a Point in which they will probably liſten to him. He at firſt made his Breach with Nudjif Cawn an Objection, but ſaid, if I would accommodate their Differences he would acknowledge it to be a Service done him. He further propoſed for himſelf and me to write to the Rajpoot and Jaut Chiefs, and each ſend a Vacqueel with full Powers how to act.

In regard to the Rajpoot Chiefs, I declined to write to them, as they had not addreſſed me, and I thought it derogatory to the Company's Honour to ſolicit a Correſpondence in their Behalf; but I added, if his Excellency could manage to get them to do it firſt, I ſhould then have no Objection. He readily acquieſced, and engaged to bring it about. I excuſed myſelf from nominating a Vakeel, not having any Authority for it, nor did I think the Buſineſs ſuch as required one on the Part of the Company, who were to interfere entirely by his Requeſt, and without any Views of their own. I agreed ſo far in his Propoſal as to write to Nudjif Cawn and Nool Sing, becauſe I had had an Intercourſe with them before; and in conſequence of what paſſed on this Subject, the Nabob Murtehzeh Cawn and I have diſpatched the following Letters, Copies of which the Honble. Board will herewith receive.

The Nabob, —	N° 4,	To Pirty Sing.
	5,	To Hoſhally Ram Bohro.
	6,	To Runjict Sing.
Murtehzeh Cawn,	N° 7,	To Nool Sing.
Thoſe I wrote were,	N° 8,	To Nool Sing.
	9,	To Nudjif Cawn.

Murtehzeh Cawn, during the Courſe of this Negociation, repeatedly urged the Number of Europeans in Nudjif Cawn's Service, as a Reaſon for our reducing his Power, and preſſed me to ſolicit the Honble. Board to uſe their Influence in getting him to diſmiſs them, eſpecially as the ſame Motives that actuated the Nabob to conſent, ought to have equal Weight with Nudjif Cawn. I anſwered, that the Friendſhip and Connection between him and the Company, not being in any Reſpect to be compared with that which ſubſiſted with the Nabob, I differed in Opinion from him; above all, as Nudjif Cawn might give ſome trivial Excuſe for not complying, and it would be a Cauſe of Diſguſt.

The Nabob's Revenue I ſtate at above Three Crore of Rupees a Year, and his ſtanding Army at Ninety thouſand Men. Conſidering his Excellency's Diſpoſition, theſe Forces matter little; but in caſe of his Death, I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, how far the Intereſts of the Company might ſuffer by this Power coming into the Hands of an able Prince. I was for this Reaſon doubtful if the Honble. Board would think it ſound Policy to give the Nabob Encouragement to make new Acquiſitions to the Ruin of Nudjif Cawn, the only Prince, who, from the Diſguſt and Jealouſy ſubſiſting between them, muſt in all Probability ever prove a Tool in the Hands of the Engliſh, ſhould that good Underſtanding now preſerved between him * and the Company be hereafter unfortunately interrupted. I alſo ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, whether Europeans, on the Footing they now are with Nudjif Cawn, are not rather of Service to the Engliſh, in making him formidable to the Nabob, without having ſufficient Strength to overcome him. Seeing it in this Light, it may be right to take no Notice of their Continuance; but a ſtrong Objection occurs in the Probability of an European War, when they would be active in ſetting Nudjif Cawn againſt us, and likewiſe many of them come with the ſame View to the Nabob's Court. I am convinced of this latter Circumſtance, from an Inſtance which happened to me only Yeſterday: One Prencuf, a Frenchman, was ſome Time ago ſtopped in his Way to Etawa, and brought to this Place; immediately on his Arrival he waited on me to procure him a Paſs through the Nabob's Dominions to Bengal: It ſeems he was particularly recommended by Monſieur Chevalier to Madee, and had by his Means got employed by the Rana of Goad, and had juſt left him with an Intention to try his Fortune in the Nabob's Service, or, in his own Phraſe, " Pour faire ſes Reverences aux Meſſieurs les Anglois," as he heard the War had been declared between

* Sic in Orig.

between our Two Nations, and there would be an Opportunity for him to diſtinguiſh himſelf. I ſhall urgently ſolicit his Excellency to prevent the Europeans he now diſmiſſes his Service from going up the Country. I have already been attentive to this Object, and had ſome ſtopt, who attempted to paſs, but it is impoſſible to do it effectually.

In my Conduct in the preſent Negociation I have tried to be neutral, that the Honble. Board might draw the Line they ſhall pleaſe to obſerve, without being embarraſſed by any Hopes I have given to either Party from the Company to be totally diſregarded, eſpecially in an Affair where the Nabob had himſelf aſked my Advice, and promiſed to abide by it, which ever Way I gave it.

I hope the Style in which I have mentioned Murtehzeh Cawn, in my Letter to Nudjif Cawn and Nool Sing, will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board. My Reaſons were the great Truſt and Confidence placed in him by the Nabob, which have rather made him the Perſon with whom I have treated on moſt Occaſions than with his Excellency himſelf. He has appointed him his Naib, with almoſt unlimited Authority to execute all Buſineſſes, and to ſign and iſſue Perwannahs in like Manner with himſelf. Murtehzeh Cawn has frequently preſſed me to ſolicit the Honble. Board for their Countenance of him; when I have on ſuch Occaſions always intimated to him, that his exerting himſelf in preſerving the good Underſtanding now ſubſiſting between the Company and his Maſter, will be the ſure Way to ſecure it, as well as his own Weight and Influence. I hope I ſhall be excuſed the Liberty I take in ſaying that he has latterly made it his Study to attend to the Inclinations of the Honble. Board, and is therefore deſerving of their Notice. The Way in which he wiſhes for it to be ſhewn him, is to have the Governor General write him a Letter approving of his Attachment and Conduct to his Maſter and the Engliſh.

There are various Reports here of the Succeſs of our Arms in Guzerate, and of our gaining many Victories, but no Particulars of the Situation of our Army. I cannot help mentioning a Piece of News that comes by the ſame Channel, which I heard only Yeſterday, of a French Agent being arrived at and offering the Marattas any Number of Troops they might require, as they had a numerous Body juſt landed at the Iſles of Mauritius.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

I forgot to mention that the Terms of the Peace now in Treaty are the Ceſſion of Camao and Narnoot to the Rajpoots, who are to give in Lieu of them the Sum of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees and Runtumbore to Nudjif Cawn. Nool Sing demands Dike, and an Extent of Country round it to the Amount of Eleven or Twelve Lacks of Rupees a Year. Vaqueels have met, but hitherto come to no Explanation on any one Head.

(Signed) John Briſtow.

Ordered, that the Incloſures in this Letter be entered after the Conſultation.

Lucknow, 9th July 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board laſt on the 30th of June and 4th inſtant.

§ (" (a) Notwithſtanding his Excellency has made me poſitive Promiſes, and is himſelf really deſirous
" of diſcharging the Company's Demands on him, yet his Affairs are ſo circumſtanced, that I
" find it impoſſible immediately to realize the Balance. I have therefore for ſome Time been conſidering
" of a Mode to remedy theſe Inconveniences, by the Nabob's appropriating the Revenues
" of certain Diſtricts for the Payment of the Monthly Subſidy, which will otherways inevitably fall
" more and more in Arrear. As his Excellency can never be better inclined to comply with the
" Company's Requeſts than at preſent, I aſked Murtehzeh Cawn how ſuch a Propoſal would be
" received, and he told me very favourably; but deſired of me to wait a few Days before I ſpoke
" to the Nabob, as it was neceſſary to conſider what Diſtricts could be beſt allotted for this Purpoſe.
" None are ſo conveniently ſituated as thoſe between this Place and the Engliſh Camp, both
" for expediting the Remittances to the Preſidency, and the complying with the Demands of the
" Commanding Officers of the Brigade. I mean in this Plan though not to incumber the Company
" with any Charges of Collection, &c. but to have the neat Sums paid me, as they are at preſent,
" where it may be moſt convenient to receive them, and that on the Diſtricts thus appropriated, his
" Excellency ſhall not grant Tuncaws in Favour of Individuals. I propoſe to continue my Endeavours
" to recover all other Monies due * the Company, and be the more urgent (ſo as not to * Sic in Orig.
" offend his Excellency), as I ſee leſs Proſpect of his accumulating a Fund now, than the Firſt
" Day of my Arrival.") §

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1856.

Mr. Motte has put in Charge of Lieutenant Geo. Wright, the Sum of Benares Gur Shohy Rupees Two Lacks, 1 B^s G. Sicca Rupees, 2,00,000, which he will accordingly deliver at the Preſidency. Since my laſt Addreſs to the Honble. Board, I have obtained a Payment of about Two Lack of Rupees from the Nabob.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

The above Letters having for more particular Conſideration been circulated to the Members of the Board, the following Opinions were delivered upon them.

The Governor General's Opinion.

I think Mr. Briſtow ſhould be directed to maintain a ſtrict Neutrality in the Nabob's Negociations, avoiding every Appearance of Interference, but to recommend a Reconciliation between the Nabob and Nudjif Cawn. Their Union will be the beſt Security againſt the Power and future Deſigns of the Marattas. It is not likely ever to hurt the Intereſt or endanger the Safety of theſe Provinces. The Nabob wants perſonal Powers to make himſelf an Object of our Jealouſy, and little is to be apprehended from his Succeſſor, on whoſoever that Lot may fall, in the mutilated State of the Dominions of the Subahſhip of Owde, and the Drains which have been made, and will be yet made from its Finances. As to Nudjif Cawn, his Power depends ſolely on his perſonal Authority, and muſt fall with him.

I cannot approve of the propoſed Aſſignment, or credit the Nabob's Pretenſions of Inability to pay the ſmall Remainder of his Debt to this Government. There are infinite Riſks attending ſuch Grants, even of Lands under the immediate Eye of Government, as has been formerly experienced in Bengal. They may not be realized in Years, and I do not eſteem the Nabob's Life of * no long Duration. Mr. Briſtow ſhould perſiſt in his Demand of ready Money.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed) W. H.
R. B.

General Clavering's Opinion.

Mr. Briſtow ſhould be directed to compromiſe the Differences which have ariſen between the Nabob and Nudjiff Cawn by his good Offices only. Not the ſmalleſt Hope ſhould be given to the Nabob that this Government will aſſiſt him beyond the Line of our Guarantee, but at the ſame Time that he holds this Language to the Nabob, he ought likewiſe to make Nudjiff Cawn underſtand that the good Faith of this Government is pledged to protect the Nabob in the Poſſeſſion of Owd, Corah, and Illahabad, and that it will be diſpleaſing to us if he moleſts him any where elſe.

I do not approve the Acceptance of Tuncaws on any Part of the Nabob's Dominions; moſt probably the Revenues of them are already anticipated; beſides Receivers muſt be appointed, who would make large Fortunes, ruin the Country, and protract the Payments to the Company. The beſt Method that I can recommend, would be to fix with the Nabob that the Subſidy muſt be regularly paid. In Failure whereof, the Nabob ſhould be made ſenſible, that on no Conſideration whatever the Brigade will remain with him beyond 15 Days; and for the Liquidation of the Debt, Mr. Briſtow ſhould proportion certain Payments to be made of it monthly, according to the Nabob's Ability.

(Signed) J. C.

Colonel Monſon's Opinion.

I approve of Mr. Briſtow's being directed to maintain a ſtrict Neutrality in the Nabob's Negociations, but to recommend a Reconciliation between him and Nudjif Cawn, for the Reaſons mentioned by the Governor General.

I am not for accepting the propoſed Aſſignments: If the Nabob ſhould plead Inability to perform his Engagements with this Government, Mr. Briſtow ſhould be inſtructed to propoſe to the Nabob to raiſe the Money by Loan, payable by Inſtallment, for which he ſhould grant Tuncaws, bearing Intereſt at the uſual Rate of 3 per Cent. per Menſem, according to the eſtabliſhed Cuſtom of that Country, and the Company to be Security for the Principal, by which, in Fact, they riſk nothing, but have the Advantage of the immediate Uſe of the Sum of Money, which ſhould be appropriated to the Liquidation of Part of the Bonded Debt, by which Means the Company would receive an immediate Advantage, and the Nabob would be relieved for the preſent of the Burden of his Debt.

(Signed) G. M.

Mr. Francis's Opinion.

Mr. Briſtow ſhould be directed to take every Opportunity of recommending pacific Views to the Nabob, and not only to avoid engaging in hoſtile Meaſures himſelf againſt any of his Neighbours, but to endeavour to compoſe the Differences now exiſting between the neighbouring Powers, and to make himſelf of Conſequence, by acting as a Mediator between them; he will then have Leiſure to attend to the better Government of his own Dominions, the Regulation of his Finances, and the Diſcipline of his Troops, all which ſeem to require his utmoſt Attention.

If Mr. Briſtow's Advice on theſe Points ſhould not be duly attended to by the Nabob, he ſhould then obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality, and take Care not to give the Nabob any Hopes of engaging the Company beyond the Terms of the late Treaty.

The above ſeems to me the ſureſt and ſafeſt Syſtem of Policy, both for the Nabob and his Allies. By adhering to it ſteadily, he will ſoon acquire a ſufficient Degree of internal Strength to have nothing to fear from Nudjif Cawn. A Reconciliation between them is highly deſirable, as their united Force would conſtitute a Barrier on that Side againſt the Marattas.

Mr. Briſtow ſhould continue to give Encouragement and Promiſe of Protection to Murteza Cawn, as long as his Attention to the Company's Intereſt may deſerve it.

He ſhould continue to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent Europeans (whether thoſe diſmiſſed from the Nabob's Service or any others) from proceeding higher up the Country, and ſend them back into theſe Provinces.

If the Nabob be diſpoſed to appropriate the Revenue of any certain Diſtricts of his Country for the Payment of the Subſidy, Mr. Briſtow may recommend it to him to borrow a Sum of Money from private Perſons, ſufficient to liquidate all the Company's Demand at once, aſſigning to them the ſame Diſtricts for a Security. But I would not make the Company Collateral Security for the principal Debt. The Subſcribers would have no Right or Plea whatſoever to expect it. The Increaſe of Intereſt from 5 to 36 per Centum compenſates for the Riſk of their Capital upon the Nabob's Security. If I underſtand Colonel Monſon's Plan, they would receive this exceſſive Intereſt, without running any Riſque whatſoever. Suppoſing that ready Money, which ſhould be Mr Briſtow's firſt Object, is not to be had, I think we had better leſs the Nabob be our Debtor, and charge him with the high Intereſt uſually paid in that Country, for the Benefit of the Company.

(Signed) P. F.

Reſolved, that the following Directions be ſent to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. John Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received and conſidered your Letters of the 30th June, 4th and 9th inſtant.

We think it proper that you ſhould endeavour by your friendly Offices to mediate a Reconciliation between the Nabob and Nudjiff Cawn, but as we apprehend no ſerious Conſequences to the Company's Affairs from their continuing diſunited and jealous of each other, we deſire you will not interfere in any other Manner than as an unconcerned Mediator, as we have before ſaid.

We wiſh you to recommend to the Nabob above all Things to ſtudy to preſerve Peace and Tranquillity on every Side, and to avoid taking any particular Part in the Diſputes of his Neighbours, or attaching himſelf to any one in Preference to another, but rather to act in Caſes of that Kind as a Mediator between them. By this Conduct he will maintain his own Conſequence, and be the better able to attend to the Improvement and good Government of his own Dominions. He appears, not only from the low State of his Finances, but the Diſaffection of a Part of his Forces, to be in a very unfit Condition to engage in warlike Preparations with Credit to himſelf.

If you ſhould find the Nabob unwilling to pay due Attention to this Advice, you muſt take Care that you give him no Reaſon to hope that the Company will aſſiſt him in any new Enterprizes, or ſuffer themſelves to be drawn beyond the Line of their actual Engagement with him.

We cannot agree to accept the Nabob's Aſſignment of the Rents of certain Diſtricts for the Diſcharge of the Subſidy; we think that it would be liable to many Inconveniences. We therefore direct that you make Application to him for the Money as it falls due, and obtain the Balance of Accounts from him as early as poſſible; and you are to ſignify to him, that without a punctual Payment of the Subſidy to the Troops, they muſt of Courſe be withdrawn from his Service, as their Subſiſtence entirely depends upon it, and we cannot ſuffer them to be in Arrears.— We ſhould think that if the Nabob thinks it expedient to pledge his Diſtricts, he may find many Individuals who would be glad to lend him Money on that Security.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
24th July 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, N° CCXCIII.

Book 12. Page 199.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th September 1775.

Fort William, the 11th September 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.

Received the following Letter and Incloſures from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow.

I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 24th ultimo, and ſhall ſtrictly attend to their Orders.

In my Addreſs of the 3d inſtant I informed the Honble. Board of Madee's Defeat, which did really protract the Peace at that Time negociating between Nudjif Cawn and the Rajpoots, as the Troops under Madee were thought a conſiderable Force, and equal to at leaſt Fifteen thouſand of the Enemy, who, after this Event, entertained great Hopes of entirely overcoming Nudjif Cawn, eſpecially as Sumro had ſecretly correſponded with the Jauts, and encouraged the Men under his Command to mutiny for Want of their Pay. If they got it, it anſwered their Purpoſe, if not they were to pretend to compel him to go along with them to Nool Sing, whom he had before ſerved for a long Time; they mutinied, but Nudjif Cawn found Means to ſatisfy them by paying Part of their Arrears, and giving Security for the reſt. Affairs being in this State, and the Report ſtill prevailing of Syndeah's Invaſion, the Nabob apprehended that Nudjif Cawn might be wholly reduced, and his own Country thereby ultimately become the Seat of War, or elſe on the Approach of the Marattas Nudjif Cawn, in order to preſerve his Independance, would probably join them as he did before, when by timely Aſſiſtance at the preſent Juncture, he would in all Likelihood prefer his Alliance to theirs. For theſe Reaſons the Nabob wrote a Letter to Nudjif Cawn, a Copy of which I encloſe, N° 1, offering him Aſſiſtance; but I believe he will not now ſtand in need of it, as by the lateſt Intelligence the Peace was ſaid to be concluded. The Terms are the Payment of Ten Lacks of Rupees by the Rajpoots, Three Lacks in ready Money and Jewels, the Remainder in Ten Months. Nudjif Cawn is to keep Narnvil, and relinquiſh Goury Pahry, and ſome other Pergunnahs in the Neighbourhood of Camao, together with Camao itſelf. A Treaty to this Effect has actually been ſigned; other Terms have before this been formally agreed to both by Nudjif Cawn, and the Rajpoots, and afterwards broke through. I therefore cannot poſitively aſſert that the Peace is concluded, until further Confirmation of my Intelligence ſhall arrive, but ſtill there is every Reaſon to believe it. In conſequence of the Aſſiſtance offered by the Nabob, and the Diſcontents ſubſiſting between the Rajpoots and Jauts, the latter are not mentioned in the Treaty, and I do not underſtand they have in the leaſt been conſulted in it.

In regard to Syndeah's Invaſion, I have not heard any Thing further relative to it, than that he had ſuch a Plan in View. The Nabob thinks, after the War he is already involved in with the Marrattas, that it is evidently his Intereſt to ſupport Nudjif Cawn againſt them, and impede their Progreſs by any Means in his Power, as they will doubtleſs make his Country their grand Object. At the ſame Time, though a Reconciliation between Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob is effected, yet I imagine their Jealouſies will not ſuffer them to continue any longer upon good Terms, than may juſt ſerve to promote their mutual Intereſts.

Madee's late Defeat was the more complete, as all his Muſkets, excepting Two or Three hundred, were taken from him. His Loſs in Money was about 80,000 Rupees, an inconſiderable Sum to him, being very rich. He has again offered his Service to Nudjif Cawn, and has, I underſtand, really aſſembled Two Battalions of Sepoys, and Three hundred Horſe. He is at preſent at Agra, under Cure for Three Wounds he received in the Engagement.

I informed the Honble. Board, in my Addreſs of the 15th ult. of the Situation of the Sikes, ſince when they have continued in the Neighbourhood of Delhy. It is now known, beyond a Doubt, that they come at the Inſtigation of Abdul Ahut Cawn, who thought, by their Means and under the Sanction of the King, to eſtabliſh himſelf much on the ſame Footing with Nudjif Cawn; in order to effect which the more compleatly, he had formed a Plan of ſeizing the King's

Perſon. He, for this Purpoſe, connected himſelf with Sabiter Cawn. The Sikes were at his Command. He next endeavoured to obtain an Influence over the Troops, and had one Jones, a European, appointed to the Command of the Two Battalions originally raiſed by the Engliſh for the King's Service. This Meaſure failed, for both the Commandants and Sepoys poſitively refuſed to obey him; and Abdul Ahut Cawn finding it impoſſible to bring this Point to bear, he tried to introduce Sabiter Cawn's Troops into the Garriſon. The Sepoys have ſeveral Times oppoſed them; and his Majeſty's Affairs are now involved in the greateſt Confuſion, for a particular Explanation of which, I trouble the Honble. Board with the Copy of a Letter lately received from Delhy, (N° 2.)

I before informed the Honble. Board, that from the Commencement of the preſent Troubles, the Nabob had been ſolicited for his Alliance by all the Powers at War. Abdul Ahut Cawn even has always adviſed the King to write repeatedly to him, to ſtation a Body of Troops conſtantly at the Preſence, in Hopes of having the Command of them, and by his Excellency's Support, ſecure himſelf againſt Nudjif Cawn. The Nabob only Three Days ago received a Shoka from the King, and a Letter from Abdul Ahut Cawn, Copies of which, N° 3 and 4, I herewith encloſe; and I take the Liberty to inform the Honble. Board, that his Excellency has, in conſequence, reſolved on ſending Lettafut with the Nudjit Regiment, about 5,000 Matchlockmen, and Murtezeh Cawn of Baratch a Repaliada of 1,500 Horſe, immediately to Delhy. His Excellency did me the Honour, previous to the adopting of this Meaſure, to aſk my Opinion whether the Honble. Board would approve of it. I took the Opportunity of intimating your Commands, in recommending to him, above all Things, to preſerve Peace and Tranquillity, to avoid taking any particular Part in the Diſputes of his Neighbours, and to attend to the Settlement and good Government of his own Dominions, before he attempted to interfere in foreign Enterprizes. His Excellency told me he was entirely at eaſe on all theſe Heads, and ſhould therefore comply with the King's Requeſt of going himſelf to Delhy, and in the Interim, ſending Troops. I hereupon declared to his Excellency the Honble. Board's Reſolution of not ſuffering the Company's Troops to attend him, and further added, that it was an Undertaking of his own, in which the Engliſh could not take any Part. His Excellency then aſked me, if the Honble. Board would not protect his Dominions. I ſaid, By all Means, ſuch Part of them as were guaranteed by the Treaty, but no further. His Excellency anſwered, that that was enough; three of his Soubbars were ſecured to him without the leaſt Apprehenſion, the Two others, and foreign Objects, he could himſelf attend to.

Much more Converſation paſſed on theſe Subjects, in which the principal Reaſons the Nabob gave for his Conduct on the preſent Occaſion, * was the Apprehenſion of the King's Perſon being ſeized by Abdul Ahut Cawn, who might call upon the Sikes and the other Powers to ſupport his Plans. That if he ſent Aſſiſtance now, and went himſelf to Delhy after the breaking up of the Rains, he ſhould in all Probability prevent ſo prejudicial a Meaſure from taking place, likewiſe be better able to accommodate Nudjif Cawn's Affairs in caſe the Treaty now concluded ſhould again be broken through, and furthermore without any Difficulty obtain the Inveſtiture of the Vizarat. His Excellency declares, after effecting theſe Points, that he will return to his own Dominions, having no Intention of making new Acquiſitions; but I am perſuaded, from very good Authority, that he purpoſes, upon various Pretences, to delay his Stay at Delhy if the Juncture be favourable to terrify or perſuade Nudjif Cawn into a Ceſſion of the Countries he poſſeſſes in the Doab, or on this Side the Jumma, and to obtain the entire Controul of the King's Councils. I much doubt his effecting theſe Points, eſpecially if the Peace with the Rajpoots continues, and the Marrattas do not invade Hindoſtan; for as Nudjif Cawn muſt know the Honble. Board's Reſolution of not interfering, he will not willingly ſubmit to any of the Nabob's Demands. In caſe of the Continuance of the War, I ſhould then imagine he would comply with very diſadvantageous Terms.

* Sic in Orig.

Wiſhing to have no Poſſibility of miſunderſtanding the Honble. Board's Intention, I thought it prudent, beſides what paſſed at my Interviews, to preſent a written Repreſentation to his Excellency, declaring his Tranſactions with the King to relate entirely to himſelf. A Copy of it (N° 5) I herewith encloſe.

Lucknow,
20th Auguſt 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

N° 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla to the Nabob Zoolfikar ul Dowla, dated 11th Auguſt.

I formerly wrote you ſeveral Letters, containing Aſſurances of the moſt ſincere Friendſhip, which expreſſed the real Sentiments of my Heart. The Accounts which I have lately learnt from the Newſpapers of the Defeat of Mr. Madu, have filled me with great Uneaſineſs, as I wiſh from my Heart for your Succeſs. I regard your Honour as my own, and preferring your Proſperity and Succeſs to my own Intereſt, it is my moſt earneſt Wiſh to promote the Advancement of your Affairs. Conſider my Force as your own, and inform me, without Scruple, what Number are requiſite for your preſent Aid, together with a particular Detail of your Views and Intentions.

My Purpoſe of proceeding to the Preſence, agreeable to his Majeſty's Orders, is at preſent delayed by the Abſence of my Forces, who received their Diſmiſſion to their reſpective Homes for the rainy Seaſon: In Fifteen or Twenty Days I ſhall aſſuredly have again aſſembled them, and, by the Bleſſing of God, after Six Weeks employed in Preparations I propoſe to begin my March. On my Arrival at the Preſence, I ſhall firſt of all ſettle your Affairs, and then my own. I am not of a Diſpoſition to withhold my Aſſiſtance from my Friends when they ſtand in need of it. I regard you as my Brother, and as the Pillar of my Strength; moreover it is our mutual Intereſt to preſerve the moſt perfect Friendſhip and Union with each other, as the Rajpoots and Jauts have acted in Contradiction to my Advice. I repeatedly wrote to them to purſue a peaceable Conduct, to which they have paid no Regard, but have proſecuted an unſeaſonable War. Should they have lately made uſe of any Fraud to you alſo, which God forbid, communicate it to me, and I will aſſuredly come myſelf to your Aid. Regard me as your Ally on all Occaſions.

N° 2.

Entered in the News Book of the Perſian Tranſlator's Office.

N° 3.

Copy of a Letter from his Majeſty Shaw Allum to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah.

After the uſual Form of Addreſs:

Your Arſdaſht, containing Aſſurances that you, our deareſt Son, will fulfil the Duties of Loyalty and Attachment to our Government, that you will perform the greateſt Services, and carry into Execution whatever is agreeable to our Royal Pleaſure, and likewiſe that you will ſhortly ſend our well-beloved Subject Syed Meer Mutezar Khan, with a Veteran Army, to our Preſence, and deſign to follow him to have the Honor of proſtrating yourſelf at our Feet, has been honored by our Peruſal, and the loyal Contents manifeſted to our enlightened Underſtanding. Our dear Son Mujed ul Dowlah has alſo made a particular Repreſentation to us on this Subject. Your Hereditary Attachment, Duty, and Loyalty are deeply engraved on our Heart. It is neceſſary that agreeable to what you have written you diſpatch Maktar ul Dowlah Syed Murtezar Khan to our illuſtrious Preſence, and quickly ſend the Army. By the Bleſſing of God, our royal Favour and Bounty towards you will be unparalelled, and will daily encreaſe. We regard you with the ſame Degree of Affection as our own Sons. You will learn further Particulars from our dear Son Mujid ul Dowla. Know that we are ſincerely attentive to your Welfare.

In his Majeſty's own Hand Writing.

Our Son, dearer to us than Life.

By this Time our well-beloved Subject Sied Murtezzar Khan, is probably ſet out, if not diſpatch him without Delay, and do you alſo begin your March. Your Arzies have been honored with our Peruſal, in which you ſay, that you are about to diſpatch Sied Murtezzar Cawn, and to preſent yourſelf alſo before us. We have alſo honored you with our Commands, which it is incumbent on you immediately to obey. Know that we are attentive to your Welfare.

N° 4.

Copy of a Letter from Mujid ul Dowla to the ſame.

I Yeſterday repreſented to his Majeſty every Thing that was proper. I have To-day procured a Shukka Khas in Anſwer to your Excellency's Arzie, which I now tranſmit to you. Were I to attempt to expreſs my Fidelity, Attachment, and Regard towards your Excellency, it would fill Volumes, and take up a whole Life. The State of my Heart is this, I am continually repeating your illuſtrious Name, which involuntarily conveys a ſenſible Pleaſure into my Heart; I have executed all the Orders which your Excellency was pleaſed to give me. If you are really attentive to my Honour, you will grant me Two Requeſts: The Firſt is this, for the Space of Five or Six Months I have been continually repreſenting to his Majeſty, that the Nabob, meaning your Excellency, in Conſtancy to his Friendſhip, Steadineſs of Diſpoſition, and Fidelity to his Engagements, is without any Equal, and that in Bravery and Heroiſm he exceeds the late Nabob; do you prove the Truth of my Aſſertions by preſerving your Fidelity, and you will gain the Heart of his Majeſty; I alſo am yours with my whole Heart and Soul; when I have therefore gained you his Majeſty's warm Heart, you may be aſſured that all the Nobles and Chiefs will be ſubjected to your Will, you have only to obtain firm Hold of the Patron, and as I am entirely attached to you, the Nabob Zoolfikar ul Dowla will not be able to oppoſe you: To effect this is alſo my Affair. If you now regard me as your Well-wiſher, delay not a ſingle Minute to diſpatch Moktar ul Dowla, the Paiſhcuſh, and an Army, and without Delay begin your own March to the Preſence. I cannot write you the many Reaſons which render the immediate Diſpatch of Moktar ul Dowla neceſſary. In a Word, comply with my Requeſt, and do not make a ſingle Day's Delay.

N° 5.

Copy of a Repreſentation from Mr. Briſtow to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, dated 18th Auguſt.

Agreeably to your Excellency's Command I have attentively reflected on the Subject of the Buſineſs with his Majeſty, and ſhall faithfully repreſent to you what occurred to my poor Judgement

ment thereon. As the firſt and grand Point is the good Government of your Subjects, and Proſperity of your Country; before you ſend your Forces to the Aſſiſtance of others, you ſhould conſider the Intereſt and Security of theſe, and then act as your great Wiſdom points out. It is neceſſary, however, that I ſhould repreſent to your Excellency, on the Part of the Governor and Council, that they are determined to adhere ſteadily to the Engagements they have entered into the late Treaty; but that this Affair depends ſolely on your Excellency. I am hopeful that your Excellency's Deſigns will ſucceed agreeably to your warmeſt Wiſhes. Agreeably to your Directions I have tranſmitted to the Governor and Council Copies of his Majeſty's Shukka Khas and Mujid ul Dowlah's Letter, together with a particular Account of the preſent State of Affairs, and the Reaſons for ſending your Excellency's Forces to the Preſence.

§ (" (a) Received another Letter from the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had the Honour to addreſs the Board on the 14th and 20th inſtant.

Mr. Briſtow.

" Having forwarded a Letter to the Honble. the Governor General from Anoop Gyr, I muſt, in Confirmation of what I before informed the Honble. Board relative to his Want of Fidelity to the Nabob, mention an Application made to me in his Behalf for the Company's Protection. I refuſed to give it him without ſpecial Orders, whereupon his Vakeel, through whom the Application came, put ſeveral Queſtions to me concerning the Intentions of the Honble. Board, in caſe Anoop Gyr ſhould throw off his Subjection to the Nabob. He told me his Maſter conſidered himſelf independant, as he had a large Body of Men of his own Caſt under his Command, and his Excellency could not of himſelf reduce him. After much Converſation with the Vakeel, in which the only Apprehenſion he repeatedly expreſſed for his Maſter was the Interference of the Company, he ſaid, as I would not without ſpecial Orders take any Part in his Maſter's Affairs, that he had forwarded him an open Cover of a Letter to the Governor General, and left him at Liberty to write what he found neceſſary, or I adviſed. I declined to give my Advice in any Reſpect. He then aſked me if I would forward any Letter for him; I anſwered, By all Means, as it was my Duty; and when the Orders of the Honble. Board arrived, I would conform to them and intimate them to him.

" I think there can be now no Doubt of Anoop Gyr's Deſigns; but in order to prevent the Nabob from entertaining Suſpicions of the Company's countenancing his diſaffected Subjects, I told him I had certain Intelligence of Anoop Gyr's ill Intentions; previous to the doing of this, I took the Precaution of requiring a ſolemn Promiſe from his Excellency, not to declare the Channel of his Information, at the ſame Time I left him at Liberty to take proper Meaſures to counteract any bad Conſequences; and this I did in order to convince the Nabob of the Firmneſs of our Connection with him, and as our invariable Cuſtom to inform our Allies of any Plans which might be forming to their Detriment: I further ſaid, I hoped his Excellency too would act with the ſame Candour in future, eſpecially in regard to the French, who I knew had uſed their Endeavours to ſpread many Reports to the Prejudice of the Engliſh. I could not well let him know my Author, for fear of loſing the Confidence of the Perſons about the Durbar in caſe of its being made Public.") §

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
22d Auguſt 1775. Reſident at Owde.

Queſtion.—Whether in caſe of an Application from the Nabob for the Company's Aſſiſtance in reducing Anoop Gyr to Subjection, it ſhall be granted?

Mr. Barwell.—Yes.

The Honble. George Monſon.—I think not:—Firſt, Becauſe the Service on which the Brigade may be employed is beyond the Line guaranteed by the late Treaty with the Nabob; and, Secondly, Becauſe this Propoſition is contrary to the Opinion I have already given on the Nature of the Aſſiſtance that I propoſe to give to Aſoph ul Dowla.

General Clavering.—The Doab where Anoop Gyr is poſted, is a Country that was conquered by the late Vizier, and taken from the Marrattas laſt Year, immediately before the Vizier commenced his Operations in the Rohilla Country. It was repeatedly the Opinion of the Majority of this Board not to carry the Troops of the Company beyond the Line preſcribed by the Court of Directors, and thoſe Countries which were guaranteed by this Government to the Nabob of Oude. Without departing from the Principles on which we have hitherto acted, I think we cannot lend the Aid of our Troops to the Nabob to paſs the Line which we have drawn for our future Conduct.

Governor General.—Were the Puniſhment of Anoop Gyr likely to involve the Forces of the Company in a War beyond the defenſive Line of the Nabob's Dominions, I ſhould be of the ſame Opinion as has been given in the Two laſt Minutes; but I conceive that it might be effected by a ſmall Force, and in a very ſhort Space of Time, as the Station of Anoop Gyr is, as I underſtand, cloſe upon the Borders of Oude, his Troops diſperſed, and, in all Probability, as difficult to be collected, as they would prove unable to act with Vigour if they were aſſaulted, and if they were to attempt an Opportunity during this Seaſon of the Rains. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the Commanding Officer of the Brigade might have a diſcretionary Order given him to comply with any Requiſition which the Nabob of Owde may make during the Courſe of the rainy Seaſon, for the Aid of a Detachment of our Forces to reduce the Goſſam, provided he is of Opinion that it could be effected immediately, and without engaging the Detachment in a continued Train of Operations. I would wiſh to decline giving my Opinion finally upon this Subject, until the Board has received Mr. Francis's upon it, as any Attempt made with our Forces, beyond the Line of the Province of Owde and the Diſtricts of Corah, would be a Deviation from an eſtabliſhed Rule, and ſhould therefore have the Concurrence of a Majority of the full Board, eſpecially as it is poſſible that ſubſequent Orders of the Board upon the ſame Subject may be required at a Time when the whole Board may be aſſembled, and the abſent Member may then differ from the Majority which ſhall have been formed from the caſting Voice of the Preſident. If the Board think that this Point ſhould be decided immediately by the Voices of the Members now preſent, I have no Objection.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1857.

Mr. Barwell thinks it ſhould now be determined.

The Honble. George Monſon thinks it ſhould now be determined, as a contrary Conduct would be illegal.

General Clavering.—I think that the Opinions of the Members preſent muſt determine the Reſolution of the Board.

The Governor General.—I acquieſce in the Opinion already given by the other Members of the Board.

Reſolved, that a Letter be written accordingly to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, and tranſmitted to Mr. Briſtow, with Directions to deliver it only in caſe the Nabob ſhould make a Requiſition for the Engliſh Troops againſt the Goſſam Raja.

The following Letters are accordingly ſent to the Reſident at the Nabob of Owde's Court, and to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade.

To Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 20th and 22d ult.

With reſpect to the Advice contained in the latter, of the declared Want of Allegiance to the Nabob in the Goſſain Raja Anoop Gyr, as we think it probable that the Nabob may, in conſequence of it, find Occaſion to apply for the Aid of the Company's Troops to reduce this rebellious Raja, or to bring him back to his Duty, we encloſe a Letter to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, containing diſcretionary Powers for him to grant a Detachment of Men, in caſe the Nabob ſhould make ſuch Application in the Courſe of this rainy Seaſon, provided the Commanding Officer is of Opinion, that the Service may be immediately performed, without engaging the Detachment granted in a continued Train of Operations beyond the Limits of the Dominions which we have guaranteed to the Nabob. This Letter you will not deliver, unleſs the Nabob ſhould make the Application above mentioned.

We are, &c.

To Lieut. Colonel Gailliez, or the Officer commanding the Second Brigade.

To Colonel Gailliez.

Sir,

Anoop Gyr, a Goſſain Raja, who holds a Command in the Service of the Nabob of Owde, having thrown off his Allegiance to the Nabob, and acted in a rebellious Manner; we hereby direct you to comply with any Requiſition which the Nabob may make to you in the Courſe of this rainy Seaſon, for the Aid of a Detachment of the Company's Troops under your Command to reduce this rebellious Raja, or to bring him back to his Duty, in caſe you ſhall be of Opinion, that this Service may be effected immediately, and without engaging the Detachment in a continued Train of Operations beyond the Limits of the Nabob's antient Dominions.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, N° CCXCIV.

Book 12. Page 391.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th September 1775.

Fort William, the 18th September 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (" (a) Read the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow to the Governor General and Council, dated Lucknow, 28th Aug. 1775.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The Honble. Board were pleaſed to direct me not to accept the Aſſignment of the Rents of certain Diſtricts for the Payment of the Subſidy, but to make Application to the Nabob for the Money as it ſhall fall due. I have accordingly ſtrictly adhered to this Order; yet many Circumſtances occurring which it was impoſſible for the Honble. Board to know, I humbly beg their Excuſe for the Omiſſion I was guilty of, in not having ſtated them fully at the Time of my making the Propoſal, and hope that my doing it now, after the Honble. Board have formed their Reſolution, will not be thought improper.

" The greater Part of the Nabob's Rents are anticipated by various Channels. He therefore finds himſelf in the Receipt of immenſe Revenues, whilſt a very ſmall Proportion ever comes into the Sudder Treaſury. For inſtance, a few indeed of the Civil Officers about the Court ever receive their Allowances immediately on the Spot. They are granted Tuncaws on various Diſtricts to which they ſend their Agents, who take Care to preſent their Demands at the Time their Collections are making, of which they are early adviſed by being on the Spot; and if the Power and Influence of their Principal will not exact the Payment from the Aumil, they make him a Preſent, which at once effects the Point. Merchants, Contractors for Military Stores, and, in general, Perſons of all Denominations, who have any Tranſactions with the Government, are paid in this Manner: All Troops, excepting thoſe with the Nabob, are ſtationed in different Parts of the Country, for the enforcing of his Authority: They will be firſt paid; and after ſatisfying all theſe Demands, the Balance of the Revenue is depoſited in the Sudder Treaſury, from which is to be defrayed the Nabob's Houſehold and neceſſary Expences, the Charge of the Troops always with him, and the Subſidy and other Monies to the Company. Now, on my applying to his Excellency for Money, he has delayed the Payment more than once, upon the Pretence of having been obliged to ſatisfy the mutinous Demands of his Troops, they obliging him, as his Excellency has expreſſed himſelf, to pay them the very Money he deſigned for the Company. When the Nabob is in this Situation, preſſed at one Time by his own Servants and others with whom he has Tranſactions, by his Troops and by the Company, it is but natural for him to think the Evils neareſt to him the greateſt, and perhaps overlook the real Cauſes of theſe Inconveniencies. I therefore again humbly ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board the Mode of appropriating the Rents of certain Diſtricts, wholly to the Payment of the Subſidy, without the Company's having any Thing to do with the Collections, or having any Authority whatſoever in the Country, and that he ſhall faithfully promiſe he will not, on any Occaſion, grant Tuncaws on theſe Diſtricts in Favour of Individuals. The Nabob will thus be relieved from the very preſſing Demands I am monthly obliged to make on him, to prevent the Subſidy from falling in Arrear. He will not ſo much feel the Expence, and by the fewer Objects he has to attend to on the Part of the Company be the more anxious to preſerve their Alliance, and ſatisfy any Requeſts which it may be occaſionally requiſite to make him.

" In regard to the Nabob's pledging his Diſtricts to Individuals who would lend him Money upon that Security, I humbly repreſent this Meaſure to be impracticable under the arbitrary Government at preſent eſtabliſhed in this Country, unleſs the Company would be the Guarantees for the Performance of any Engagements entered into on this Head. Property is ſo inſecure that

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1858.

“ no Man hardly dares to own what he really poſſeſſes, elſe either the Miniſters or Favorites of the Nabob, or even the Nabob himſelf, would exact large Sums of him by way of Loan or Nuzerana; if the former, he rarely gets paid, and if he does, the Delays and Deductions for Preſents to thoſe who forward the Payment are ſo high, that he generally loſes by the Tranſaction. The public Credit is by thoſe Means ruined, and I do not ſuppoſe there is one Merchant in the Nabob's whole Dominions who would of his own free Will make him a Loan. A very ſtrong Inſtance of it happened in the tranſmitting of Bills to Delhy for the Payment of the Peſhcuſh for the Vizarat. The Nabob aſked the Merchants and Bankers of this Place to furniſh him with Bills, and, as he had not ready Money in his Treaſury, he required a few Days Credit, which * Sic in Orig. they poſitively refuſed to grant him upon his Word, but at the ſame * conſented, if I would in the Company's Name become Security. The Nabob refuſes the Propoſal, and I thought the Affair at that Time too trivial to trouble the Honble. Board with.

“ The Nabob's Aumils are but ill ſubjected to his Authority even in the neighbouring Diſtricts to where he reſides. Suppoſe him then to march to Delhy, or ſome diſtant Quarter of his Dominions, there muſt, in ſuch Caſe, greater Irregularity enſue, and the Subſidy be obtained with Difficulty, unleſs there is ſome Perſon who is bound to anſwer for it, or ſuffer the ſevereſt Puniſhment on his failing. I alſo further humbly ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Honourable Board, whether having the Funds for the Support of our Army in our Hands would not be of ſome Moment to us in caſe of a War in this diſtant Country.

“ I have, &c.

“ Lucknow, (Signed) “ John Briſtow,
30th Auguſt 1775. Reſident at Owde.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 30th ult. and this Day Intelligence is received of Baſheer Cawn's having run away and left his Charge. It is not yet known what Route he has taken, and if any Troops will join him; but the Nabob expreſſes no Apprehenſions on this Head.

* Sic in Orig. “ I think it improbable he would go off without ſome View or * Support, and that the Defection is more general than his Excellency imagines. The Honble. Board are, by my former Letters, fully informed of the Situation of Affairs, and that ſuch an Event as this was to have been expected. I hope, To-morrow, to give a particular Account of the Nabob's Reſolutions, and every Thing relative to this Affair.”) §

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
2d September 1775. Reſident at Oude.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow. I wrote the Honble. Board Yeſterday relative to Baheer Cawn's Flight; ſince when the Nabob has diſpatched Surut Sing, his Duan, accompanied by Gopaul Row, who commands a Body of 1,000 Horſe, to ſuperintend the Affairs in the Rohilchund. Baſhur Cawn's ſudden Flight was in conſequence of an Attempt made to kill or ſeize him by Belall Mahommed Cawn, who had private Inſtructions ſo to do from the Nabob. It ſeems he was encamped at the Time on the Banks of the Ganges, oppoſite to Darra Neegur, about Fourteen Coſs from Pattergur, and that Belall Mahommed Cawn availed himſelf of the Opportunity of a Diſturbance fomented by himſelf amongſt ſome of the Nudjib's Regiment for Arrears of Pay, to execute the Nabob's Orders. Behadar Ally, Baſheer Cawn's Naib, went out to quell the Mutineers, but they would not liſten to him, and a Party of them drew on him. Having no Suſpicion of the real Cauſes of their Conduct, he had gone out without any Arms, excepting a Dagger by his Side, with which he defended himſelf, and killed Seven Men before he and a Eunuch with him fell. Baſheer Cawn in the Interim, by ſome Means, obtained Intelligence of the Fate he was likely to meet with, and made his Eſcape in a Boat, at the very Inſtant Belall Mahommed Cawn was ſurrounding his Tent to ſeize him. By the lateſt Intelligence he had taken Refuge in a ſmall Fort, Ten Coſs on the other Side of the Ganges, under the Charge of Golab Sing Gojar a Zemindar, who had preſented him * Sic in Orig. with Five thouſand Rupees, as mchamany *, being a Token of his receiving him with Hoſpitality and Attention.

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
3d September 1775. Reſident at Owde.

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ I addreſſed the Honble. Board laſt on the 3d inſtant.

“ As I was directed to make the Recovery of the Sum due to the Company the immediate Object of my Attention, I have conſtantly urged his Excellency to think of Means to pay the

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1859.

“ Balance; and ſome Days ago particularly reminded him of the remaining Fifteen Lacks due for the Ceſſion of the Provinces of Corah and Allahabad.

“ The Nabob acknowledges the Juſtneſs of the Demand, but repreſents his abſolute Inability to make immediate Payment; I therefore humbly ſubmit his Requeſt for ſome Months Delay, to the Conſideration of the Honourable Board.

“ Mentezah Cawn has repeatedly explained to me the Difficulties under which the Nabob laboured in regard to his Finances; that he ſucceeded to the Muſnud with a large Debt to the Company, ſome Months Arrears due to his Troops, and great Expences to defray on his taking Charge of the Government, and hardly Fifteen thouſand Rupees in his Treaſury wherewith to ſatisfy all theſe Demands: To be ſure he did ſucceed at the Seaſon of the great Collections; but, from various Cauſes, they have fallen very ſhort, and his Charges have exceeded his Receipts. Many Perſons, upon both his Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments, have Three, Four, and Five Months of their Pay in Arrear. If his Excellency's Revenues were collected, and his Aumils properly reſtricted, and not ſuffered to make high Claims of Deductions and exorbitant Charges, I am convinced he would annually have a conſiderable Overplus.

“ On my preſſing the Nabob to think of Means to pay the Balance, he has propoſed either putting Lands into the Company's Poſſeſſion as a Security, or elſe granting Tuncaws on certain Diſtricts, from which he will not himſelf make any Collections, until the Company's Debt ſhall be paid in full. After much Deliberation, he propoſed Lands to the annual Rent of Ten Lacks of Rupees, which would diſcharge the whole Sum in Three Years, reckoning the Debt on every Account at preſent at about Thirty Lacks. As I did not think the Honble. Board would approve of this Propoſal, I avoided to give the Nabob any Hopes that it would be accepted; on the contrary, I obſerved to him the Length of the Time would be objected to, as many unforeſeen Opportunities might occur, and enable him to diſcharge the Whole at once. I made this Obſervation, becauſe his Excellency purpoſes to pay a Viſit to his Mother. I cannot poſitively ſay when, as the Day has often been fixed, and as often deferred. But the Intent of his Journey is to procure Money upon the Pretences of diſcharging his Debt to the Company, and to anſwer the Demands of his Government. He has not told me the Sum he intends to aſk; but I believe it is Twenty Lacks, as much of which as I can I ſhall procure. I did myſelf the Honour to offer to attend his Excellency; but he particularly requeſted I would not, as he ſhould be only Two or Three Days at Fyzabad, and be abſent but Six at fartheſt.

“ The Nabob has, within theſe Five Days, diſmiſſed near 20,000 of his irregular Troops: He declares his Intention to retain a large Proportion of their Pay, and what he will give them ſhall be only Part in ready Money, and the Reſt in Goods, by which they muſt loſe conſiderably. He will hereby add 20,000 more Malcontents to his diſaffected Subjects. The Conſequences of this Meaſure, at the preſent Juncture, may be particularly prejudicial; for it is not only diſguſting theſe Men, but an Example of what others are to expect. He has not ſtopped here; but it is thought he intends to raiſe new Troops, the Command of which he will give to the Relations and Dependants of his favourite Miniſter: But I think it probable, on the finally ſettling of Accounts, that the diſbanded Troops will not ſubmit to his Excellency's Pleaſure. The general Diſcontents prevail more than ever, and the Name of Saudet Ally is often introduced, inſomuch that the Miniſter begins to be ſuſpicious of his Intention, though his Conduct has apparently been on his Part irreproachable, and I do not hear of his keeping up a Correſpondence with any of the Chiefs.

“ In my Letter of the 3d inſtant, I informed the Honble. Board of the Nabob's having diſpatched Sunet Sing and Gopaul Row, to Rochilcund. He gave the Order in my hearing, but it ſeems there was a conſiderable Sum in Arrears to Gopaul Row's Troops, and they, One and all, refuſed to march. The Conſequence was a Delay of their Departure till now. The Diſpute was ſettled by the Nabob's paying them their Arrears, all to Two Months, and they will, in all Probability, march To-morrow. Baſheer Cawn has left Golab Sing Gojur, and is ſaid to have ſet off for Delhy, attended only by Three or Four Perſons. It appears he had undoubtedly Intentions of reſiſting; but he was attacked unprepared; for he did not think the Nabob would ſo ſoon have come to Extremities, and that he could have amuſed him for Two or Three Months longer.”)

Murtezah Cawn tells me, that after his Return from Fyzabad, to which Place he accompanies the Nabob, he purpoſes to go himſelf to Rohilchund to ſettle the Government. He aſked, in the Nabob's Name, if he might have a Battalion or Two of Engliſh Sepoys to accompany him. I referred him for an Anſwer to my Repreſentation on the Propoſals for the late Treaty, and ſaid that the Engliſh Troops could not at preſent march out of the guaranteed Provinces, and I had every Reaſon to think the Honble. Board would never in future conſent to it. He then propoſed to march a Battalion or Two to the Frontiers of the Provinces, upon which Head I referred him wholly to Colonel Gailliez, and when the Application is made, I will inform the Honble. Board. In the Interim I ſhall intimate what has paſſed on this Subject to the Colonel.

As Lieutenant Blacker was going to the Preſidency with a Detachment of Troops, I requeſted of Colonel Gailliez to direct him to take the Charge of the Two Lacks of Gyre Shahy Rupees

(G. Rupees 2,00,000) now in Mr. Motte's Poſſeſſion, which he will accordingly do; this Sum will make the whole Amount of Caſh received ſince my Arrival amount to about Twenty Lacks.

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
5th September 1775. Reſident at Owde.

§ (" (*a*) P. S. Though I did not give the Nabob Hopes that the Aſſignments of Lands for " the Payment of the Debt to the Company would be accepted, yet the Of- " fer is not refuſed, and I can almoſt anſwer for it, that it would be the " moſt agreeable Mode to his Excellency in the preſent State of his Af- " fairs.

(Signed) " J. B.

" Reſolved, on the following Reply to the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

" To Mr. Briſtow.

" Sir,

" We are now to reply to your Letter of the 28th and 30th Auguſt, 2d, 3d, and 5th Sep- " tember.

To Mr. Briſtow. " We rejected your former Propoſal of receiving Tuncaws or Aſſignments on Lands from the " Nabob in Payment for the Subſidy to the Brigade, becauſe we preferred obtaining ready Money " from him, whilſt there remained the leaſt Probability of his being able to pay it, to the precarious " Receipts of Money ariſing * for the Revenues of Lands; but from the Manner in which you now " repreſent the diſtracted State of the Nabob's Finances, and the general Alienation already made " of his Revenues, we cannot but be of Opinion that this Mode ſhould be immediately adopted. We " therefore authorize you to accept Tuncaws upon ſuch Diſtricts as may be at preſent, or will ſoon " become, free from prior Mortgages to the Amount of the monthly Subſidy, to be collected by the " Means of an Aumil or Collector appointed by the Nabob, who ſhall in every Reſpect remain un- " der his Authority as before; but the Nabob ſhould engage to diſpoſſeſs him of his Office, and ap- " point another in his Room, on any Repreſentation from you of his having failed to diſcharge " the ſtipulated Payments or Kiſts, and the Nabob ſhall keep ſuch a Force in the Country as may " be neceſſary to ſecure the due Payment of the Collections.

* Sic in Orig.

" We would recommend that the Tuncaws ſhould be demanded on ſuch Lands only as lie conti- " guous to the Brigade or to Chunar, provided ſuch can be obtained; however, as you may, from " your local Knowledge of the Country, find Objections to theſe which we do not foreſee, that may " make them leſs eligible than other Situations, we only recommend them, but leave it to your Diſ- " cretion to make Choice of the beſt.

" You muſt be particularly attentive to aſcertain the true Amount of the Collections of any " Lands that may be aſſigned, not from the Sunna, or eſtimated Amount, but by the Accounts of " the actual Collections from them, and take Care that the Tuncaws granted be not rated at a " higher Value than the real Worth of the Lands but rather under it, and that they be given upon " the richeſt and ſecureſt Countries; alſo that the Nabob engages to make good the Deficiency of " each monthly Payment of the Tuncaws from his own Treaſury.

* Sic in Orig. " You will tranſmit us a very accurate Account of every Aſſignment which * be made to you, de- " ſcribing the Situations of the Lands, their Jumma, and actual Collections, and adviſe us regularly " in what Manner the Payments are kept up, by ſending down a monthly Account with the " Nabob.

" We muſt remind you that the Term of the laſt Payment of the Sum due on the Treaty of " Benares is now expired; and we hope you have taken ſuch Meaſures as to ſecure the Diſcharge of " it, as well as the Balances due on the other Accounts to the Company: You muſt inſiſt upon " the Nabob's paying them off in ready Money, as we cannot agree to receive Tuncaws for theſe " Sums, which ſhould have been regularly diſcharged as they fell due.") §

We ſee plainly, that the Diſtraction of the State of the Nabob of Owde, of which you ſpeak particularly in your laſt Three Letters, has its Riſe ſolely from the Ambition and ſelf-intereſted Projects of his Miniſter and Favourite Murteza Cawn; and we think it neceſſary to direct you to inform him, that ſuch are our Sentiments of his Conduct, that it is evidently and publickly known he aims at the entire Uſurpation of the Nabob's Authority, by the Diſmiſſion of all the confidential and ancient Servants of his deceaſed Father; that the Forces of the Nabob are diſbanded, and added to the Number of his diſaffected Subjects, for the Sake of appointing new Officers to other Troops raiſed in their Stead, who ſhall be his Creatures and Dependants; and the horrid Practices of Treachery and Aſſaſſination have been concerted, and openly taking Place at a Time when the Nabob receives his immediate Support from the Preſence of the Engliſh Troops, and theſe not for the Puniſhment of Perſons diſaffected to the Nabob, but for the Removal of Men whoſe Services might be uſefully employed, were they not unfortunately conſidered by Murteza Cawn as his

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1860.

Rivals. The Support afforded by this Government to the Nabob, if he makes uſe of Aſſaſſination as the Means for his Security, would reflect Reproach and Diſgrace upon the Company, yet we cannot, as the Friends and Allies of Aſoph ul Dowlah, ſee his Ruin impending without interpoſing ſuch Means as may be in our Power to prevent it, believing Murteza Cawn to be the Cauſe of it. We think it incumbent upon us to make this farther Declaration to him, which we deſire you will accordingly make in our Name, that we ſhall hold him accountable for any evil Conſequence that may befal the Nabob from the Miſmanagement of his Affairs, becauſe we know that he poſſeſſes, in the Authority committed to him by the Nabob, the moſt ample Means of retrieving them, and has Abilities equal to the Truſt, if he can reſolve to diſcharge it with Fidelity and Integrity; but that on the other Hand, he may rely on our ſteady Protection and Support, if he will exert himſelf in reſtoring the Nabob's Affairs to a State of Proſperity.

When you make this Repreſentation to Murteza Cawn, we deſire that it may be done in the moſt private Manner, and you will tell him that it is to him only that you are ordered to make it, and not to intimate to the Nabob, that we entertain the ſlighteſt Suſpicions of the Conduct of his Miniſter; and you will yourſelf outwardly, and in public, profeſs even the utmoſt Satisfaction in this Government, with his Conduct in adminiſtering the Nabob's Affairs.

We have here given you the Subſtance of the Declaration, which we would have you make in our Name, to Murteza Cawn; but as you beſt know the Diſpoſition and Character of the Man, we leave it to you to expreſs our Sentiments to him, in ſuch Terms as ſhall be moſt likely to operate effectually upon his Feelings, at the ſame Time, not to alienate his Attachment from our Government, but to convince him, that his beſt and moſt laſting Reliance will be on our Friendſhip.

The Points which immediately require his Attention are the Regulation of the Nabob's Finances, and the Reduction of his Expences. How far it may be neceſſary for this Purpoſe to diſband any Part of his Forces, you, who are on the Spot, muſt be the beſt Judge; but certainly no Situation of his Affairs can juſtify his diſbanding his old Troops, and levying new ones; at the ſame Time ſuch a Meaſure cannot fail to be productive of Diſcontent among his People, and unneceſſary Expence to himſelf.

If any Meaſures ſhould occur to you, which, you are clearly ſatisfied in your own Judgment, would be conducive to the Intereſt of the Nabob, you will ſuggeſt them to Murteza Cawn, and ſupport the Recommendation of them by our Authority.

You will particularly diſcourage, by all the Means in your Power, any Reſolution of the Nabob to make a Journey to Delhy, both by private Perſuaſions with Murteza Cawn, and reſpectful Repreſentations to the Nabob, of the Danger to which his Dominions would be expoſed during his Abſence, and the heavy Expence attending ſuch a Journey.

With reſpect to the Vizarat, which we underſtand is an Object that he has extremely at Heart, we cannot, in the preſent low State of his Finances, recommend his diſburſing any conſiderable Sum for obtaining it; but you may acquaint him, that as ſoon as he ſhall have been able to place them upon a more regular Footing, we ſhall be very happy to manifeſt our Attention to his Wiſhes, and aſſiſt him as far as we can, in any future Negociation what he may enter into for obtaining that Office.

(At the End of the Letter)

We are, &c. &c.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCXCV.

Book 75. Page 723.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th October 1775.

Fort William, the 18th October 1775.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſqrs.
Philip Francis, }

§ (“ (*a*) Read, the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow.

“ I had the Honour to addreſs the Board laſt on the 18th inſtant.

“ Ellije Cawn is the only Inſtance of my affording an Individual the Company's Protection. The Manner in which this Connection was formed appeared, in my humble Opinion, the Intereſt of the Company; at the ſame Time that it was wholly unſolicited by me. Ellije Cawn was particularly urgent on this Occaſion, and repeatedly wrote me that he could not truſt either Mentezah Cawn or the Nabob, yet he would return if I ſhould write him to do it.

“ He has now refuſed to come without having, previouſly thereto, a Treaty executed by me in the Name of the Company. I thought this Requeſt an Inſult, for whatever the Nabob might have done in concluding a Treaty with a Subject, it was no Precedent for other States to follow: It was a Sign of the Weakneſs of his Government, and a ſimilar Act from the Company appeared to me inconſiſtent with the Character they ſupport in Hindoſtan. I did intend to have ſent Ellije Cawn no Anſwer, but I apprehended Reports might have been ſpread injurious to the Credit of the Engliſh, and I therefore wrote him a Letter, explaining the Nature of his Connection with the Company; and as it is a Relation of all material Facts that have occurred between him and me, I troubled the Honourable Board with a Copy of it, Nº 1.

“ The principal Objection made by Ellije Cawn is, that Murteza Caun has avowedly profeſſed a Friendſhip for him, and privately cauſed Miſrepreſentations to be made to the Nabob of his entertaining Deſigns incompatible with his Duty, and uſed other Means to deter him from coming; for inſtance, Ellije Cawn had Two Mutſuddies who executed all Buſineſs intruſted to him by the late Vizier: Being diſguſted with Ellije Cawn they ran away from him, and took Refuge with Coſſim Cawn Mundet, One of the Nabob's Chiefs. He apprehended they would give the Nabob a fallacious Statement of his Accounts, whereupon Pretences might have been formed to exact Money from him.

“ As his Excellency had been pleaſed, in his Treaty with Ellije Cawn, to grant him an Indemnification from all paſt Offences, I procured a Letter from Murteza Cawn, engaging to deliver up theſe Two Muteſuddies immediately on his Arrival: Excepting this, all other Matters, on which Ellije Cawn applied to me, were wholly contrary to the Letter of the Treaty. I, notwithſtanding, on many Occaſions interceded in his Favour, and ſucceeded. In theſe Inſtances, though I took particular Care to avoid the Appearance of encroaching upon the Nabob's Authority, and I never applied to him without being aſſured of his acquieſcing, even my interceding for replacing the Negociation of the Vizerat in his Hands, was backing a Propoſal from Murteza Cawn; for he firſt aſked it of the Nabob, and I ſeconded it; and, at his Excellency's particular Requeſt, wrote Ellije Cawn, encouraging him to be active in obeying his Maſter's Orders. The Honble. Board are already informed how this Negociation ended: There was no apparent Cauſe why I ſhould entertain any injurious Impreſſions of Ellije Cawn for his failing in it, becauſe it is beyond a Doubt that the King had Hopes given him of a larger Sum for the Peſhcuſh than he had offered. But Ellije Cawn has been acting the ſame double Part with me that Murteza Cawn did with him, for whilſt he was making me the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of returning, he privately agreed to enter into Nudjef Cawn's Service, though at that very Time he actually held Offices under his Excellency the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowlah. I hope the Honourable Board will be convinced that Ellije Cawn could have no other Deſign than to gain

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1892.

" Time, and form Connections with foreign Princes to the Prejudice of his own Sovereign, and " to countenance him under ſuch Circumſtances would, I humbly conceive, have been contrary " to the Alliance ſubſiſting with the Nabob; beſides this he departs in every Senſe from the Spirit " of our Connection with him, as he wants to make the Company Parties in a Negociation where " they were only the Mediators.

" At the Time Ellije Cawn was firſt wrote to, and the Treaty from the Nabob ſent him, had " he come his Affairs might have been ſettled with Eaſe; but at the preſent Juncture, whilſt there " reigns much Confuſion, innumerable Difficulties will occur, and, in caſe of Ellije Cawn's Life " being affected, it would be a very diſagreeable and delicate Point to ſettle. In ſhort, this Nego-" tiation gives a true Idea of the Suſpicions and bad Diſpoſitions of the Natives of this Country, " for Murteza Cawn had poſitive Promiſes from me that Protection ſhould not be given to Ellije " Cawn to his Maſter's or his Prejudice, and the ſame in regard to Ellije Cawn. He had every " Security that could be reaſonably expected. There is no anſwering for a Man who will ſpare " neither Promiſes nor Aſſurances to deceive; and, in order to convince the Honble. Board of the " Duplicity of Ellije Cawn's Conduct, I encloſe a Copy, N° 2, of his Letter to me, mentioned " in the Encloſure N° 1; many others I have received in the ſame Style, with which it is unne-" ceſſary to trouble the Honble. Board.

" I ſhould not have been ſo particular on this Subject; but, as we are to look to the Nabob's " Miniſters for all Meaſures planned and conducted in his Government, it is neceſſary to inſpect " minutely into their Conduct and Views. The Nabob now tells me he purpoſes to take the " Field in about a Month; I ſhall therefore very ſhortly fully ſtate to the Honble. Board the pre-" ſent Situation of foreign and domeſtic Affairs, in order to afford the beſt Lights in my Power " on the Events likely to happen.") §

I have, &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
20th September 1775. Reſident at Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my laſt Addreſs of the 9th inſtant, the Nabob is returned from Fyzabad without having obtained any Money from the Begum. I underſtand ſhe received him with great Warmth, but ſhe had before her Arrival declared her Intentions of not giving him Money upon any Account, for ſhe pretended not to have any. His Excellency behaved to her with the greateſt Reſpect; told her he ſtudied her Satiſfaction prior to every other Conſideration; and knowing her Reſolution, thought it proper to defer the demanding of Money from her until another Opportunity, hoping by this Conduct to ſooth her Excellency. Without he receives ſome Aſſiſtance from her, he muſt be put to great Inconvenience for the Means of ſupplying the Exigencies of his Government.

I have, &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
18th September 1775. Reſident at Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My laſt Addreſs was dated the 20th of September, and I have ſince then received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 14th and 18th ultimo; that of the 11th, relative to a March of a Detachment of the Brigade againſt Aroop Gyr, referred to in the Honble. Board's Letter of the 14th, never reached me.

I have intimated the Commands of the Honble. Board to Murtezah Cawn, and can with great Pleaſure ſay, that he expreſſed much Satiſfaction in his being aſſured of Protection in caſe of his purſuing with Steadineſs his Maſter's and the Company's Advantage. I entered into a particular Detail of the State of the Country, and he readily confeſſed the Confuſion which had been introduced by Want of Vigour in the Government, excuſed himſelf by ſaying the true Cauſe of his not having acted with the Spirit which was neceſſary, was owing to his Apprehenſion of Miſrepreſentations being made to the Nabob of his Conduct, by Perſons of contrary Views to himſelf: That now he would heartily enter into vigorous Meaſures, but the Engliſh alone were able to extricate the Nabob from his preſent Difficulties. He is forming a Plan of Regulations, and will, on ſubmitting it to the Nabob, and getting his Approbation, propoſe it to the Honble. Board. He has deſired my Advice and Aſſiſtance in backing his Remonſtrances to his Excellency.

I recommended particularly to Murteza Cawn to obſerve the Commands of the Honble. Board in carefully avoiding any Meaſures which might diſgrace his Adminiſtration by ſanguinary Acts; and further remarked to him, that incluſive of their being unpardonable by every moral and religious Principle, they were impolitical by creating a general Diſtruſt, and in conſequence, perhaps cauſe ſimilar Attempts on his Maſter or himſelf. I alſo particularly intimated the Honble. Board's Commands reſpecting the late Vizier's old Servants, which he promiſed likewiſe to attend to.

I have, in Anſwer to the Declaration I made in the Name of the Honble. Board to Murteza Cawn, to return his Thanks for the Sentiments they are pleaſed to expreſs for him; that it has been his Object from the firſt of the Nabob's ſitting upon the Muſnud, to ſeek for the Favour and Protection of the Engliſh, which he ſhall ever conſider as his ſole Support, knowing in other Reſpects how very precarious his Situation is. He profeſſes his Attention ever to attend to the Advantage of the Company, being convinced that in purſuing it, he will meet with every Honour and Recompence that his moſt ſanguine Expectations can form.

It is I believe impoſſible for the Nabob or his Miniſter to pay a greater Deference to the Advice of the Honble. Board, than they are at preſent inclined to do. I have repreſented the Journey to Delhy in the Light I was directed; and with Pleaſure inform the Honble. Board that I have every Reaſon to believe his Excellency will alter his Intentions of making it.

I ſhall in every Matter pay a ſtrict Attention to the Commands contained in the Honble. Board's Letter of the 18th ultimo, and I hope to prove myſelf not unworthy of the Confidence placed in me, for which I return my ſincere Thanks. I do not on the preſent Occaſion write the Honble. Board fully, becauſe I cannot, owing to no Plans being as yet ſettled for certain, though I hope a few Days will enable me to do it.

I have, &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
3d October 1775. Reſident at Oude.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

§ (“ (*a*) I had the Honour to addreſs the Board on the 3d inſtant.
“ Since my Addreſs of the 9th ultimo, the Rains have again failed, and a weſterly Wind, as
“ pernicious as the Drought, has prevailed to the great Detriment of the Heriiff Harveſt; the Rut-
“ byals, on which the principal Dependance is to be laid, will, unleſs we have a few favourable
“ Showers within the Courſe of Fifteen Days, in all Probability be much hurt; but this depends
“ a good deal on the falling of the Dews in the cold Weather, which greatly aſſiſt the Growth of
“ the India Corn and Wheat.”) §

Theſe are the Grains moſtly conſumed in this Country, and as they require a ſmall Quantity of Rain in Proportion to Rice, the Crop is leſs liable to be deſtroyed; beſides the Country is in general well furniſhed with Wells and Lakes, and the Inhabitants are hereby enabled to water their Grounds; it is nevertheleſs at an immenſe Expence and not effectually, but ſtill ſufficient to prevent the dreadful Calamity of a Famine, which would render a like Failure of the periodical Rains in Bengal undoubtedly be the Caſe.

§ (“ (*b*) Nevertheleſs as it is impoſſible to determine poſitively on even probable Events, in an ir-
“ regular Government where few Precautions are taken, and moſt Meaſures dictated by uncertain
“ and unſteady Councils, I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, whether
“ under ſuch a Government the Conſequences may not be equally as bad as if an actual Famine did
“ prevail. I do not ſpeak in this Inſtance ſpeculatively, but upon poſitive Facts, which have lately
“ come within my own Knowledge, and which I here beg Leave to ſtate.
“ Notwithſtanding the Nabob has repeatedly iſſued the moſt poſitive Orders to all his Officers,
“ not to impede the Supplies of Grain for the Brigade, there is hardly a Follower of the Camp
“ who goes out, though ever ſo legally authorized to purchaſe, but what is detained at every Cho-
“ key, and expoſed to many vexatious Demands: I am ſure I have had Twenty Merchants com-
“ plain to me of their Grain being ſtopped, and on my applying to his Excellency and his Mi-
“ niſter, they immediately had it releaſed, and expreſſed their Inclination to yield me every Sa-
“ tisfaction”) § I could wiſh; but by not having been yet able to ſeize on the principal Offenders, the Evil ſtill ſubſiſts. Colonel Gailliez and I repreſented the Inconveniencies the Army was expoſed by theſe Irregularities. The Nabob hereupon did iſſue a general Perwannah, ſtrictly forbidding the like Offences in future, and that no one ſhould be ever forgiven. He has likewiſe promiſed to ſeverely puniſh ſome Perſons who have at this very Time detained a Quantity of Grain; but to correct the Irregularity which has crept into the Government, is not a work to be immediately effected.

If in Peace Supplies of Grain are provided with ſuch Difficulties, a War will encreaſe them, and under the Scarcity likely to enſue additional Inconveniencies muſt ariſe. The Enemy too we are moſt likely to encounter is, of all other, the Marattas; who, by their Mode of fighting, will have it particularly in their Power to affect the Supplies of the Army. At all Events, conſidering the unſettled State of the Country, and the Encouragement which may be thereby given to foreign Powers to attack the Nabob, both Colonel Gailliez and I are of Opinion that a Stock of Grain ought to be provided, eſpecially as in all Likelihood no Loſs will accrue to the Company. Grain is already roſe at leaſt One Third above its uſual Value: I ſuppoſe it will fall on the gathering of the Crop, and begin to riſe again from the Month of March to the Return of the Heruf—which will be a Period about Six Months. Colonel Gailliez's Indent of the Conſumption of the Brigade for this Term I herewith encloſe; and if I find it neceſſary I ſhall apply to the Reſident and Raja of Benares to furniſh a conſiderable Proportion of it. Colonel Gailliez recommends Cawnpore for the Magazine; and the Nabob has engaged to ſupply, through his own Agents, whatever Quantity may be requeſted of him. I ſhall, on the Part of the Company, only place a Writer

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1861. (*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

with his Excellency's Agent to give me conſtant Intelligence, in order to prevent him from neglecting his Duty: And I will alſo ſolicit the Nabob to iſſue the moſt poſitive Injunctions to prevent Delays in the Proviſion.—I hope this Plan is conformable to the Orders of the Honble. Board of the 20th Auguſt. Having furniſhed Colonel Gailliez with a Copy of them, he will execute ſuch Part as relates to his Department.

Every Year that it ſhould not rain at this Seaſon the Rubby Harveſt would be conſiderably damaged; but as a Drought laſted for a long Time at the Beginning of the Seaſon, we have the more to dread now if it fails, as already a Dearneſs prevails, not from any real Scarcity, but the Apprehenſion of one; which, with a little wiſe Management, may in a great Meaſure be obviated, as the Effects of the Detriment done to the Crop cannot yet be materially felt. Only One Shower will do immenſe Service; but the Army's being without Supplies is of too ſerious a Nature to truſt to any Chance. I ſhall therefore think it my Duty to immediately commence upon taking the neceſſary Precautions.

Lucknow,
4th October 1775.

(Signed) John Briſtow.

Agreed, That the Encloſures be entered after the Conſultation.

Reſolved, That the following Letter be ſent to Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 18th and 20th ult. and 3d and 4th inſtant. To Mr. Briſtow.

The Meaſures which you propoſe to take for ſupplying Grain for the Conſumption of the Army, agreeably to the Indent drawn out by Colonel Gailliez, we think very proper, and conſiſtent with our former Orders. We now authorize you to erect Granaries at Cawnpore for the Reception and diſpoſing of it.

We are, &c.
Warren Haſtings,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Encloſures in Mr. Briſtow's Letter to the Board of the 20th of September.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Mahomed Ellich Khan, dated the 3d of September.

I have had the Pleaſure to receive your Two Letters: the Firſt requeſting that to enable you to proceed to the Preſence of the Nabob with Satisfaction and Confidence, a Coulanama on the Part of the Company and the Governor and Council, under my Seal, might be ſent to you; the Second informing me that you took Leave of the Nabob Nejif Cawn on the 17th of Jummadee Leſſanie (15th of Auguſt), and were arrived at Raje Gaut, at the Houſe of Allum Geer, with an Intention to proceed to this Part, when you heard of your Diſmiſſion from Condah, Arimgun, and Mahole, and requeſting that I would ſend you a Coulnama on the Part of the Governor and Council, agreeable to a Draft which you encloſed, and that I would addreſs myſelf to the Nabob and get you confirmed in the Appointments you formerly held.

When I wrote to you ſome Time ago, by the Deſire of the Nabob Moktar ul Dowlah, Meer Murtezah Cawn, and informed you that all the Affairs of the Government were at a Stand on account of your Abſence; and that I conſidered the ſaid Nabob as my right Arm, and you as my left; that I had no private Intereſt in what I did, and had not interfered in your Affairs without the Orders of the Governor and Council; and that whatever I had done therein was by their Directions; what Doubt or Apprehenſion can you entertain, that you now deſire of me a Coulnama, under my Seal, on the Part of the Governor and Council? The Company is only a Mediator between you and the Nabob: To underſtand this Matter, you muſt conſider maturely that you have no Sort of Claims on the Company.

Agreeably to the Orders of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, and to your Deſire, I became a Party in the Treaty between you and the Nabob, for the Protection of your Life, Reputation, and Property, on Condition of your returning to his Preſence. This Coulnama the Nabob delivered to me in the Preſence of Shiik Shuffee Ullah, who has the ſole Management of your Affairs, whom I repeatedly told that if he was ſatisfied with the Coulnama, it was well; if not, to inform me in what Manner he would have it drawn up. Shiik Shuffee Ullah, after mature Deliberation, requeſted that this might be added on the Part of the Nabob, and then it would be quite ſatisfactory; viz. 'That the Nabob would pay no Attention to the Suggeſtions of your Enemies, without their 'being firſt examined and proved.' This Sentence was accordingly added at his Deſire. In Anſwer to my Letter which encloſed the Coulnama, you write me one containing Three Requeſts.

Firſt, That it would be diſgraceful to you if the Buſineſs of the Khilauts was not concluded through you.

Secondly, That Two of your Muteſuddies had deſerted from you, and taken Shelter with Gopaul Row.

Thirdly, That ſome Time after the Death of the late Nabob, the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla gave you an Engagement written on a Leaf of the Koran, and under his own Seal, that you ſhould be protected in the Enjoyment of your Life, Reputation, Property, and Appointments which you held under the late Nabob; that in the preſent Coulnama he has ſaid, that it is at his Option to confirm or diſmiſs you from your Appointments; how can you then tell in what Manner to act. Having peruſed the ſaid Letter, and finding that the Requeſts exceeded the Stipulations in the Coulnama, and did not concern me, I returned them on the ſame Day to Mirza Iſmael Beg and Sheik Shuffee Ulla, nor did I write any Anſwer to that Letter, but directed them to inform you plainly, that if you would not agree to the Terms of the Coulnama, I had no further Concern with it. Some time afterwards you communicated to me, through Sheik Shuffee Ulla, your Aſſent to the Terms of the Coulnama, which you confirmed by Letter, at the ſame Time informing me that you ſhould very ſoon be with me.

The Claim you make on the Nabob in the Third Requeſt, is highly improper and unreaſonable, that the Maſter ſhould not have the Direction of his own Affairs: Beſides which, it is impoſſible that the Nabob ſhould not have it in his Power to diſmiſs or confirm his own Officers, though out of Regard to the Friendſhip of the Engliſh, he would undoubtedly pay Attention to their Recommendation. But I concerned myſelf in this Affair on this Condition, that it was at the Nabob's Option to confirm you in, or diſmiſs you from the Appointments which you held; how can I then object to it? I am, however, out of Friendſhip to you, very deſirous that you ſhould be confirmed in the Enjoyment of your former Appointments. With reſpect to your Second Requeſt, I have, for your Satisfaction, procured a Letter from Moktar ul Dowlah, promiſing that the Muteſuddies you mention, ſhall be delivered up to you on your Arrival here, Copy of which has, I ſuppoſe, been ſent you by Sheik Shuffee Ulla; but leſt it ſhould not, I now encloſe you another Copy. You may be perfectly eaſy on this Head; but your attempting to make Terms with your Maſter at a Diſtance, is contrary to all the Rules of Obedience and Propriety. If you place your Reliance on the Company, you will come without Fear or Apprehenſion to the Preſence of the Nabob, and by repreſenting your Caſe to him, get your Affairs ſettled, but by your Abſence they will be entirely ruined. Whenever I have made a Requeſt to the Nabob in your Behalf, he has aſſented thereto. I therefore make no Doubt, but when you arrive, he will attend to any Repreſentations which I may make concerning you. You may conſider this as an Anſwer to your Firſt Requeſt, for this Reaſon, that the Nabob conſented to the Negotiations for the Vizier at being conducted through you, and they were ſuſpended entirely by the Inſtability of his Majeſty's Councils. Letters were then diſpatched to you from the Nabob, directing you to leave his Majeſty and return. I alſo wrote you on the ſame Subject. Afterwards Letters were received from you, informing us that you were ſet off, and ſhould travel Poſt to the Preſence of the Nabob, and then, without giving any Notice of your Intention, you acted in direct Contradiction to what you had written, and without any Order from the Nabob, went and put yourſelf under the Protection of the Nabob Nejif Cawn, to whom you gave large Sums of Money. You were a full Month in travelling what might have been performed in Twelve Days, and ſtill continue at Ackbezabad. Be yourſelf the Judge on which Side the Blame lays. and interfered in a Matter which I had no Concern, and by my Repreſentations to the Nabob in your Behalf, ſettled all your Affairs with him; and I am of Opinion, that if you come here, the Company will yet be Mediators between you and the Nabob; but when you make uſe of Delays and Artifices, you yourſelf give up the Aid and Support of the Company. In this Caſe it is plain that your Conduct is full of Deceit, for I have, on many Occaſions, exerted myſelf more than Friendſhip could require of me. With reſpect to the Coulnama, you now deſire from me, on the Part of the Governor and Council, what Obligation am I under to conſent thereto? I am an Agent of the Company; and it was at your mutual Deſire, and with the Approbation of my Maſters, that I engaged in this Affair, and not of my own Accord. If it is not agreeable to the Nabob or to you, that I ſhould act the Part of a Mediator between you, and ſuch Diſputes as at preſent ſubſiſt are continued, you are the Maſters. As the Matter is come to this Pitch, I ſhall interfere no further in it, and no Engagement on the Part of the Company can, on no Account, be given to you, becauſe it is an Affair with which they have nothing to. Moreover, it is a Cuſtom amongſt Europeans, for one Sirdar to enter into Engagements with another, and not with the Servants of another. The Conſequences of this Affair reſt on you and the Nabob alone.

Copy of a Letter from Mahomed Ellich Cawn to Mr. Briſtow.

I have been favoured with your Two friendly Letters, which I conſider as Coulnamas; One through the Channel of Iſhmael Beg; and the other, which was a Duplicate, through Shiik Shuffee Ulla.

The Terms of obtaining the Khelauts of the Vizarat Tope-khana and Goſul-Khana were ſettled at Ten Lacks of Rupees Peſhcuſh. It was accordingly promiſed that Five Lacks of Rupees ſhould be ſent me by the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, and I was to make myſelf reſponſible for the other Five Lacks, and having obtained the Khelaats to bring them with me; but the Five Lacks have not yet been ſent me, and I am cruelly aſperſed by my Enemies, being without Reſource. Having taken Leave of his Majeſty, I ſhall proceed immediately to the Preſence of the

Nabob, there ſhall be no Delay or Neglect in my Journey. This I declare to you on Oath; you may be perfectly ſatisfied on this Head. I have likewiſe written to his Excellency on the Subject of my Departure from hence, that I ſhall take Leave of his Majeſty on the 15th or 20th of Jummadee Awul (or July) and immediately begin my Journey. I wrote this for your Information. You have written me to conſider your Houſe as my own, and to come without Delay; I do conſider it in that Light, and in conſequence of his Excellency's Orders, of your Encouragement, and of the Coulnama given by Meer Murteza Cawn, I am coming. If I receive Bills for Five Lacks of Rupees before the 20th of Jummadee ul awul, I hope, by the Favour of God, to bring the Khelaats with me agreeable to what you write. I thought proper to communicate theſe Particulars to you.

Accounts of the different Sorts of Grain, and Quantity, for the Second Brigade.

Sorts of Grain.	One Day's Expence.	One Month's Expence.	Six Months Expence.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Wheat — — — — —	246	7,380	44,280
Gram — — — — —	282	8,460	50,760
Rice — — — — —	355	10,650	63,900
Doll — — — — —	73	2,190	13,140
Total — —	956	28,680	1,72,080
Add One-fifth for Loſs in Tranſportation, &c.	191 8	5,736	34,416
Total required — —	1,147 8	34,416	2,06,496

(Signed) P. Galliez.

APPENDIX, Nº CCXCVI.

Book 75. Page 822.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th November 1775.

Fort William, the 8th November 1775.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Philip Francis Eſquire.

Received the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

Colonel Cummings.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Board.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to acquaint you that Yeſterday Colonel Gailliez delivered over the Command of the Brigade to me; he has furniſhed me with a Copy of his Inſtructions from the Supreme Board; Copy of a Letter to Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Nabob's Court, on the Subject of erecting a Magazine for Grain, in caſe of Neceſſity, for the Uſe of the Troops; and a Letter of Inſtruction from the Board of Ordnance relative to that Department; theſe, with the Return of the

Brigade, are all the public Papers I have received from him. He proceeded laſt Night on his Way to the Preſidency. Immediately after my receiving the Command, the Orders for the March of the Brigade, the 6th of November, arrived. I apprehend ſome Difficulties will occur in procuring Supplies of Proviſions on the March, and that I ſhall be much diſtreſſed for Boats, moſt of thoſe attached to the Brigade being abſent on different Services. I ſhall, without Loſs of Time, apply to his Excellency and Mr. Briſtow for Aſſiſtance, as ſoon as the Indents being delivered in enables me to judge of the Number that will be abſolutely neceſſary.

October 23d, 1775. I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Cummings.

Reſolved on the following Reply to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

To Colonel Cummings.

To Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the Second Brigade.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 23d ult.

We deſire you will let us know where and on what Services the Boats attached to the Brigade under your Command are employed; and that you will immediately give Orders for their being called in to be made uſe of for the March of the Troops down the Country. We alſo direct you to obſerve it as a ſtanding Rule, that no Boats are to be detached from the Army on any Account whatſoever, unleſs it be on actual and indiſpenſible Service.

Mr. Briſtow has informed us that Colonel Gailliez fixed on the Fort of Jemaul-na-gur for a Repoſitory or Magazine to hold the Grain which the ſeveral Zemindars in the Nabob's Dominions had been ordered to ſupply. We have therefore directed him to give the Charge of it to you on its Arrival at this Place; and we authorize you to appoint a Commiſſary to reſide there for the Care and Diſtribution of it.

8th November 1775. We are, &c.

(a) Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to write laſt on the 6th inſtant.

The Honourable Board are already fully convinced of the diſtracted State of the Nabob's Government, in the guaranteed Provinces; though the Brigade is upon the Spot, yet he is exceedingly ill obeyed, and in many Parts his Troops have been defeated, and only Seven or Eight Days * he was obliged to diſpatch Six Battalions to reinforce thoſe on Command.

* Sic in Orig.

A great Part of this Country is poſſeſſed by Zemindars, who having held their Lands in their Families for a long Period of Time, ſupport a perſonal Influence with their Reiats, and can at all Times induce them to reſiſt the Aumils. The Zemindars ever evade the Payment of their Rents, frequently from a Spirit of Litigiouſneſs alone, and as frequently from the Demands of the Aumils exceeding the eſtabliſhed Cuſtom.—Military Men are generally appointed to this Station. They have been accuſtomed to exerciſe almoſt unlimited Authority; for if the late Vizier obtained the Money he little regarded the Means, and when Balances accrued he compelled the Aumils to make good the Sums out of their private Fortunes, imagining that they muſt have embezzled the Deficiency, or cauſed it by their Negligence. This was the Conſequence of Oppreſſions, for the Complaints of the People were only a Pretence for him to make Exactions from the Aumils; and the Man, who, but a Month ago, refunded the Fruits of his Extortions, was frequently entruſted with the Management of an extenſive Department.

We may judge, from what is above recited, that neither the Aumils nor the People will ever pay their Rents regularly, but when compelled; and without the Nabob is punctual in demanding them, numberleſs Evaſions will be made. This indeed is the Caſe, for he himſelf confeſſed to me that inſtead of Twenty Lacks, which ought to have been collected on the new Year, he had received hardly Ten. He ſaid it was much owing to the Drought, though I believe we may impute the principal Cauſes to be the Want of Vigour and Regularity on his Part in not obliging his Aumils to the Diſcharge of their Duty, for at this early Period the Dearneſs cannot well be materially felt. At all Events I fear what has paſſed cannot be retrieved for the Seaſon, for the Collections once ſuffered to elapſe without enforcing Payment, the Balances are rarely recovered, and, if at all, with the greateſt Difficulty.

To add to this unfortunate Circumſtance, the Nabob has not yet been able to procure any Money from the Begum.

Immediately on his Return from Fyzabad he ſtated his Diſtreſſes to me, and begged of me to uſe my Endeavours to perſuade the Begum to aſſiſt him. I wiſhed to have declined complying with his Excellency's Requeſt, eſpecially after he had indirectly objected to my having any Correſpondence with her; but being ſenſible of his Neceſſities, I conſented, upon the Condition of his not expecting of * me to uſe violent Meaſures. I accordingly went to Fyzabad, and explained particularly in Writing to the Begum, how impoſſible it was for the Nabob to conduct his Government without her Aſſiſtance; and likewiſe inſinuated to her that ſhe could not complain of him, for he had granted her an additional Jaghyr of Four Lacks a Year for the Sums he had already borrowed of her, and treated her with great Reſpect. I further inſinuated to her, that the Treaſures ſhe poſſeſſed were the Treaſures of the State, as ſhe had not ſucceeded to them by any legal Right, and they had been hoarded up to provide againſt an Emergency: That that Emergency was arrived; and I recommended it to her to ſpare his Excellency the Sum of Fifty Lacks as a Donation: If this did not pleaſe her, to let the Treaſure be divided according to the Laws of the Koran, or elſe grant him a Loan, and that I could engage for the Repayment of it.

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, Nº VI.

* Sic in Orig.

After much Perſuaſion the Begum agreed to pay the Nabob Twelve Lacks, and this ſhe declared was wholly to oblige me, and upon the Conditions of the Company's being to ſecure her the Poſſeſſion of her Jaghyrs for Life; and that the Nabob ſhould not interfere with her upon any Account. I excuſed myſelf, becauſe of the Inſignificancy of the Sum, but offered to comply with her Terms in caſe of her granting Fifty Lacks. This I had Authority for from the Nabob, who, on deſiring me to undertake the Negociation, repeatedly and earneſtly expreſſed his Deſire not to uſe any Violence; and in order to prove it, he ſaid he would ſubmit to the Company's being Mediators of all Differences between him and the Begum. But it was hard, when reduced to ſuch Diſtreſs, that his Mother ſhould uſeleſsly keep up immenſe Treaſures.

On my Return his Excellency approved of my Conduct, and deſired of me to write to the Begum very fully, again explaining his Situation to her; that I had interfered merely to prevent any Differences or Doubts ſubſiſting between them, which I thought the Part of a mutual Friend.

That I had always diſſuaded the Nabob from violent Meaſures, and would continue my Endeavours; but the Point in Queſtion was a domeſtic Matter, in which I could not inſiſt on his Excellency's following my Advice.

The Begum, in her Anſwer, complained much of the Adminiſtration of Affairs, and told me, in plain Terms, that what ſhe would do ſhould be for the ſake of the Engliſh, and, as for the Nabob, ſhe would not advance him a ſingle Rupee upon his Word; but ſooner throw her Jewels and Money into the River. On my preſenting the Letter to his Excellency, he again deſired of me to go to Fyzabad, and as there were great Doubts entertained of the Eunuch employed between the Begum and me not having explained my Repreſentations fully to her, but concealed ſuch Part as did not conform to his Views; the Nabob ordered Sellar Jung and Buſſant Ally Cawn to go to Fyzabad alſo, and follow Murtehzeh's Cawn's and my Advice in making any additional Repreſentations which might be found neceſſary. It is generally believed the Begum has Four Crores in her Poſſeſſion; but I fancy I may venture to ſay ſhe has One Crore and Seventy Lacks.—Conſidering this immenſe Sum, I hope, now we are all here, and when Circumſtances are impartially ſtated, that ſhe will yield to our Perſuaſions.]

Anoopgyr and Amrowgyr act now more diſreſpectfully than ever to the Nabob. In an Inſtance of ſome Horſes for Captain Toone's Troop paſſing through their Diſtricts, I had procured the Nabob's Duſtuck. The Horſes were ſtopped at many of the Chokeys, and the Man who had Charge of them was told immediately from Anoopgyr, "That Twenty Duſtucks from the "Nabob would be diſregarded; but One Slip of Paper from Nudjiff Cawn would ſuffice." On my ſending to Anoopgyr's Vackeel to inform him of this Circumſtance, he waited on me, and deſired me never to apply to the Nabob, but to ſend for him, that he might inform his Maſter, who would take Care that no Dependant of the Engliſh ſhould meet with Impediments. Anoopgyr refuſed to come to the Nabob upon ſome frivolous Excuſe; Amrowgyr did come. During his Stay, he paid me a Viſit, and deſired me not to look upon him as upon the other Officers of the Nabob's Government, for he was no Motteſeddy, but a Soldier, and hoped that I would return his Viſit; that he conſidered himſelf obliged to his Sword for every Thing he held, and repeatedly threw many Reflections upon the Nabob, whom he pretended to diſregard, but ſaid he wiſhed much for the Friendſhip and Protection of the Engliſh. I heard him out, and then told him, I conſidered Men only as they were attached to the Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowla, who was the firm Ally of the Engliſh, and that he muſt expect we ſhould look to his Satisfaction prior to every other Conſideration; and furthermore, that I could not give him the Friendſhip and Protection of the Engliſh. In regard to returning his Viſit, I ſaid my Station excuſed me from it; beſides, I did not know if the Nabob would like it.

I informed the Nabob of all that paſſed, and obſerved to him, that a Man who expreſſed himſelf in this Style ought to have no Terms kept with him, and adviſed his Excellency to ſeize him at once. He anſwered, he had formed a better Plan of marching towards the Doab, and taking the Country out of the Poſſeſſion of the Goſſaynes, and he thought, on his Approach, that they would run away. How this Enterprize will end I cannot ſay, for it is certain the Nabob's Troops have no Confidence in him, and the Fidelity of Myr Afzul's Corpſe now with the Goſſaynes is much doubted. Anoopgyr and Amrowgyr have Ten thouſand Foot and Nine thouſand Horſe, Men of their own Caſt, in their Pay, whom they can depend on. They are, I underſtand, daily collecting together Ammunition, entertaining new Troops, uſing their beſt Endeavours to attach the Rana of Goad, the Rajas of Bundlecund, and all the petty Rajas in the Neighbourhood to their Intereſt. I think it probable though, that the Whole of them will look on, and be the Friends of the ſtrongeſt. In the late conquered Countries, the Goſſaynes demand very low Rents of any of the Zemindars, and try by all Means to attach them to their Cauſe. Upon viewing the Conduct of the Goſſaynes, I think there ſeems little Appearance of their running away, and I am therefore the more anxious about the Affair of the Money, for without getting it the Nabob tells me, he actually cannot take the Field. The Conſequence will be giving Time to foreign Powers, whenever any ſhall be able to do it, to join the Goſſaynes. Notwithſtanding the Nabob is ſo well informed of the Conduct of theſe Chiefs, he gave Amrowgyr a very honorable Dreſs on his Departure, and delivered him another for his Brother. The whole Sum he conſented to pay at this Juncture was Three Lacks of Rupees. He pretended this was not due from him, and in ſhort that the Nabob owes him and his Brother Twelve Lacks for Monies advanced to pay the Expences of the War, &c.

Surut Sing is arrived at Darra Negur, and has taken upon him the Management of the Affairs of Rohilcund; but a very inconſiderable Sum is as yet realized. There are Parties upon the Spot. Murtezah Cawn of Baraitch, and Letafut Ally Cawn, are ſuppoſed to be diſaffected, and ready to join the Nabob's Enemies. Theſe Chiefs were before ordered to march to Delhy, but on the Flight of Baſheer Cawn, countermanded; and as the Views the Nabob had in it was the Settlement of the Matter of the Vizarut, I ſhall (agreeable to the Honble. Board's Orders) uſe my beſt Endeavours to diſſuade him from ſuffering any Troops to be ſent to the King in the preſent State of his own Affairs. As to his Excellency's Journey to Delhy, he now tells me he ſhall entirely drop all Thoughts of it.

My former Letters ſpeak fully of the Diſcipline of the Nabob's Army, and it is now, if poſſible, upon a ſtill worſe Footing. A few Days ago, a Man belonging to the Nudjub Regiment quarrelled with a Sepoy, and their Diſpute coming to Blows, the latter was killed. The whole Corps of Sepoys, to the Number of Eleven Battalions, and the Corps of the Nudjub, with the Cavalry on their Side, drew up one againſt the other, and the Nabob, with the greateſt Difficulty, prevented them from fighting. It was not by puniſhing himſelf, the Offender, by a fair Trial, but by delivering him up to the Diſcretion of the Sepoys, who, upon this Event, made a general Diſcharge of Artillery.

The Day after this had happened, the Sepoys found out that One of their Commandants had ſecreted Five Thouſand Rupees, received at Mindy Gaut, to diſtribute amongſt the Heads of a Set of Mutineers, who had created a Diſturbance when the Army was encamped at that Place. They beat the Commandant. The Nabob interfered, and with much Interceſſion, ſaved his Life, but at the ſame Time he himſelf received many Inſults from the Ranks. The next Day the Nabob wiſhed to poſſeſs himſelf of the Artillery in the Charge of the Sepoys, and ſent Two Companies as an Eſcort to bring it. The whole Corps ſaw through the Deſign, and returned his Excellency for Anſwer, "that they could take very good Care of it," and would not ſuffer a Gun to be moved: And in this Manner they conduct themſelves upon all Occaſions, obeying the Nabob's Orders or not, as they think proper.

Another very ſtriking Anecdote happened on our Arrival at Lucknow, in a Battalion under a Frenchman, who having been on Command, had preſerved ſome Kind of Diſcipline. On his joining the Nabob's Army, Fifteen Sepoys behaving ill, he diſmiſſed them the Service. The other Sepoys on the Spot reproached thoſe of the Frenchman's Battalion for ſubmitting to ſuch an Indignity. That if any Thing of the Kind was once ſuffered, they would hereafter be perpetually ill treated, and inſiſted upon their making it a common Cauſe. They, in conſequence, aſſembled in the Night, ſeverely beat their black Officers, upon the Pretence of their giving the French Commandant bad Advice, but never touched the Commandant himſelf. The Affair ended by the Nabob's yielding the Point, for he reinſtated the Fifteen Sepoys. The French Commandant was one Soulier, who holds a Commiſſion in the French Service. Shortly after this Event, he applied to me for a Paſſport into Bengal, which I procured for him, as well as for many others. There are now very few Europeans in the Country, and thoſe few are to ſet off in Four or Five Days, ſtaying only to ſettle their private Affairs, for as the Nabob has once diſmiſſed them his Service, they have no other Means of gaining a Subſiſtence. In regard to their paſſing up the Country, I have had ſome ſtopped, though it is difficult, as they diſguiſe themſelves in Muſſellman Habits, and travel in covered Hackeries; but the Men of Conſequence, by their Ability or Military Knowledge, have all gone towards Bengal.

I hope the Circumſtances above ſtated, and the Contents of my former Letters, will explain fully to the Honble. Board the Situation of the Nabob's internal Government on the Commencement of this Seaſon.

In regard to foreign Affairs, Nudjif Cawn has finally concluded the Peace with the Rajepoots, who are put into Poſſeſſion of Camao; it was agreed at firſt, that he ſhould keep Namoal, but he afterwards gave it up, and has received Three Lacks of Rupees in ready Money, Jewels and Shawls, and Eight Lacks are to be paid him in Eight equal monthly Kiſts. The Armies of both Parties have ceaſed Hoſtilities.

Runjeet Sing ſucceeded to Nool Sing, who though only in Fact the Guardian and Regent for the true Raja of the Jauts, Kehry Sing, yet, being his Uncle, he aſſumed an independant Authority;

he died at a Time that the Affairs of the Jauts were in a moſt diſtracted State: Runjeet Sing was for ſome Time obeyed; but the Mother of Kehry Sing wiſhing to get more Authority into her own Hands, attached Reum Daad Cawn to her Cauſe, and got him to introduce One thouſand Rohillas into the Fort in order to ſeize Runjeet Sing; they were repulſed with the Loſs of Seven or Eight Men.—Cownher Dawnſaa was the Perſon whom the Mother wanted to make Regent, and as his Party by the Aſſiſtance of the Rohillas was as ſtrong as Runjeet Sing's, the latter apprehended the Conſequences, and therefore entered into a Correſpondence with Nudjif Cawn, and I ſhould imagine that Dike will ſoon fall into his Hands, or elſe a Peace will be made upon very advantageous Terms to him. It is alſo probable the Rohillas will not hold out long, as the Son of their Chief is in Confinement with Rungeet Sing, who threatens to make his Life anſwer for any Attempts the Father may make contrary to his Views.

There is now every Probability of Nudjif Cawn's being ſoon relieved from the preſent War, but I ſhould imagine his Country is in too diſtracted a State, and his Treaſury too low to admit of his undertaking new Enterprizes, otherways the Goſſaynes have entertained a Correſpondence with him, and he has expreſſed his Inclination to aſſiſt them; at all Events they ought not to have Time given them to ſtrengthen their Confederacy, eſpecially as the Marattas have been invited to join it.—I do not hear of any certain Meaſures they have in conſequence adopted, and from all Appearances there is little Probability of their coming before the Nabob (if he gets the Money) will have the Opportunity, as I hope, to ſettle the Doab.

At the ſame Time that Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob correſpond in the moſt amicable Style, they ſtill privately encourage the diſaffected Perſons in both Governments to take Refuge with them. Nudjif Cawn has applied to the Nabob for his Aſſiſtance, as he complains heavily that the Confuſion created in his Country by the War and the Drought will inevitably reduce him to great Diſtreſs, it not being poſſible for him to collect any conſiderable Revenues during the enſuing Seaſon. Notwithſtanding it is in every Reſpect the Intereſt of theſe Two Princes to be upon amicable Terms, they bear one another ſuch an inveterate Enmity, that they will hardly ever be able to depend upon each other's Aſſurances: Ellige Cawn and Baſheer Cawn foment the Diviſions. The former has a conſiderable Property; the latter ſaved ſome Matter before his Flight. He has united in ſtrict Alliance with Nudjif Cawn, at whoſe Inſtance he ſtopped at Agra, where he now is.

The King remains in the ſame diſtreſſed State, without Money or Reſources, perplexed by the Intrigues of Abdeel Aheet Cawn, and perpetually inſulted. Sabiter Cawn, who had entered into Abdul Ahut Cawn's Views, was obliged to leave Delhy to defend the ſmall Extent of Country remaining in his Poſſeſſion againſt the Sikes, who are now at Goſſgivvia, to the Number of Five thouſand Horſe. The main Body is retired. The King has, at Abdul Ahut Cawn's Inſtigation, written to Timur Shaw a very long Letter, inviting him to come to his Aſſiſtance, and propoſing a double Marriage between their Children. By Intelligence only received this Day, it is ſaid, that a Part of Timur Shaw's Army has actually croſſed the Attock. The Sikes, and Naſeer Cawn, a Prince who governs a Country laying between Lahore and Biſſore, well defended by Hills, through which he muſt paſs, will oppoſe him, ſo that I imagine before he enters Hindoſtan he muſt have many Difficulties to encounter. However, as to the Authenticity of this Intelligence I muſt refer the Honble. Board to my future Addreſſes.

Upon the whole, Fortune ſeems ſingularly to have favored the Nabob; for at the preſent Juncture a foreign Enemy might do him immenſe Miſchief, and from probable Appearances there is none immediately able to hurt him.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Fyzabad,
11th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Since my laſt of the 11th inſtant, I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 25th ult. ☞ [(a) I have already fully explained to the Honourable Board the Part I took in the Negociation between the Nabob and the Begum. My Repreſentations ſince my Arrival this laſt Time, have tended to prove to her Excellency, that the Nabob's Situation was deſperate; and ſhe might have determined on what raſh Reſolutions ſhe pleaſed in her own Mind, ſtill it was now a Queſtion, whether the Nabob ſhould ſeize his Right, or ſuffer a Lack of Souls to periſh, and the Sovereignty of theſe Soubahs, now in the Fourth Generation, to be transferred to another Family? I afterwards uſed many mild Arguments. I alſo met Seller Jung, Myrza Ally, and Murtehzeh Cawn, and we conſulted together; and after many Meſſages to the Begum, and many Alternatives propoſed by both Parties, Thirty Lacks were conſented to. I am ſure I could have obtained Fifty, the Sum I aſked, if Murtehzeh Cawn had not been impatient to return, and unguardedly mentioned, that the Nabob would be ſatisfied with Thirty. When I preſſed him to adhere to our firſt Requeſt, he ſeemed to be apprehenſive of the Begum's Temper hurrying her into ſome violent Act, diſgraceful to the Nabob's Government; and as the bare Probability of forcing her to Extremities was enough to determine me from aſking ever ſo ſmall a Sum, I at once gave up the Point.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 440;——and vide ſupra Appendix, Nº VII.

The Begum not only grants the Nabob this Sum, but gives up to him Twenty-ſix Lacks, for the Repayment of which ſhe had Security in Land. In lieu of this, ſhe aſked of the Nabob never to interfere with her again, upon any Pretence whatſoever; and for her entire Satisfaction, ſhe inſiſted on having the Company the Guarantees of a Treaty to be entered into betwixt her and the Nabob, and that I likewiſe ſhould execute another directly with her, on the Part of the Company; with which having complied, I have the Honour to incloſe Copies of both Treaties, N° 1 and 2.

I now ſubmit my Conduct in this Negociation to the Conſideration of the Honourable Board. It is Neceſſity alone which has obliged me to act the Part I have done; for without the Company as Guarantees of the Treaty, the Begum would not have given a ſingle Cowry. The Nabob wholly of himſelf aſked me to interfere, contrary to my Inclination; and I therefore hope the Honourable Board will approve of my Conduct, eſpecially as it was the only Means of realizing a conſiderable Sum at this Juncture. Half of the Money procured from the Begum is to be paid to the Company; which, with Five Lacks now receiving, making all together Twenty Lacks, is a conſiderable Sum in the preſent State of the Nabob's Affairs.

I have written Powers, and the Teſtimony of the Perſons concerned in this Negociation, of my having had the Nabob's Sanction: However, I think it neceſſary to provide againſt any future Doubts, and ſhall therefore forward the Honourable Board a Treaty on the Part of the Nabob with the Company, acceding to the Terms with the Begum, which the Miniſter promiſes to get executed with all Expedition. The Begum having at firſt inſerted the Word "Heirs," we had very near broke off the Negociation; for I poſitively refuſed, and told her Excellency, the Company were in Alliance with the Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowla alone, and during his Life knew of no Heirs, or any other Sovereign in this Country.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Fyzabad, the 16th Oct. 1775. Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.]

Encloſures in Mr. Briſtow's Letter to the Board of the 16th of October.

[(a) Num. 1.

Copy of a Draft of a Coulnâmâ under the Seal of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, dated the 19th of Shabaun, in the Year 1189 of the Hegyra, (15th of October 1775).

I Aſoph ul Dowlah Bahadre engage and give this written Agreement, viz.

I have now taken from my Mother 30 Lacks of Rupees on Account of the preſent, and 26 Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Jewels, Elephants, Camels, &c. from the Patrimony of my Father, and have no further Claim on her. Having received this through the Engliſh Chiefs, I renounce all further Demands on her. I alſo engage that I will never moleſt my Mother in the Enjoyment of the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, or the Mints of Oude, Fyzabad, &c. conferred on her by the late bleſſed Nabob, but will leave her in the full Poſſeſſion of them, during her Life-time.—As long as my Mother lives, I will give her no Trouble on Account of them.—She ſhall collect whatever appears to be due from the ſaid Jaghiers, by her own People; I will not obſtruct it.

When my Mother goes on her Pilgrimage ſhe is at Liberty to leave the Jagheers, &c. under the Charge of whomſoever ſhe pleaſes.—It is entirely at her Option: I will not oppoſe it.

Whether ſhe reſides here or goes on her Pilgrimage, the Jagheers, &c. ſhall remain in her Poſſeſſion; and no Perſon ſhall on any Occaſion obſtruct or moleſt her therein. To whomſoever my Mother ſhall give Charge of the Jagheirs, &c. I will, on every Occaſion, protect and aſſiſt him; and when ſhe goes on her Pilgrimage ſhe is at Liberty to take with her ſuch of her Slaves, Women, and Goods, as ſhe thinks proper: I will not moleſt her; nor will I give any Trouble to Johur Ally Khawn, Bahadre Ally Khawn, Nuhaut Ally Khawn, Shegoon Ally Khawn, or to the Taveldarries, by any Demand on them. My Mother is at Liberty to act as ſhe pleaſes therein; ſhe is the Miſtreſs. For the Obſervance of theſe Articles I give God and his Prophet, the Twelve Imaums, the Fourteen Mauſſooms, and the Engliſh Chiefs are joined in this Engagement. Further I will not in future demand any Loan from my Mother. I have no Claim on her; nor will I ever deviate from this Engagement. Should I act contrary thereto, it may be ſuppoſed that I am eſtranged from the Engliſh Chiefs and the Company.—I have accordingly given this as a Coulnâmâ to remain as a Voucher.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 442;—and Appendix, N° VII.

Liſt of the Jaghiers, &c.

Sullow, One Mahal
Dawa, Dº
Purſeddipore, One Mahal,
Rataha, Dº,
Sumrootah,
At Gourkpore, One Houſe,
Taloe, One Mahal,
Jais, with the Adawlut,
Sair, One Mahal,
Cora, Dº,
Tanda, Dº,
Nabob Gunge, with the Villages on the other Side of Khahrah, One Mahal,
Iſmael Gunge, with the Villages, is at the Diſtance of Three Coſs from Lucknow,
Iſmael Gunge, at Lucknow,
Cullahdarry of all the Soubahs,
Mints of Owde and Fyſabad,
Bhegum Gunge and Gola Ghaut,
Vizier Gunge,
The Garden of Thirry Sing at Owde, with Ground for Three Gardens,
Eiſhbaug at Lucknow,
Rozah Gaut at Lucknow,
Bhegum Barree with the Bazar,
Garden of Bahara Mull.

Copy of a Draught of a Coulnâmâ, under the Seal of Mr. John Briſtow, on the Part of the Company and Engliſh Chiefs, dated as above.

The Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah Yaty a Khan Bahadre Huzzuber Jung has received from his Mother, on Account of the Patrimony of his Father, and appropriated to his own Uſe the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees on Account * the preſent, and Twenty-ſix Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Elephants, Camels, &c.; and the Fara Khutty (full Acquittal) which the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah gives to his Mother, is a Voucher. My Seal is affixed thereto, ſo that it may be conſidered as an Act of the Company and Engliſh Chiefs with reſpect to the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, the Mints of Owde and Fyſabad, which the late bleſſed Nabob gave to the Bhegum; the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah will not moleſt her in the Poſſeſſion of them, but leave her in the free Enjoyment of them during her Lifetime, and ſhe is to collect whatever may appear due from the Jaghiers, through her own People. The Engliſh Chiefs are Guarantees for the Obſervance of theſe Articles: No one ſhall moleſt her when the Bhegum goes on a Pilgrimage; No Perſon ſhall obſtruct or hinder her; and the Bhegum is ſole Miſtreſs of her own People: No one ſhall make any Demand on her Eunuchs or Women; ſhe is at Liberty to act as ſhe pleaſes with reſpect to them.

* Sic in Orig.

When the Bhegum goes on her Pilgrimage ſhe may leave the Charge of the Jaghiers, &c. to whomſoever ſhe pleaſes; the Engliſh Chiefs are Guarantees of this.

Liſt of the Jaghiers, &c. exactly the ſame as that in Nº 1.]

Lucknow, the 26th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my laſt Addreſs of the 20th inſtant I have received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 11th, and informed the Nabob that the Guarantee of Allahabad and Cora was no longer conditional but poſitive, at which he deſired me to expreſs his Satisfaction to the Honble. Board.

I have, &c.
John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 16th inſtant, and have the Pleaſure to ſay no other Branch of the Company's Affairs has been ſtopped by my Journey to this Place.

§ (“ (a) Before I left Lucknow, Diſtricts to the Amount of about Thirty Lacks a Year were “ aſſigned for the Payment of the Subſidy: The Aumils are moſtly reſponſible Men, and the “ Lands choſen as conformable to the Honble. Board's Orders as Circumſtances will admit. A “ great Deficiency muſt ariſe in the Nabob's Revenues; and therefore I ſhall find it neceſſary to “ have Diſtricts to the annual Rent of Fifteen, if not Twenty more Lacks of Rupees, than the “ exact Amount of the Subſidy.”) §

When the Whole is ſettled I will forward the Particulars. In the Return, the Aumils of the Diſtricts already named are forbid to make any further Payments to Individuals, and their Accounts directed to be adjuſted until the Day the Orders ſhall reach them.

§ (“ (a) In regard to Grain, I am very apprehenſive the Seaſon is ſo far advanced, as to make “ us deſpair of having any favourable Showers. Complaints come from all Quarters of the great

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1862.

“ Failure of the Crop; and under the preſent weak Adminiſtration, I fear there will be very
“ terrible Effects felt.”) §

Murtezah Cawn intends on his Return to adviſe the Nabob to iſſue general Perwannahs to all his Aumils, requiring of them to prevent the hoarding up of Grain, and to uſe all Means poſſible to encourage the Ryots to water and cultivate the Land, by publiſhing that a Deduction ſhall be allowed proportionable to the Loſs they ſuffer from the Drought.

Before I left Lucknow, I wrote myſelf to Mr. Fowke and Rajah Chyte Sing, and Orders were iſſued by his Excellency in the moſt poſitive Stile to the Nabob of Ferakabad, the Aumils of Skajehanpore, Berelli, and Induſpore, &c. directing them to provide each a Quantity of Grain, agreeable * the encloſed Account. I ſhall on my Return ſolicit for a Repetition of theſe Orders, and have added to them, that any Delay or Mal-practices in the Purchaſe will be attended with a certain Loſs of Office, or the ſevereſt Notice of Government. Since my being here the Miniſters expreſſed a Doubt of the Perſons who were pitched upon being able to ſupply the Quantities allotted for them, and therefore recommended the ordering more than was really wanted, as the Surplus might be eaſily diſpoſed of, and a Deficiency could not be made up. This is the Reaſon why I have exceeded Colonel Gailliez's Indent; by the Quantity put oppoſite to Kyrabad, the Diſtricts are moſtly choſen for the Convenience and Facility of tranſporting the Grain by Water, or their Vicinity to Cawnpore. I expect it will be cheap enough at Benares to anſwer for the Expence of bringing it that Diſtance; and as for Kyrabad, though the Conveyance will be Land Carriage, yet it is a Grain Country, and generally procured there on reaſonable Terms. Upon the Whole, I have diſtributed the Quantities as much as I could amongſt the Diſtricts, that the Purchaſe may be leſs felt in the Country. Colonel Gailliez mentioned a Fort, a very ſmall Diſtance from Cawnpore, called Jemaulna-gur, as convenient for the Magazine. I immediately had particular Inquiry made about it, and believe it will, by * Account given me of it, be a Place of Security, and to be defended only by Two Companies of Sepoys againſt any Attacks that are likely to be made upon it. I have, for the aſcertaining of this Matter properly, begged of the Commanding Officer of the Brigade to order an Engineer to examine it.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

The Honble. Board in their Inſtructions mention, that the Magazine is to be put under Charge of a Commiſſary. I hope Part of the Supplies of Grain will ſoon come in, and therefore beg the Favour of the Honble. Board to name a Gentleman to this Office, and to point out whoſe Orders he is to be under, whether the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, or myſelf.

§ (“ (*a*) I purpoſe To-morrow to ſet off for Lucknow, and then expect to ſee ſome Meaſures adopt-
“ ed for regulating the Nabob's Affairs. It muſt be the Engliſh alone who do it. For ſince I laſt
“ wrote the Honble. Board, the Five Battalions under Buſſunt, who were with the Goſſaynes, are
“ arrived at Lucknow, having left their Station contrary to the poſitive Orders, both of the Nabob
“ and Buſſunt. The Plea is Four Months Arrears of Pay. When the Nabob firſt heard the News
“ of their having marched, he ſent them a Lack of Rupees in Part. They refuſed to receive it,
“ inſiſted upon the Whole, and came to Lucknow, with a declared Intention of obtaining it by
“ any Means. I ſuſpect they are connected with the other Battalions on the Spot: But this will
“ prove to the Honble. Board, that my Journey to this Place was not unneceſſary.”) §

The Miniſter is finally reſolved to regulate his Conduct entirely by the Pleaſure of the Honble. Board, and I ſhall on our Arrival at Lucknow explain his Plans in the fulleſt Manner.

I have, &c.
John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

Account of the Diſtricts where the Grain for the Uſe of the 2d Brigade is to be provided, and the Quantities attached to each Diſtrict.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Doll.	Total Maunds.
Benares — —	21,254 16	24,364 32	30,672	6,307 8	82,598 16
Ferockabad — —	10,627 8	12,182 16	15,336	3,153 24	41,299 8
Shahjehanpore and Barelly –	10,627 8	12,182 16	15,336	3,153 24	41,299 8
Jugduſpore, &c. —	10,627 8	12,182 16	15,336	3,153 24	41,299 8
Kyrabad — —	21,254 16	24,364 32	30,672	6,307 8	82,598 16
	74,390 16	85,276 32	107,352	22,075 8	289,094 16

(Signed) John Briſtow.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1862.

Fyzabad, the 20th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Nabob appointed Rajah Govendram to be his Vakeel at Fort William, and agreeable to his Excellency's Requeſt, I take the Liberty to inform the Board of it; the Rajah will, I expect, ſet off To-morrow.

I have, &c.
John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

The Board being deſirous of receiving a particular State of the Nabob's Accounts from Mr. Briſtow;

The Secretary reports to them, that he has received a private Letter from Mr. Briſtow, wherein he mentions the Difficulty he has met with in aſcertaining the real Value of the Currency of Owde as a Reaſon for his not having ſent down any Accounts, and expreſſing a Wiſh that the Rupees of that Country ſhould be aſſayed by the proper Officers at the Preſidency.

The Board are of Opinion, that as there appears to be no fixed Rate of Batta for the different Species of Rupees, which paſs Current in the Province of Owde, or have been received in Payment from the Nabob, the only Expedient by which it can be equitably adjudged will be to cauſe an Aſſay of all thoſe different Species of Rupees, to eſtabliſh the Fyzabad Sicca as the Standard, and fix the Batta upon the reſt by the Difference in the Quantity of pure Silver between each Sort and the Fyzabad Sicca.

Ordered, That the Aſſay Maſter aſſay the following Sorts of Rupees. Fyzabad Rupees, Two Sorts; Old Benares Rupees, Three Sorts; Old Vizury, Three Sorts; Janga Rupees, Old Delhi and New Delhi Rupees; and to report the proportionate Quantity of pure Silver in each to the Board.

Reſolved, That the following Reply be ſent to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 16th, 20th, and 26th October.

We think that the Circumſtances of the Nabob's Affairs, and the unfavourable Diſpoſition which his Mother the Begum ſhewed towards him, made it neceſſary for you to comply with his Requeſt for affording your Aſſiſtance to perſuade her to ſupply him with a Sum of Money, and we therefore approve and confirm your Guarantee of the Treaty which has been entered into between them.

We alſo approve of the Arrangement which you have made, and recommended to the Nabob for procuring Grain for the Army. We do not think it neceſſary to appoint a Commiſſary from hence, but have authorized the Commanding Officer of the Brigade to name One when the Grain is brought to the Magazine; it ſhould be delivered over to the Charge of the Commanding Officer, and he will leave the Diſtribution of it to the Commiſſary, who is to remain under his Command.

We have ordered an Aſſay to be made of the Fyzabad Sicca Rupees, and of all the other Kinds of Rupees, which have been received in Payment from the Nabob and his late Father, from which we propoſe to fix the preciſe Rate of Batta upon each, by the Quantity of pure Silver that they may ſeverally be found to contain; until this be aſcertained, we deſire you to leave Account of Receipts from the Nabob open for Adjuſtment; but, in the mean Time, you tranſmit us as exact a State of the Nabob's Accounts as poſſible to the Period when you ſhall receive this Letter, under the different Heads, of old Balances; Treaty of Benares; Engagement for the Rohilla Conqueſt; and Army Subſidy,—ſpecifying the ſeveral Sorts of Rupees which have been received from the Beginning on each Account.

We wait with great Impatience for the Account which you have promiſed to ſend us of the Regulations propoſed for re-eſtabliſhing the State of the Nabob's Affairs; and as the Reports which we have already received from you are very alarming, we deſire you will not fail to take every Occaſion to adviſe us of any Alterations which may happen.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 8th November 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richᵈ Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCXCVII.

Book 75. Page 862.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 9th of November 1775.

Fort William, the 9th November 1775.

Secret Dept.
Thurſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (" (a) Received the following Letter from Lieut. Col. Cummings to the Governor General and Council, dated Oct. 25, 1775.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The incloſed Papers are a Copy of a Letter I have juſt received from Mr. Briſtow, with my Reply to it. I hope it will meet with your Approbation. The Brigade will be in Readineſs to march this Evening, ſhould the Intelligence I expect from Lucknow render ſuch a Meaſure neceſſary: If the expected Mutiny is only a Plan of his, the Nabob's Troops, to extort their Arrears, I fancy they will proceed no farther than ſeizing his Perſon, till they can obtain Satiſfaction in that Point, and that his Life will be in no Danger; but if the Scheme is laid by any of his Family, it is probable they will proceed to Extremity, and cut him off; and all Aſſiſtance from the Brigade will come too late. At any Rate not a Minute ſhall be loſt; I will march the inſtant Mr. Briſtow informs me it is neceſſary, and conſider with him in every Thing that may appear neceſſary for his Excellency's Safety, and the Good of the Service.

" October 25, 1775. " I have the Honour to be, &c.
" (Signed) John Cummings.

" Copy of a Letter from John Briſtow Eſquire, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde, to Lieut. Col. Cummings, commanding the 2d Brigade.

" Sir,

" I have received your Letter of the 22d inſtant, informing me of your taking Charge of the Brigade.

" In conſequence of Inquiries I have made into the Deſigns of the Nabob's Troops, I underſtand for certain that they intend to make a Demand of their Arrears of Pay, and if he does not diſcharge the whole Amount, ſeize his Perſon: I have even heard this refractory Spirit has proceeded to ſuch Lengths, that they threaten to make Attempts on his Life. I think it my Duty to inform you of theſe Circumſtances, as I expect his Excellency will requeſt the Aſſiſtance of the Company's Forces. The Miniſter is now at Fyzabad, from whence I hourly expect his Arrival, when the Sepoys will commence their Operations. I had likewiſe accompanied him for the Purpoſe of procuring Money from the Begum, which we got ſo far as Fifteen Lacks of Rupees for the Nabob, but this is ſo ſmall a Sum, conſidering his Monthly Expences, that it is impoſſible for it to ſerve for any other than a temporary Aid—It may quiet them a few Days, perhaps not at all; at any Rate a Diſturbance will certainly be the Conſequence, and for my Part, as we ſhall be circumſtanced without Money or Reſources, cannot think the Nabob in Safety.

" In one Camp on the other Side of the River there are Ten or Eleven Battalions. In another, at Jellal-abad, there are Five. Theſe laſt are the Battalions who are under Buſſant the Carnack, and ſtationed with the Goſſaynes. They are come here contrary to the repeated Orders both of the Nabob and Buſſant: It is eaſy to imagine what ſuch Troops will do when diſappointed of their Ends, for the Pretence of their Diſobedience is Four Months Arrears, which it is very improbable they will get.

" I arrived myſelf only laſt Night; but I will make further Enquiry, and if any Thing occurs write you fully To-morrow. In the Interim you may reflect on this Intelligence.

" Lucknow,
" 24th Oct. 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) " John Briſtow,
" Reſident at the Court of Owde.") §

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1863.

Copy of a Letter to John Briſtow Eſquire, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 24th inſtant, and in conſequence of it have given Orders to the Brigade to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march on a Minute's Warning. My Inſtructions are ſilent with regard to a Mutiny in the Nabob's Troops, and what Steps I am empowered to take in a Caſe of that Kind. If therefore you ſhould find it neceſſary to make a Requiſition of the Troops for the Protection of the Nabob's Perſon, it muſt be made in the ſtrongeſt and moſt explicit Terms both by him and you; I ſhall then proceed to take every Step in my Power for his Protection and Safety, but would wiſh to avoid proceeding to Extremities, if poſſible. I ſhall wait for further Intelligence from you, and if it is found abſolutely neceſſary, I will detach Two Battalions of Sepoys, with Two Six Pounders, and their own Guns, by forced Marches to Elmaſs Gimgi. I would not chuſe to riſque this Detachment nearer, but will follow myſelf with the reſt of the Brigade, with the greateſt Expedition, leaving all the Baggage behind. I ſhould think it better, if poſſible, to retard the Arrival of Muctar ul Dowlah, as you are apprehenſive the Diſturbances will commence on his Arrival. If you think your Intelligence can be relied on, I think it would be better if the Nabob and you (ſhould you apprehend an Attempt on his Life or Liberty) were to proceed and join the Detachment at Elmaſs Gimgi; they will be able to afford a ſufficient Protection till my Arrival. Should they march, they will be commanded by Major Eyers, who will have Inſtructions from me to comply with any Directions he may receive from you, except the Military Operations, which muſt depend on his own Judgment.

I diſpatch this by an Expreſs, and requeſt you will deſire the Nabob to * lay Expreſſes that I may receive the earlieſt Intelligence. I alſo beg you will write me every Day, becauſe if I ſhould be Twenty-four Hours without having a Letter from you, I ſhall conclude the Nabob's Troops have actually mutinied, and proceeded to Extremities againſt him, and in this Caſe they will no Doubt take the Precaution of ſhutting up all the Roads to prevent my receiving any Intelligence.

* Sic in Orig.

My marching before the 6th of November is contrary to the Orders I have received. You will therefore know that it will be attended with bad Conſequences to me, ſhould it not be abſolutely neceſſary, or diſapproved of by the Board.

Camp, (Signed) John Cummings,
26th October 1775. Lieut. Colonel.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

To Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the Second Brigade in the Field.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 26th ultimo, incloſing Copies of Two Letters which had paſſed between Mr. Briſtow and you, is juſt come to Hand. We approve of the Meaſures which you took for holding the Brigade in Readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt Notice, and direct that you immediately obey the Orders of the Nabob for its proceeding to his Aſſiſtance in quelling the Mutiny of his own Troops; but you muſt be careful to keep your Forces as much together as poſſible, and not to detach any Part of them, without the moſt urgent Neceſſity.

During the Continuance of theſe alarming Appearances in the Nabob's Army, you may remain with the Whole of the Brigade under your Command in the Province of Owde, in the moſt convenient Situation, notwithſtanding the Orders you have received for marching downwards; and on the Arrival of that Diviſion of the Third Brigade at Allahabad, by which you are to be relieved, if thoſe Alarms ſhould ſtill exiſt, you will write to the Commanding Officer to proceed with that Diviſion to join you and effect the Relief on the Spot; and we hope this will enable you to keep the Nabob's Army in Awe till you may be ſo relieved by the Third Brigade; but in caſe all Appearances of Danger ſhould ceaſe, you will then conform to your former Orders, for returning with the Brigade, or that Part of it which is to be relieved, to Allahabad.

We are, &c.

Fort William, (Signed) Warren Haſtings,
9th November 1775. &c. Council.

§ (" (a) Reſolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Briſtow.

" To Mr. John Briſtow.

" Sir,

" By a Letter from Colonel Cummings, covering a Copy of One which he had received from " you, we have Reaſon to be much alarmed for the Nabob's Perſonal Safety, from the mutinous " Deſigns which appear to have been formed among his Troops. We have approved of the " Steps taken by Colonel Cummings, for holding the Brigade in Readineſs to march at the

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1864.

" ſhorteſt Notice, on the Occaſion furniſhed by your Letter, and have directed him immediately
" to obey any Requiſition of the Nabob for its Preſence, and to remain in his Dominions with the
" Troops, as long as theſe alarming Appearances ſhall continue. The Urgency of the Occaſion,
" we judge, has rendered theſe Orders neceſſary; but we hope that the Second Brigade will
" be detained no longer than this Neceſſity ſhall continue, as it has been ordered to march down
" to Illahabad, in order to be relieved by the Third Brigade, which has been directed to proceed
" to that Place to effect the Relief of the Second. We deſire that you will explain this Circum-
" ſtance to him, as being a Rule in our Service, leſt he ſhould be under any Apprehenſion that we
" mean to withdraw our Forces from his Service at ſuch a critical Juncture.

" We are ſurprized that you have not adviſed us of Occurrences of ſo extraordinary and
" alarming a Nature as thoſe communicated by your Letter to Colonel Cummings; and we deſire
" that you will write to us daily, as long as ſuch Alarms continue.

" Fort William, " We are, &c.
9th Nov. 1775. (Signed) " Warren Haſtings,
&c. Council.") §

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, N° CCXCVIII.

Book 75. Page 916.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th November 1775.

Fort William, the 20th November 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
Lieutenant General John Clavering, Preſident;
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
and
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
The Honble. the Governor General abſent.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Lucknow, November 3d, 1775.

Mr. Briſtow.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to addreſs the Honble. Board laſt on the 26th ult. and have received their Letter of the 18th of October.

We have lately had ſome very favourable Showers of Rain, which have given an entire Change to the Appearance of the Country. Grain is conſiderably cheaper than it was; Wheat in particular ſold Seven Days ago at this Place at Sixteen and Seventeen Seers a Rupee, and now it ſells at Twenty-ſix Seers. I have ſtopped the Purchaſe of Grain until I ſhall ſee how the Rubby Harveſt turns out; but, I believe, from the beſt Information I can collect, that the late Rain is come in Time to enſure a tolerable Crop.

§ (" (a) On my Return to Lucknow, I found the Nabob's Army in greater Confuſion than ever.
" The Five Battalions who had been with the Goſſaignes had left their Station, contrary to the re-
" peated and poſitive Orders both of the Nabob and Buſſant their commanding Officer. They
" have acted thus on Pretence of not receiving their Arrears of Pay. The Nabob had ſent them
" One Lack of Rupees in Part, which they refuſed to take, inſiſted upon the Whole, and avowed

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1865.

“ their Intentions of getting their Due by any Means: They even carried this refractory Spirit ſo far as to lay Plans to ſeize the Nabob's Perſon, if they had not Payment made them. The whole Sepoy Corps have alſo entered into Engagements never to ſuffer Severity to be uſed to any of them, and if the Nabob ſhould diſmiſs them his Service, they have agreed not to part with their Arms. In regard to the Matchlockmen; the Sepoys declare they are very ready to ſupport the Nabob againſt any Combinations or Deſigns they may entertain detrimental to his Authority. What with the Money procured from the Begum, and ſome ſmall Sums collected from the Country, the Nabob has managed to ſatisfy the Sepoys for the preſent, but when theſe Sums are once expended, I am convinced the Revenues from the Country during the enſuing Seaſon will not ſuffice for his Excellency's Expences upon the preſent Eſtabliſhment; knowing this I have recommended it to Merteza Cawn to adviſe the Nabob to diſmiſs his mutinous and uſeleſs Troops, and only keep ſuch as are obedient. He promiſed me he would do it. For my Part, I think the only Mode he can effect it by, will be to join the Brigade, and make a ſevere Example of the Ringleaders; but on this Head I am waiting his Determination, which I expect immediately: Unleſs the Nabob will conſent to ſome ſpirited Meaſures, I am really apprehenſive of his Life, for as a Reſpect for his Perſon is loſt, I think it probable the Rabble, by whom he is ſurrounded, will not ſtop at any Thing. In Sujah Dowlah's Time frequent Diſturbances and Mutinies happened in his Army. He generally puniſhed the Ringleaders, though not ſo ſeverely as to prevent Repetitions of the like Conduct, till urged and even almoſt forced to it by Sir Robert Barker: At Shawabad, he made ſuch Examples as effectually put a Stop to all Irregularities for the Remainder of his Life.

“ Murtezah Cawn, when at Fyzabad, repeatedly confeſſed to me there was no Order kept up, and that he did not think himſelf ſafe: He ſaid he would, on his Arrival at this Place, adviſe the Nabob to requeſt the immediate Aſſiſtance of Two Battalions of Engliſh Sepoys. At my firſt Interview with the Nabob after my Return, he expreſſed his Deſire for the Second Brigade to be relieved where it is now cantoned. Murtezah Cawn not being then arrived, the Nabob deferred making a Requeſt of it, until he ſhould be able to ſee and conſult with him. It is now Six or Seven Days ſince. Murtezah Cawn is here; and I have been urging him to get the Nabob to come to ſome Determination about the Mode of regulating the Diſorders which have crept into the Army. He muſt neceſſarily come to ſome Reſolution To-morrow, as the Second Brigade will otherwiſe march. I have informed Lieut. Colonel Cummings of all theſe Circumſtances, and he has expreſſed his Readineſs to aſſiſt the Nabob.

“ I have, &c.
“ John Briſtow,
“ Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

“ Lucknow, November 4th 1775.

“ To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble.
“ Supreme Council at Fort William.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ I addreſſed the Honble. Board Yeſterday. The Nabob having this Day made a very particular Requeſt, that the Second Brigade ſhould be relieved where it is now cantoned, I have informed Lieut. Colonel Cummings of it, and gave it as my Opinion, that his Excellency's Requeſt ought to be complied with; offering, at the ſame Time, to take the Conſequences of this Meaſure upon myſelf, in caſe the Honble. Board ſhould diſapprove of it.

“ The Nabob has in his Conduct, ſince his concluding the Treaty of Alliance betwixt him and the Honble. Company, in every Inſtance ſtudiouſly attended to the Advice and Inclinations of the Honble. Board. In regard to the Terms of the Treaty, he has, in every Article, complied with them to the utmoſt of his Ability. All Europeans are diſmiſſed his Service, and forbid to reſide in his Country. The Nabob could not poſſibly pay the Whole of the Debt due to the Company. But I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, whether he has not furniſhed, in the diſtreſſed State of his Government, altogether an immenſe Sum, being ſince my Arrival Forty Lacks, including the Money from the Begum. The Honble. Board will be the more fully convinced of this Circumſtance, on being informed, that when I returned from Fyzabad, I enquired particularly into the State of the probable Collections of the Lands aſſigned for the Payment of the Subſidy; and I found, out of a Revenue of Thirty Lacks a Year ſet apart for this Purpoſe, only Fifteen or Twenty Lacks at the moſt could be realized. On repreſenting this Matter, his Excellency very readily conſented to aſſign additional Lands proportionable to the Sums required; but if ſuch a Deficiency ariſes on the beſt Diſtricts, a much greater muſt ariſe on the bad ones.

“ If the Nabob does thus on all Occaſions, not only teſtify his Inclinations, but in his Conduct proves his Sincerity in adhering to his Alliance with the Company, I hope I ſhall be excuſed by the Honble. Board, in having in One Inſtance given my Opinion, and even taken the Conſequences of their Diſpleaſure upon myſelf, in recommending a Meaſure contrary to their poſitive Commands: The abſolute Neceſſity of the Caſe, the Nabob's very preſſing and particular Requeſt, its being indiſpenſably neceſſary for his Service and Safety, as well as the Peace of the Country, will I hope excuſe me.

“ The chief Reaſons his Excellency gives, are that his March at the preſent Juncture into Rohilcund and the Doabe is abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure him the Revenues of the enſuing Seaſon; that it might be attended with the worſt Conſequences if the Brigade was to move below where it is now cantoned, being perſuaded it would prove an Encouragement to his rebellious and refractory Aumils; particularly to the Goſſaynes, who at this very Time pay no Attention to his Order, ſhew him all Manner of Diſreſpect, are ſtrengthening themſelves on all Sides, and in Fact are in an actual State of Rebellion. His being to march to thoſe Parts of the Country, renders the preſent Station of the Brigade of great Moment, as the very Name of its being on the Spot awes his Subjects; and though it is not to paſs the Boundaries, it is ſtill conſidered as a great Check to their Deſigns. In the Courſe of my Converſation with his Excellency on this Subject, I intimated to him, that Lieutenant Colonel Cummings had informed me, that if the Brigade once had moved, nothing but an actual Mutiny could authorize his returning, and that the Relief would take up Two Months. His Excellency hereupon obſerved, that the Brigade could then be of no Service to him at Allahabad, as he wanted it as much to reſtrain his mutinous Troops as his refractory Aumils. He further ſaid, many ill diſpoſed Perſons in his Court and Government might likewiſe take this Opportunity of publiſhing, that the going down of the Brigade is cauſed by a Breach between the Company and him, and that unleſs it remains where it is, there is the greateſt Reaſon to believe he cannot keep his own Troops in any Order; in ſhort, that they will not march or obey any Commands from him, unleſs they are awed by the Company's Forces, which ought to be as near the Parts of the Country he purpoſes to march to as poſſible. If this be not the Caſe, I ſhould humbly conceive it would be better that he ſhould continue in the Error, even ſuppoſing it one, as of the greater Conſequence—he conſiders the Company's Alliance the more to their Honour and Advantage. Furthermore the Nabob obſerves, that he was entitled by the Letter of the Treaty to the Aſſiſtance of a Brigade, and that he could never call for it upon a greater Emergency; that the Safety of his Dominions and even his Life depended on it.

“ The Nabob made a Requeſt to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings in Writing, and has wrote the Honble. the Governor General fully on this Subject.”) §

I have, &c.
John Briſtow.

Received the following Letters and Incloſures from Lieut. Colonel Cummings.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Board.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my laſt Letter, I have received ſeveral from Mr. Briſtow on the ſame Subject, by which it appears the Diſaffection amongſt the Nabob's Troops continues to gain Ground. He has expreſſed a ſtrong Deſire to have the Brigade relieved at its preſent Station. This, however, I do not think myſelf at Liberty to agree to, as no diſcretional Power is left me. Nothing but the moſt preſſing Neceſſity ſhall make me deviate from the Orders I have received to march the 6th of November. At any Rate I will proceed to Mahore, and muſt then be directed in my future Meaſures by the Situation of the Nabob's Affairs. I have expreſſed myſelf ſo fully in my Letter to Mr. Briſtow, that I apprehend more here would be ſuperfluous. The Encloſed is a Copy of my Letter to him.

Camp near Belgram, I have, &c.
October 29th 1775. John Cummings.

Copy of a Letter to John Briſtow Eſquire, Reſident at the Court of the Soubah of Owde.

Sir,

I have received your Letters of the 26th and 27th inſtant; by them I find you ſtill continue to apprehend the worſt Conſequences from the mutinous and refractory Spirit of the Nabob's Troops. The Arrival of the Five Battalions from Korah and Allahabad will not tend to leſſen it, but, on the contrary, to encreaſe it, by encreaſing their Confidence in their Numbers and Strength. You inform me the Nabob has requeſted, with much Importunity, the Brigade's being relieved at the Station it now occupies. This appears very extraordinary; either the Nabob does not apprehend ſo much Danger as he has expreſſed to you, or he acts on a very * inconſtant Plan. If his Troops intend any Thing the Stroke will be ſudden, and the Remedy out of my Power. Should the Troops proceed to ſeize his Perſon, I ſee no Alternative but that of coming to an Agreement with them on their own Terms, the Conſequence of which would be their not only ſeizing all the Treaſure, Jewels, &c. now in the Hands of the Nabob, but in all Probability, their plundering the City of Lucknow, which would be a dangerous Example for the Reſt of the Troops diſperſed through the different Parts of the Country: It would tend to leſſen the Confidence of the Country Powers in the Protection of the Engliſh Government, when it came to be reported over Indoſtan, that

* Sic in Orig.

that notwithſtanding our having ſo conſiderable Force within Thirty Coſs of Lucknow, the Nabob's Troops were permitted to ſeize his Perſon or cut him off. The Orders of the Board are, that the Troops ſhall move from hence the 6th of November. Theſe Orders I ſhall ſtrictly adhere to, by not remaining longer; but ſhould the Nabob's Situation require my moving ſooner, I will take that on myſelf, as I am certain it is the Intention of the Honble. Board to afford him every Protection in their Power. They could not foreſee or ſuſpect a Meeting of his Troops, not, at leaſt, ſuch a one as he at preſent apprehends; if they had, they would, no Doubt, have given the Commanding Officer of this Brigade Inſtructions on that Head. I ſhall therefore act agreeable to what I think the Spirit of their Orders; and, conſcious of the Rectitude of my Intentions, rely on their Juſtice for an Acquittal, ſhould they diſapprove of my moving the Troops before the Time fixed. This is a Step I ſhall not, however, take, without an abſolute Requeſt from the Nabob, as well as your Opinion of its Neceſſity.

I am convinced nothing could give the Honble. Board more Concern than an Attempt on the Nabob's Life, or even a Diſgrace on his Government, whilſt under their Protection; and I ſhall take every Meaſure in my Power to prevent both. I conſider the Honour of the Government, and of their Arms, deeply concerned in his Safety. I would therefore beg Leave to recommend to his Excellency's, and your Conſideration, the following Plan.

That the Brigade march from hence the Firſt or Second of November, for Mohan, which is within Seven Coſs of Lucknow, and in my Route to Allahabad, that you give out publickly they are on their Way to Allahabad, and only to halt a Day at Mohan. By this Meaſure we ſhall have Four or Five Days to conſider on what is neceſſary to be done; the Nabob will get rid of his Fears, and be able, in Conjunction with you, to fix on ſome Plan to prevent Diſturbances. If this can be effected, the March of the Brigade will not be retarded.

This is what I much wiſh, as I am deſirous of adhering as ſtrictly as poſſible to the Orders of the Honble. Board. I muſt obſerve to you, that by the Plan of Relief laid down there will at leaſt Two Months elapſe from the Time of my leaving Lucknow, to the Third Brigade's Arrival there. It is neceſſary the Nabob ſhould be apprized of this; or if you think it will encreaſe his Apprehenſions, you may only inform Mukkturul Dowlah of it.

§ ((a) " From my own Obſervations when at Lucknow, and your Letters ſince I received the Command,
" I am convinced * Command I am convinced, the Nabob cannot be eaſy, or even in * Sic in Orig.
" Safety, till a Diviſion of his Troops is effected. Whilſt Seventeen Battalions, with a large and
" well mounted Artillery with them, continue in One Body (conſcious of their own Strength)
" they will deſpiſe his Orders, and though they may continue quiet for the preſent, will defer
" their Scheme no longer than till the Brigade has got Forty or Fifty Coſs below Lucknow, which,
" ſuppoſing I ſhould immediately return on receiving an Expreſs from you, would give them Time
" ſufficient to execute any Plan they have formed, or even to form and execute what they have not
" yet projected.

" My March would be but ſlow, not exceeding Nine Coſs a Day at fartheſt, as I could not,
" with any Degree of Propriety, leave the Artillery and Regiment behind me; and returning
" with the Brigade, would break in ſo far on the Plan of Relief laid down by the Board, that I
" apprehend the Caſe muſt be very urgent indeed to meet with their Approbation.

" I repeat to you, that a Diviſion of the Forces now at Lucknow muſt be effected, and I would
" recommend to you to enforce the Neceſſity of this to Mukhur ul Dowlah on his Arrival.

" I am afraid the Scheme of deſiring him to give out that a large Sum is to follow him from
" Fyſabad, will have little Effect, as it is well known, even in his Camp and Bazar, what the
" Amount of what he received there is, and that the Reluctance with which the Begum parted
" with it, gives little Hopes more can be expected, without violent Means being uſed by the Na-
" bob to obtain it from her.") §

Cantonments, I am, Sir, &c.
29th October 1775. John Cummings.

P. S. I cannot point out the Stations I think moſt proper for the Nabob's Troops to be ſent, * till I ſee you. * Sic in Orig.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Board.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to tranſmit you * Copys of Two Letters I have this Morning received by Expreſſes from his Excellency, together with a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow on the ſame Subject. The Solicitude with which the Nabob has requeſted that the Brigade might remain, and be relieved in its preſent Situation, together with the Repreſentation of the bad Conſequences to his Affairs that will attend its immediate Removal, and a Conviction that it is the Intention of the Honble. Board to afford him every Aſſiſtance he may ſtand in Need of, has induced me to countermand the March of the Troops, till I am honoured with your further Orders on that Head. * Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1867.

I am fully ſenſible of the Expence and Inconvenience that will attend this Meaſure, and how much it will break in upon the general Plan of Relief; but at the ſame Time I conſider that after the Requiſition made by his Excellency, ſhould fatal Conſequences to him attend the March of the Troops, I may incur the Cenſure of the Honble. Board for a Refuſal to comply with his Requeſt made in ſuch ſtrong and preſſing Terms.

I hope my Compliance will meet with your Approbation; but ſhould it be otherwiſe, ſtill I flatter myſelf I ſhall not incur your Diſpleaſure, as you will be ſenſible that the Choice in my preſent Situation is very embarraſſing. If the Nabob had followed my Advice, in permitting the Brigade to march to Lucknow, it is not improbable, his own Troops might have been put on ſuch a Footing as would have admitted of the Brigade's marching without any perſonal Danger to himſelf.

I have, &c.

Cantonments near Belgram, John Cummings.
November 5th, 1775.

§ (" (*a*) Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah to Colonel Cummings, received the " 5th of November, and encloſed in his Letter to the Board of the ſame Date.

" Being on the Point of marching to that Part where you are, I have learnt from Mr. Briſtow, that " the former Brigade is to be changed at Illahabad, and another to come there;—this will be productive of great Diſadvantage to my Affairs, for the great Number of diſaffected and evil-minded " Men who are ſpread over my Country renders my March to that Part abſolutely neceſſary. The " Aumils of that Quarter neither pay their Rents nor attend to my Orders, and the Continuance of " the Brigade, on the Borders of the Soubahs, which are under the Protection of the Company, is " abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of my Authority therein.")§ Moreover, to whatever Part it may be neceſſary to march, they will be able to join me immediately from the Place they now are. In caſe the Brigade is changed at Illahabad, which I learn from Mr. Briſtow will take up Two Months, the Countries of Rohilcund and Duab not being compleatly under my Authority, and the Regulation of them depending on my marching thither with a powerful Army, in this Caſe the Borders will be left Defenceleſs, and the Diſaffected ſpreading the Report of the Return of the Brigade to Bengal will raiſe every Kind of Diſturbance in the Country; beſides which, I ſhall have the utmoſt Difficulty to keep my own Forces to their Duty. I therefore requeſt that the Brigade may be relieved at the Place where it now is, and that you will remain there till after the Arrival of the other Brigade. I ſhall write all theſe Circumſtances minutely to the Governor, and Mr. Briſtow will repreſent them to the Governor and Council, and procure their Approbation of this Step. Be under no Kind of Doubt or Apprehenſion, but remain there, it being abſolutely neceſſary for my Affairs, and without it I can enjoy no Kind of Tranquillity or Satisfaction.

§ (" (*b*) Copy of a Letter from John Briſtow Eſquire, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, " to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the 2d Brigade.

" Sir, " Lucknow, 4th November 1775.

" This Day the Nabob and Murlezah Cawn made a formal Requeſt that the Brigade ſhould be " relieved on the Spot where it now is; and on this Head I ſhall forward you a Letter from his Excellency making the * Reſpect directly to you.

* Sic in Orig.

" I underſtand his principal Reaſons are that at the preſent Juncture his March to the Doab and " Rohilcund is abſolutely neceſſary, and that it might be attended with the worſt Conſequences if " the Brigade was to move from where it is now, as he is perſuaded it would be an Encouragement " to his rebellious Governors and Zemindars, particularly to the Goſſayne Rajahs, who at this very " Time pay no Attention to his Excellency's Orders, ſhew him all Manner of Diſreſpect, are " ſtrengthening themſelves on all Sides, and are in actual Rebellion.

" His Excellency further obſerves, that many ill-diſpoſed Perſons in his Court and Government " will take this Opportunity of publiſhing, that the going down of the Brigade is cauſed by a " Breach between the Company and his Excellency, and that unleſs the Brigade remains where it " is, there is the greateſt Reaſon to believe that he cannot keep his own refractory Troops in any " Order; in ſhort, that they will not march or obey any Commands from him, unleſs they are " awed by the Company's Forces.

" I further give it as my Opinion, that your Compliance with the Nabob's Requeſt is indiſpenſably neceſſary for his Service and Safety, as well as the Peace of the Country; and if you " have the ſmalleſt Doubt about the Propriety of detaining the Brigade where it is, I will venture " to take on myſelf all the Conſequences, being convinced that it is fully conſiſtent with the Letter " of the Treaty ſubſiſting between the Honble. Company and his Excellency.") §

I am, &c.

(Signed) John Briſtow.

P. S. I expect his Excellency's Letter for you every Minute, and ſhall diſpatch it without any Delay.

A true Copy.

John Cummings.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1864.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

The Board approve of the Meaſures taken by Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, and reſolve that the following Letter be immediately diſpatched.

To Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Parker.

Sir,

Having found it neceſſary to permit the Second Brigade to remain in its preſent Cantonments, or near the Nabob's Perſon; you will proceed with the Diviſion of the Third Brigade under your Command to relieve the Second, where it may be ſtationed at the Receipt of this Letter.

We are, &c.

Fort William, (Signed) Warren Haſtings,
20th Nov. 1775. &c. Council.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richᵈ Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCXCIX.

Book 78. Page 10.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th November 1775.

Fort William, the 29th November 1775.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

The following Letter, with the Plan referred to, having been alſo received from Mr. Briſtow ſince the laſt Council, the Letter was inſtantly * ſend round for the Information of the Board, and the Plan ordered to be tranſlated. * Sic in Orig.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 6th inſtant, ſince when the Nabob having maturely weighed the bad Conſequences which will inevitably enſue, if Order be not introduced into his Army, he requeſts of me to apply to the Honourable Board for their Aſſiſtance in effecting this very important Meaſure. Mr. Briſtow.

" The Mode he particularly points out, is to beg the Favour of the Honble. Board to furniſh him with Engliſh Officers to Six Battalions of Sepoys, as well as for a Corps of Artillery and Cavalry in Proportion, which would at all Times be a ſufficient Check on his other Troops, and ſerve to ſtrengthen his Government. He has not mentioned his Deſire for any particular Arrangement of this Corps, which he ſubmits entirely to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, and engages to have the Pay regularly diſcharged.

" The Honble. Board are beſt able to judge of the Expediency of this Meaſure. I humbly conceive it would be greatly to the Advantage of the Company, as a very conſiderable Force would be hereby obtained; for although this Corps is to be paid by the Nabob, and maintained for the Support of his Government, yet it may be conſidered as ſubordinate to the Honourable Board, whenever they may pleaſe to make it ſo; at the ſame Time that Order and Regularity will be thus introduced, the Nabob will be diſabled from forming Projects to the Detriment of the Company, and, in caſe of Accidents, the Succeſſion will be eaſily ſecured in the Line the Honble. Board may judge moſt adviſeable for the Peace of Hindoſtan, which of all other Points is the moſt material, as an ambitious and ill-diſpoſed Prince in the Poſſeſſion of theſe Subahs (collecting above Three Crores of Revenues a Year, and maintaining One hundred thouſand fighting Men), might prove dangerous to the Company's Exiſtence.

" I think alſo from his Excellency's particular Diſpoſition, that if ever ſuch ſevere Examples were to be made of the Ringleaders of his mutinous Troops, by the Aſſiſtance of the Brigade,

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1868.

“ that whenever we were again ſeparated, the ſame mutinous Spirit would ſoon revive, if only
“ under their native Officers.
“ The Miniſter has for ſome Time paſt maturely reflected on the general Confuſion in the
“ Country. It appears evidently to have ariſen from the following principal Cauſes.
“ 1ſt. The intruſting of large Governments in the Hands of Individuals, whereby they
“ acquire an independant Authority, eſpecially as they nominate their own Naibs and inferior
“ Officers, who refuſe Obedience to the Nabob's Perwannahs unleſs ſigned by their immediate
“ Superior.
“ 2d. The ſuffering of theſe Individuals to maintain a Body of Troops for the enforcing of the
“ Collections which are allowed under the Head of Seebundy. Theſe are a mutinous ill-diſpoſed
“ Rabble; and, in Time of War, or under a weak Government, place the Aumils above Re-
“ ſtraint, for inſtance the Goſſaines: I am ſure the Nabob does, at this very Time, not pay leſs than
“ 70,000 Men for this Service, whereby he in fact maintains two military Corps; a certain Num-
“ ber is doubtleſs neceſſary for the Collections, ſuch as Peons, Burgundoſſes, &c. They though,
“ whenever the Nabob's Authority is well eſtabliſhed, may in my Opinion be reduced to a Fourth
“ of the preſent Seebundy, or rendered almoſt unneceſſary by a judicious Diſpoſition of his diſ-
“ ciplined Forces.”)

3d. The Inſecurity of Property. Men in Power oppreſs and exact Money from Merchants without any Check, as there is no regular Execution of Juſtice, and Right is little attended to where an Individual has Force. To eſtabliſh a Confidence in the Government, is the firſt Step towards effecting this great Point; but whilſt the Government itſelf looks for one of its principal Funds to cauſeleſs Exactions from Individuals, the Evil can never be remedied. In this Matter, I think the Nabob's immediate Object ought to be to reduce his Civil and Military Expences within his Revenue, and thus render theſe Exactions unneceſſary. I know they are frequent and pernicious in the higheſt Degree, for owing to them many rich Shroffs and Merchants have ſecreted their Property, and others have fled the Country ſince the Nabob's Acceſſion. Beſides this, it damps that Spirit of Enterprize ſo neceſſary to Trade; the bad Effects of which, muſt, I conceive, be felt not only in this Country, but in the Company's Provinces; as the advantageous Commerce formerly carried on exiſts no longer, and hardly an Article of our Merchandize will ſell; and as no Nation can riſe to any great Extent of Power or Wealth, without a foreign Trade, I imagine it for his Excellency's Advantage, to give every Encouragement to Merchants. I hope by wiſe Regulations and Steadineſs, and Reſolution in the Execution of them, that the Nabob will be ultimately able to revive Trade; and as Bengal requires nothing from this Country, but what it exports again to great Advantage, the Company's Dominions will be thereby greatly benefited.

4th. That the ſame Departments fixed at the Preſence for the tranſacting of the Buſineſs of the Time of the late Vizier, when he had the ſingle Suba of Owd, are now preſerved for more than Double the Revenue, from whence numberleſs Inconveniences ariſe, the Officers having too much under their Management, and no regular Channel of Application is open to Individuals.

5th. The bad State of Diſcipline in the Nabob's Army.

The Miniſter, in order to commence upon correcting theſe Abuſes, has formed a Plan according to which he purpoſes to regulate the Government. I have the Pleaſure to encloſe a Copy of it; and as he places his principal Dependance on the Company's Countenance and Protection, I can almoſt anſwer for it that he will adopt any Amendment which may be thought adviſable by the Board.

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
7th November 1775. Reſident at Owde.

The Secretary received back the Opinions of the Board on Mr. Briſtow's Letter, as follows:

Sir,

Be pleaſed to ſend the accompanying Letter immediately in Circulation. As the Diſorders which have prevailed in the Nabob's Troops require an inſtant and effectual Remedy, and that propoſed in this Letter promiſes the ſureſt Succeſs, I heartily ſubſcribe to it.

If the other Members of the Board join in this Opinion, they will alſo ſee with me the Neceſſity of ſignifying it immediately to Mr. Briſtow, and of forming the Arrangements required for its Execution. One Change in the Plan I would venture to propoſe; viz. “ that inſtead of appointing Officers to ſo large a Corps of Sepoys and Artillery, the propoſed Eſtabliſhment of Cavalry ſhould be encreaſed.” The Artillery and Sepoys of the Brigade will, at all Times, prove ſufficient for ſuch Services as he may require from thoſe Corps, and it is by a reſpectable Body of Cavalry alone, that he can render his Alliance uſeful to the Company in our joint Military Operations.

Belvidore, I am, &c.
20th Nov. 1775. (Signed) Warren Haſtings.
(Approved) R. B.

I agree to the Propoſal made in Mr. Briſtow's Letter, both as a Meaſure of Security and Œconomy to the Company.

(Signed) G. M.

I agree to Mr. Briſtow's Propoſal, as I conceive the Nabob's Country muſt be ruined, without ſuch a Meaſure is adopted. As we have inſiſted on the Foreigners in his Army being diſmiſſed, and I underſtand the Nabob has complied with our Requiſition, it will be an Act of Juſtice to the Nabob to ſend him ſome of the Company's Officers; his Country will be ſecured, and our Authority eſtabliſhed in the ſame Proportion.

(Signed) J. C.

The Firſt Step towards a Settlement of the Nabob's Government now in the greateſt Confuſion, is undoubtedly to reduce his Army to a proper Diſcipline, and Submiſſion to his Authority. I approve in general of the Plans to furniſh him with a ſufficient Number of Britiſh Officers, and think the Reaſons aſſigned by Mr. Briſtow in Support of the Meaſure, will juſtify our aſſenting to the Nabob's Requeſt.

(Signed) P. F.

Conformably to the foregoing Minutes, the Board's Approval alſo was diſpatched to Mr. Briſtow in the following Terms.

To Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 7th inſtant.

At preſent we have only to ſignify our Approbation in general of the Syſtem you have propoſed for curbing the refractory Spirit of the Nabob's Troops, and introducing Regularity in his Army, by the Appointment of Britiſh Officers. In a few Days we ſhall conſider the Subject, and form ſuch Arrangements as may be neceſſary for this Purpoſe, which we ſhall immediately communicate to you, together with our Sentiments upon the Plan of Regulations propoſed by Murteza Cawn, which we have ordered to be tranſlated.

We are, &c.

The Plan propoſed by Murteza Cawn, and encloſed in Mr. Briſtow's Letter, being now tranſlated, is laid before the Board, as follows.

Plan propoſed by Murteza Cawn.

Three Points are to be attended to. 1ſt. The Bundobuſt of the Country, on which the Proſperity of the Government depends.

2d. The Regulation of the Army, which is the Pillar of its Strength.

3d. A Scheme for deſtroying its Enemies, who are the Authors of Commotions and Diſturbances.

The beſt Plan for the Bundobuſt of the Country is this; that it may be divided into Four Zillahs, and that a Perſon of Integrity, Fidelity, Ability, and Experience, be placed over each.

That the Senſtah of each Diſtrict be given into the Charge of ſuch Perſon, and that he be made reſponſible for the entire Affairs of that Zillah, and obliged to deliver in a weekly Account of the Jumma Khuroh and Waſſil Bakee thereof, through the Superintendant of the Khalſa Shereeſa, that the remedying of all Loſſes, and preventing Diſturbances in the Zillah reſt with him, that he, knowing himſelf anſwerable for every Affair both in the Sudder and Mofuſſil, may immediately apply a Remedy to every Diſpute which may be the Cauſe of Loſs to his Diſtrict, and take Maſulchas from all the Aumils and Zemindars, that wherever Robberies are committed on Travellers by Thieves or Dekoits, the Zemindar or Aumil of that Place is anſwerable for the plundered Goods, and for the Apprehenſion of the Thieves: Further, that Oppreſſions at the Gunges, ſeveral of which are eſtabliſhed at every Diſtrict, and from which the poor Traders ſuffer great Hardſhips, be aboliſhed, and that, agreeable to the Cuſtom of Bengal, a Duty of 2½ per Cent. to Government, to be paid at the Paſhcuterah, be eſtabliſhed, and that the Merchants, on paying the Duty, may receive a ſealed Duſtuck; and let ſtrict Injunctions be iſſued into all Parts, that the Demand of a ſingle Cowry be not on any Account made on Perſons travelling to and fro, which will cauſe them to purſue their ſeveral Occupations with Security and Satisfaction, and redound to the Honour of the Government, and to the Population and Proſperity of the Country. For the Execution of this Plan, Perſons will be wanted to fill the Offices hereafter mentioned.

The Superintendant of the Khalſa Shereeſa at the Preſence muſt be a Man of Integrity, Ability, Fidelity, Underſtanding, Experience, Steadineſs, Induſtry, and ſtrict Honour and Character, who will attend Day and Night to the Duties of his Office; and it is neceſſary to give him ſuch a Degree of Credit, that his Word or Writing may be regarded as equally authentic with a Sunnud, throughout the whole Country, as well as amongſt the Troops, and that One Paur (or Three Engliſh Hours) of each Day be appropriated to Privacy, to attend to the Affairs of the Country and the Army, and to iſſue the neceſſary Orders reſpecting them on the Inſtant. Let not the Buſineſs of To-day be delayed till the Morrow.

The Zellidars of the Four Zillahs will alſo tranſmit the Papers of the Mofuſſil weekly to the Superintendant of the Khalſa, who will preſent them to the Preſence.

A Dewan with a full Authority, a Pieſchar verſed in Buſineſs, a Khurranchee, and whatever other Officers may be neceſſary for the Tranſaction of the Affairs of the Khalſa, muſt be appointed.

A Liſt of the Khalſa Duſtens.
Dewanny Duſter,
Awraja ditto,
Iſteeſa ditto,
Dewan Khanu.

Liſt of Zellahs.
Cora and Illahabad,
Duab,
Rohoulchund,
The Souba of Owde.

Offices to each, a Dewan Peiſchar, and ſuch other Officers as are found neceſſary; a Kuzzanchee muſt be appointed from the Preſence, a truſty Vakeel, to remain at the Preſence.

As by reaſon of the bad Conduct of former Aumils, the Soubadar has loſt his Authority over the Country, and his Perwannahs, Duſtucks, &c. have been repeatedly diſobeyed, and not regarded without a Perwannah from the Foujedars; let ſtrict Injunctions be iſſued that all Orders from the Preſence be immediately obeyed in the Moſuſſil, without the Interference of the Zelladars, but it is neceſſary, for the Tranquillity and Peace of the Country, that Copies of all Orders from the Preſence be tranſmitted to the Zelladar, that he may afford his Aſſiſtance to the Aumils in the Moſuſſil for the carrying them into Execution, and to put a Stop to the Practice of forging Perwannahs; and in each Zella let a Perſon of Integrity be placed incognito, to write ſecretly a particular Detail of all the Tranſactions that occur there, and let Four Toſſils and Otmas, (Perſons verſed in the Law), whoſe Integrity, Uprightneſs, and Impartiality may be relied on, be appointed to each Zella, and Four to remain at the Preſence for the determining of all Diſputes, that ſo all Kinds of Oppreſſion may be prevented, and every one obtain his Right; and the Bundoburſt of the Moſuſſil ſhould be made on the ſame Footing with that of the Sudder. The Zelladars may recommend Perſons as Officers at the Moſuſſil, but the Appointments muſt be made * from the Preſence.

* Sic in Orig.

2dly. The Regulation of the Army.

§ (" (a) The great Diſtreſs under which the Country labours, is owing to the Eſtabliſhment of " Two Kinds of Troops, viz. The Government and the Sebundee. When any Commotions ariſe " in the Borders, the Aumils of the Moſuſſil, depending on the Sebundee Forces for their Protec-" tion, take Advantage of the Troubles to withhold the Government's Money, and to withdraw " themſelves from their Obedience.") §

Nevertheleſs, ſome Seebundee Troops are neceſſary for the Tranſaction of the Buſineſs of the Moſuſſil; it is therefore expedient that a Number, adequate to the Buſineſs of the Collections, be kept on Foot and no more, that ſo there may be no Room for Excuſes in the Payment thereof, and that the Aumils may continue in their Duty without the leaſt Deviation therefrom; that theſe Forces be kept always Two Months in Arrears, but never more, that ſo they may have no Plea or Ground for Complaint, and the Officers placed at their Head muſt be Perſons of Fidelity and Worth. A ſtrict Command muſt be kept up amongſt all the Officers of the Government, and the Multitude of unprofitable People, particularly the uſeleſs Cavalry who are too old for Service, ſhould be diſbanded, and the Young and able Men retained in the Service; and all the Forces which are kept up ſhould have Two Months Pay kept in the Hands of Government, and afterwards receive their Pay regularly every Month; for a diſcontented, litigious, and mutinous Army are Enemies to their Employer, and in Caſes of an Emergency nothing but Artifice may be expected from them.

Out of this Army ſome Battalions ſhould be ſtationed in each Zella, the Proportions to be regulated according to the Number which may be requiſite for the Buſineſs in each, and ſome others in the Neighbourhood, who, in Caſes of Neceſſity, may be able to proceed there without Loſs of Time, and they ſhould be relieved every Two or Three Months, according to Cuſtom. Let a Stop be put to the Multitude of Tunkas on the Moſuſſil, that the Aumils may not ſuffer Diſgrace from the Holders of the Tunkas, but apply themſelves to the Buſineſs of the Collections. Let no Aumils have more Forces either of the Government's or of his own raiſing than are neceſſary for the Purpoſe of the Collections, and, wherever it is neceſſary to ſtation Troops, let the Number required for ſuch Service be given him, and let them receive Half or Three Quarters of their Wages monthly from the Moſuſſil; and when they are relieved at the End of Two Months, let them bring an Account of the Number of Men, and what they have received, under the Seal of the Foujedar. Let the Revenue from the Moſuſſil, agreeable to the Kiſtbundee, be tranſmitted to the Preſence in Specie, that all the Servants of the Government may receive their allotted Stipend from the Government Treaſury.

As the Engliſh Army at the Preſence who receive their Pay from thence are ever active in the Affairs of the Government, and in Times of Diſturbances act with more Aſſiduity than the Government's Forces, of what Service are all theſe Battalions, Cavalry, and Infantry, who are mutinous and diſobedient? Let ſuch a Number only as is neceſſary be retained, and the Multitude of unprofitable Hands diſbanded, which will put a Stop to all Diſturbances and Commotions.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1868.

A Liſt of the Servants to the Army.

Let One creditable Seriſhtadar be appointed, and whatever others are found neceſſary.

The following Letters are now received from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 7th inſtant. His Excellency this Morning marched from Lucknow, and I ſhall do myſelf the Honour to follow him To-day. **Mr. Briſtow.**

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
11th November 1775.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of Owde.

§ (“ (*a*) Honble. Sir and Sirs,
“ I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 11th inſtant. In our March to this Place, Lieut. Colonel
“ Cummings met us; and the Miniſter confeſſed, in an Interview the Colonel and I had with
“ him To-day, that the Number of Troops the Nabob entertained exceeded his Abilities to pay.
“ He ſaid, it is true there is nothing due to them at preſent, but there will be in a ſhort Time, and
“ then he thinks neither the Nabob's nor his own Life ſafe. It was determined the mutinous
“ and bad Part of the Nabob's Army ought to be diſmiſſed; but as the executing this Step
“ could not poſſibly be effected by the Nabob, without the Aſſiſtance of the Brigade, Merteza
“ Cawn declined adviſing the Nabob to make any Requeſt to the Colonel, until our Arrival at
“ Mindigaut, which I expect will be the Day after To-morrow. In the Interim, both Murteza
“ Cawn and the Colonel will deliberate upon the Mode of executing this Meaſure without Bloodſhed,
“ if poſſible. After the Aſſociation entered into by the Sepoys, both Conduct and Secrecy
“ are requiſite. I, for my Part, have great Hopes of Succeſs, as I obſerve an Unſteadineſs
“ amongſt the Nabob's Troops, which gives me good Grounds to imagine that they will ſubmit,
“ when the Nabob appears reſolute. To act with Spirit now is more neceſſary than ever,
“ as Baſſant's Corps publickly declared at Lucknow, that they would not fight againſt the Goſſames,
“ with whom they had been ſtationed for a long Time.
“ It was in our Interview To-day with Murteza Cawn, fully explained to him by Lieut. Colonel
“ Cummings, that, let the Nabob's Situation in the Donub be ever ſo diſtreſſing, he could
§ “ not, on any Conſideration, croſs the River to his Aſſiſtance. The complying with his Excellency's
“ Requeſt for the Relief of the Brigade on the Spot where it was cantoned, he was not
“ to conſider as a Precedent that the Orders of the Honble. Board could be delayed in their Execution.
“ His Inducement was, the knowing how much they had his Safety and the Protection
“ of his Government at Heart, and that he had acted on this Occaſion from a full Conviction of
“ the Neceſſity of the Caſe; as it was evident his Excellency's March, with a Body of Troops,
“ to oppoſe a Rebel, Part of which Troops, and that the moſt formidable, had declared they
“ would not act againſt that very Rebel, proved he could not well be more critically ſituated.
“ The Colonel further obſerved, that ſhould the Honble. Board diſapprove of the Step he has
“ taken in conſequence of the Nabob's Requeſt, that then the Brigade, whatever the Circumſtances
“ might be, muſt, at all Events, march, and cannot be detained a ſingle Day. We alſo
“ jointly recommended that the Nabob muſt, whatever Reſolution he adopts, be firm and ſteady
“ in the Execution of it; for both the Colonel's Orders, and the Declaration made by me in the
“ Behalf of the Company on the concluding of the Treaty, ſince confirmed by repeated Refuſals
“ from the Honble. Board, muſt entirely cut off all Hopes to his Excellency of the Guarantee of
“ the Doab and Rohilcund.”) §

I have, &c.

Aſſewan,
13th November 1775.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at Owde.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 36.

§ (“ (*b*) The following Letter is juſt received from Lieut. Colonel Cummings.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,
“ I left the Cantonments the 12th inſtant, and Yeſterday met the Nabob at Mohan, where I
“ had an Interview with him. Though his Troops for the Preſent are in ſome Degree quiet, and
“ have conſented to march with him to Mindy Gaut, he is by no Means eaſed of his Fears and
“ Anxiety; and indeed, it appears to me, the Calm is only temporary, and that the ſame refractory
“ Spirit ſtill ſubſiſts amongſt his Sepoys. I have given it as my Opinion (with which Mr. **Colonel Cummings.**

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1869. (*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

“ Briſtow coincides) that a Reduction of Part of thoſe Troops is abſolutely neceſſary for the Nabob's Safety. The Miniſter has not yet, however, come to any Reſolution what Advice he ſhould give his Excellency, with regard to the Meaſures proper to be taken for that Purpoſe. As ſoon as he has, I ſhall do myſelf the Honour of making the Honourable Board acquainted with it.

“ I have, &c.

“ Camp at Aſſewan, (Signed) John Cummings.”) §
14th November 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

“ Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, No CCC.

“ Book 78. Page 65.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th of December 1775.

§ (“ (a) Fort William, 6th December 1775.

Secret Dept.
Wedneſday.

“ At a Council; Preſent,
“ The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
“ Lieut. General John Clavering,
“ The Honble. George Monſon,
“ Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
“ Philip Francis, }

“ Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Mr. Briſtow.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 13th inſtant, from Aſſewan, when I mentioned the Reſolution the Miniſter had taken of adviſing his Excellency to diſband the mutinous and bad Part of his Army. This Meaſure has become more neceſſary, by the Aſſociation among the Troops growing daily ſtronger, and from certain Information that their Intentions are immediately on the Nabob's croſſing the River, when they think they ſhall be out of the Reach of the Brigade, to demand Thirteen Rupees a Month Pay, and a Donation which was formerly promiſed them. The Nabob is utterly unable to comply with their Demands, having not more than One Lack of Rupees in his Treaſury, and none but poſſible and very uncertain Reſources from the Collection of his Revenues. The Nabob ſays, that he can depend on the Cavalry and Matchlockmen ſtanding firm to him: That Eleven Battalions of Sepoys have croſſed the Ganges. Theſe have been lately principally influenced by the Corps which remain on this Side the River, and is known by the Name of Buſſant's Brigade, now conſiſting of Six Battalions. They are the oldeſt and moſt formidable Body of Sepoys the Nabob has; and their Conduct in marching from their Station contrary to his Excellency's Orders, for which no Cenſure has ever been paſſed on them, ſo confirms them in their mutinous Diſpoſition, that nothing but totally diſbanding them with Ignominy, can ever introduce Order into the Army, and the Nabob and his Miniſter think no Opportunity can be more favourable than the preſent; that the very Corps he means to diſband is ſeparated from the Reſt by the River, and the Boats ſo placed, that it will be impoſſible for them to join. I, in my humble Opinion, ſhould conceive this Meaſure to be abſolutely neceſſary; for, was the Nabob to march with this diſobedient Army, I do not ſee that any Thing but Confuſion could poſſibly enſue, and inſtead of ſettling the Doab and Rohilcund, it would be only expoſing his Perſon, and the Peace of the Country.

“ Œconomy muſt be the only Means by which the Nabob will be enabled to fulfil his Engagements to the Company, and ſupport his own Government; any Delay, therefore, in diſbanding theſe dangerous Troops, can but tend to his Ruin.

“ Notwithſtanding the Repreſentation of his Miniſter, the Nabob, on his Arrival here, was quite averſe to put this Meaſure into Execution, until the End of the Campaign, when he would diſband One Battalion, or his whole Army, as the Engliſh ſhould adviſe. He appeared ſo ſet againſt it at that Time, that both Colonel Cummings and I thought it prudent not to adviſe him

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1870.

" to it, though we feared the Miſchief might be done, and the Remedy out of Reach; and imagined " he had formed his Reſolution; but this Morning, both his Excellency and his Miniſter requeſted " it in the moſt urgent Manner, becauſe they ſaid Buſſant's Corps had already begun to create Diſturbances, and they ſaw no End to their Embarraſſments.

" A Copy of the Letter I wrote to Lieut. Colonel Cummings, encloſing the Nabob's Requeſt, " I herewith forward.

" I have, &c.

" Camp at Mindigaut, (Signed) " John Briſtow.
21ſt Novr. 1775.

" Copy of a Letter from the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde, to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, dated 21ſt November 1775.

" Sir,

" I herewith encloſe you a Letter from the Nabob, requeſting you will aſſiſt him in diſbanding " a Part of his diſaffected Troops, who, it ſeems, are reſolved to make new Demands on him " on croſſing the River.

" I read his Excellency's Letter before he ſealed. The Subſtance is as follows:

" That the Company have taken upon them the Guarantee of the Countries of Owde, Kera " and Allahabad, and that the Friendſhip and Amity ſubſiſting between him and the Company ex- " ceed Deſcription. His Affairs are at preſent in much Confuſion, and his Troops diſobedient to " his Orders, in particular the Sepoys, who are at this very Time ready to mutiny. He therefore " requeſts of you to march To-morrow Morning to his Camp, with the Brigade, and if theſe " Troops will lay down their Arms and Accoutrements, and leave his Service, he will diſcharge " their Arrears, and permit them to go to any Part of his Dominions; but if they will not peaceably " ſubmit to his Commands, he will then aſk of you to aſſiſt him with the Company's Troops: In caſe " you do not effect his Buſineſs now, his Country cannot be ſettled, and his Life will be endangered; and he conſiders the Safety and Honour of himſelf and the Company as mutual, and " therefore hopes you will not fail to march the Brigade, for it will not admit of Delay, as there " are Boats enough for the Troops he means to diſband of Buſſant's Battalions to croſs the River. " They inſiſted upon having them To-day, though he managed to put them off until To-morrow, " when they will wait no longer, but intend to make a Diſturbance if they have them not. In " ſhort, ſhould he not adopt this Meaſure now, great Troubles will enſue hereafter.

A true Copy.

(Signed) " John Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow.

" I addreſſed the Honble. Board Yeſterday relative to the diſbanding Six of His Excellency's mutinous Battalions. This Morning Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, agreeable to the Nabob's Re- " queſt, marched his Brigade oppoſite to the Ground on which Buſſant's Corps was encamped. The " Seapoys had already ſeized the Boats, and croſſed One Battalion; the other Five remained at this " Side of the River, and ſurrendered their Guns, Arms, and Accoutrements, to Lieutenant Colonel " Cummings, without the firing of a ſingle Shot, upon the Condition of his being Security for the " Diſcharge of their Pay, which was immediately iſſued to them: The Commandant of the other " Battalion likewiſe has agreed to come to this Side of the River To-morrow, and ſurrender upon the " ſame Terms. The Men who were diſbanded are at Liberty to reſide where they pleaſe, and the " Nabob engages not to touch their Lives or Property.

" His Excellency, on the Sepoys having ſeized the Boats, ordered the Park of Artillery, his Ca- " valry or Matchlockmen, to draw up againſt them to prevent their croſſing, as the Brigade was " not then arrived, being very early in the Morning. The Sepoys on the other Side of the River " immediately formed with an Intention to come to the Support of thoſe on this, and even pointed " their Guns againſt his Excellency's Tents; but the Brigade arriving ſhortly after, they inſtantly " retired to their Quarters; and on the Nabob's ſending them a Meſſage, informing them that it " was his Pleaſure to retain them in his Service, and that they had nothing to apprehend, they " returned him a very ſubmiſſive Anſwer, profeſſing their great Reſpect for his Perſon and Government, and that he had no Occaſion to have called for the Aſſiſtance of the Brigade, as they " themſelves were ready to quell the Mutineers.

" I wiſh much that the Nabob may enter upon this Expedition of the Doab, with ſome Autho- " rity over the Troops he carries. His Succeſs this Day gives me great Hopes of the future. I " ſhall in a very few Days be able to judge of the Temper of the Nabob's Army after this Event, " when I will write the Honble. Board fully.

" I have, &c.

" Mindigaut, (Signed) " John Briſtow,
22d November 1775. Reſident at Owde.") §

Received the following Letters from Lieut. Colonel Cummings.

Colonel Cummings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to acquaint you, that the Nabob having got certain Intelligence of a Conſpiracy formed againſt him by Part of his Troops, which they were to put in Execution after he ſhould croſs the Ganges, ſent Mr. Briſtow to me this Morning, deſiring an Interview with me, as he was come to a Determination to diſband his mutinous Troops. I accordingly went to him, and in conſequence of the moſt earneſt Solicitations both of the Nabob and his Miniſter, together with the ſtrongeſt Repreſentation from Mr. Briſtow of the Nabob's Situation, I have conſented to march the Brigade this Night at Twelve o'Clock, to oblige them to lay down their Arms, and to diſband. There are Eleven of his Battalions already croſſed the Ganges, and only Six of the moſt mutinous on this Side. Theſe laſt are what he means to reduce. As I have ſo little Time now to be particular, I will write the Honble. Board more fully as ſoon as this Service is effected.

Cantonments, I have, &c.
21ſt Nov. 1775. (Signed) John Cummings.

Colonel Cummings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myſelf the Honour of acquainting the Honble. Board the 21ſt inſtant, that I was that Night to march the Brigade to aſſiſt the Nabob in reducing his mutinous Battalions of Sepoys, which has been effected. Before the Brigade had reached them, they had ſeized the Boats, and One Battalion got acroſs the Ganges, the other Five were on the Beach ready to croſs, when I arrived. When they ſaw the Front of the Brigade appear, they drew out their Guns, and formed their Line with a ſeeming Intention to ſtand on their Defence; but on my ſending for their Commandants, and aſſuring them of perſonal Safety, and all their Arrears, if they laid down their Arms quietly and diſperſed, they did ſo, though with ſeeming Reluctance. The Battalion which had croſſed, as it belongs to the ſame Brigade with thoſe that were reduced, I expect will come over this Evening, and accept of the ſame Terms the others have got.

Incloſed I tranſmit the Honble. Board a Copy of the Nabob's Requiſition for the Troops; and have the Honour to be, &c.

Cantonments, (Signed) John Cummings.
23d Nov. 1775.

Reſolved, that the Approbation of the Board be expreſſed to Colonel Cummings, in the following Letter.

To Colonel Cummings.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 21ſt and 23d November.

We cannot avoid expreſſing our great Satisfaction at the prudent Conduct which you have obſerved in compelling the Nabob's refractory Troops to lay down their Arms and Accoutrements, and receive their Diſcharge from his Service, without proceeding to Extremities.

We are, &c.
(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, N° CCCI.

Book 78. Page 356.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th December 1775.

Fort William, the 18th December 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

Received the following Letters from Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I had this Day the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 9th inſtant. I am happy the Meaſures I took in ordering the Brigade in Readineſs to march to the Aſſiſtance of the Nabob, have met with your Approbation, and hope you will alſo approve of the Steps I have ſince taken, with which I have regularly acquainted you.

I Yeſterday did myſelf the Honour to inform you of the Reduction of Five of the Nabob's mutinous Battalions. This Morning the Sixth, which had croſſed the Ganges, returned and delivered up their Arms and Accoutrements, and were diſmiſſed after having received their Pay.

As theſe were by much the moſt refractory and diſobedient, and the other Eleven have given ſtrong Aſſurances of their future good Behaviour and Obedience to the Nabob's Commands, with which he ſeems to be ſatisfied, I am in Hopes he may now proceed on his Expedition to ſettle the Affairs in the Doab, with ſome Degree of Safety. His Excellency, however, ſtill requires the Brigade's being relieved at this Station in the moſt ſtrenuous Manner, and declares that its Removal would be attended with the worſt Conſequences to his Government. I have therefore, agreeable to your Inſtructions, wrote to Lieut. Colonel Parker, to proceed with the Diviſion of the Third Brigade under his Command to this Place, and will endeavour to make the Relief as expeditious as poſſible.

Cantonments, I have the Honour to be, &c.
24th Nov. 1775. John Cummings.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I am very ſorry to have incurred the Diſpleaſure of the Honble. Board, in not having adviſed them of the Occurrences of which Lieut. Colonel Cummings had given particular Information in conſequence of my Applications to him. My not doing it, I hope, will meet with Indulgence, as I was forced to pay conſtant Attendance on the Nabob; and I deferred writing, becauſe I expected his final Determination, which he daily promiſed me, and for a long Time put off; and I wiſhed to avoid troubling the Honble. Board with uncertain Intelligence. I alſo neglected no Part of my Duty on the Spot, but adviſed the Miniſter even at Lucknow, according to my Letter of the 3d inſtant, to recommend it to the Nabob to diſmiſs his uſeleſs and mutinous Troops, which Meaſure ſeems, by preſent Appearances, to have ſucceeded beyond Expectation, as the Reſt of the Army do now pay the greateſt Attention to his Excellency's Orders. Already the Complaints of the Violences the Troops uſed to commit, are greatly decreaſed. The * profeſs Obedience, and by the beſt Intelligence I can obtain of their Diſpoſition, there ſeems to be little Doubt, that the Example made by the diſbanding Buſſunt's Corps has every good Effect we could wiſh. The Battalion which had croſſed the River, voluntarily ſurrendered their Arms the Day before Yeſterday to the Nabob.

* Sic in Orig.

§ (" (*a*) Diſmiſſion from his Excellency's Service is a ſevere Puniſhment. His Sepoys receive " Nine Rupees per Month, beſides their Coats, a Livelihood they can hardly acquire by Labour, " or obtain from any other Power. That there was no Command kept up I am not ſurpriſed, be- " cauſe the Nabob did not ſupport the Officers who were ill-treated in attempting to enforce his " Authority. The Commandants repreſented the Want of Subordination was principally owing to " this Cauſe, as many of them had been frequently beat, and confined by their own Sepoys, " and no Puniſhment inflicted on them; on the contrary, Preſents have been made to the Muti- " neers. I likewiſe know of Inſtances when the Officers appointed by the Nabob have been re- " jected by the Sepoys, and he has in conſequence placed Men of their own chuſing. In my " humble Opinion, from his Excellency's Diſpoſition the Diſcipline of his Army will ever revert " to this State, when he may be deprived of the Aſſiſtance of the Brigade, and Native Officers " alone command his Battalions.") §

I have prepared a compleat Liſt of the Nabob's Army, with which I ſhall trouble the Honble. Board as ſoon as I can tranſlate it.

I am very happy to inform the Honble. Board, that the Apprehenſions of a Famine are now entirely at an End. I have therefore diſcontinued the Purchaſe of Grain, and believe that the whole Sum will not amount to more than Twenty Thouſand Rupees; but I cannot yet tell for certain.

I have informed the Nabob, that the Honble. Board had been pleaſed to approve and confirm the Guarantee of the Treaty between him and the Begum, at which he expreſſed his Satisfaction.

Myndy Gaut, I have the Honour to be, &c.
28th Nov. 1775. John Briſtow.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 360.

§ (" (*b*) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

☞ [" I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 28th inſtant, and have the Pleaſure to encloſe the following Accounts, viz.

" No. 1. Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.
" No. 2. Account Current of the Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company.
" No. 3. Copy of Colonel Galliez's Account, dated 7th March 1775.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1871. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1899.

" In regard to the Balance of Caſh, ſtated in No. 1, the commanding Officer of the Brigade has
" called on me for Two Lacks of Rupees, which I ſhall immediately ſupply, ſo that there will only
" remain in my Hands Rupees of various Currency, Seventy-two thouſand four hundred and
" ſixty-nine Six Annas (72,469 6). The Account of Receipts from the Nabob is left open for
" Adjuſtment, agreeable to the Commands of the Honble. Board. Such Sums as are advanced
" for the Uſe of the Brigade being diſburſed in theſe Provinces, where the Batta muſt fluctuate according
" to the Part of the Country it is ſtationed at, I imagine no Standard can be poſitively fixed,
" and therefore would recommend it to the Honble. Board to have me to ſettle the Batta of theſe
" Sums agreeable to the Rate given out from Time to Time by the commanding Officer of the
" Brigade. The incloſed Receipt, No. 4, granted me by the Deputy Paymaſter, Mr. Charles Pipon,
" will explain what Diſcount has been affixed on the Sums advanced to him. In that from Mr.
" Thomas Kirkman, No. 5, it is not determined, becauſe there are ſome Species of Rupees paid
" him, regarding which the Brigade Orders have not yet been iſſued. I did recommend it to his
" Excellency to make his Payments wholly in Owde Sicca's, but he anſwered, that it was impoſſible
" for him to procure them at all Times, though he would order as many as poſſible. No
" Balance can hereafter well accrue on the Subſidy Lands yielding a nett Revenue of Twenty
" Lacks, after deducting all Charges, being actually aſſigned, and the Firſt Receipts are to be
" made over to me; Purwannah's are likewiſe iſſued for the Remainder, and when the Anſwers
" come from the Aumils, I will immediately forward the Honourable Board a compleat Statement."]

§ (" Reſpecting the Treaty with the Begum I have had many Letters from her, complaining of ☜
" its not being abided by, and that the Nabob does her great Injuſtice in diſputing her Right to
" Effects which ſhe wants to deliver to him, but he aſſerts them to be his Property, as they
" were under the Charge of his Conſuma, and only depoſited in One of the Buildings adjoining
" to the Begum's Palace. He ſays he acknowledges her Right to any Thing in Truſt with her
" own Servants, but all other Effects belong to him. I have hitherto been unable to ſatisfy the
" Nabob or the Begum; but as the Treaty cannot be in Force without the Begum pays the ſtipulated
" Sum, I informed her of this Circumſtance, and ſhall adviſe her in a Letter, I purpoſe
" writing her To-night, to compleat her Engagements to the Nabob, all to the Value of the Effects
" in Diſpute, the Right to which may be hereafter ſettled; and as they only amount to
" about Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees, it is not an Object to ſtop her fulfilling her Agreements
" in other Reſpects. I find it a difficult Point to pleaſe the Begum, for ſhe has, through
" the Whole of this Negociation, aſſerted that ſhe placed entire Confidence in the Engliſh, by
" whom alone ſhe was induced to promiſe the Thirty Lacks of Rupees, and now ſhe thinks herſelf
" ill-treated in having the Identity of her Property diſputed; ſhe alſo complains heavily of the
" Troops left to guard the Town, putting Reſtrictions upon her Servants, and prohibiting them
" from the ſame Liberty as the other Inhabitants. I interceded with his Excellency to forbid any
" Violence from being uſed to her, or any of her Dependants, and he accordingly iſſued Orders to
" this Purport. In regard to the Diſpute about the Effects, I muſt enquire more particularly,
" as his Excellency's Officers may be in the wrong; but I know alſo the Behaviour of the Begum's
" Eunuchs and Servants, whilſt I was at Fyſabad, that they were inclined to procraſtinate
" the Payment upon any frivolous Pretence that occurred.") §

☞ [On my taking Charge of my Office, I underſtood the Account of the old Balances was with Ellijee Cawn, and as he refuſed to come to the Nabob, I have been unable to ſettle it. Upon further Enquiry I find the Nabob's Moonſy has the Governor General's Letters to the late Vizier, which he forwarded by Mr. Middleton, as well as other Vouchers on this Subject, in his Poſſeſſion. He has promiſed me to ſend for them from Lucknow, and when they arrive I ſhall be able to adjuſt the Account.

I hope the Honble. Board will indulge me by reflecting on the Nabob's Situation ever ſince his Acceſſion to the Muſnud, that it was hardly poſſible for him to pay the whole Sum due to the Company; there is now a great Proſpect that his Government will be ſoon eſtabliſhed on a firm Footing, and he in the Courſe of ſome Months able to ſatisfy all Demands.] ☜

I have the Honour to be, &c.
John Briſtow.

Mindighaut,
30th November 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell.

Dr.

Dr Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde. Cr

To the Nabob Auſſut ul Dowlah for the following Sums, on which the Diſcount on the Rupees leſs in Value than Owd Siccas, will not be ſettled until I receive the Honble. Board's Orders; viz.			
Owde Sicca, Perokabad, Nudjimabad, Gyr Shay, Bullion and Gold Mohurs — —		16,23,379 9 0	
Gourſhy Rs from Chyte Send ſent to the Preſidency	4,00,000 0 0		
D° recd by me from D° —	90,000 0 0		
		4,90,000 0 0	
			21,13,379 9 0
Milliabad Rupees — —		85,750 0 0	
Ricauy D° — —		4,49,000 0 0	
Agra D° — —		2,000 0 0	
Etawa D° — —		8,250 0 0	
Barelli D° — —		2,10,000 0 0	
Coſſipore D° — —		1,000 0 0	
Corah D° — —		20,000 0 0	
Tyſooly D° — —		12,000 0 0	
Bulloondy D° — —		22,700 0 0	
			7,92,700 0 0
To Amount carried over — Rs			29,06,079 9 0

By Army Subſidy.			
Advanced Mr. Charles Pipon, the Deputy Paymaſter to the Second Brigade; viz.			
Owd Sicca Rupees —		10,14,869 10 0	
Milliabad D° —		54,750 0 0	
Rickavy D° — —		24,998 0 0	
Agra D° — —		2,000 0 0	
Etawa D° — —		1,250 0 0	
Barelli D° — —		2,09,863 0 0	
Coſſipore D° — —		1,000 0 0	
Corah D° — —		2,000 0 0	
			13,10,730 10 0
By Army Subſidy.			
Advanced Mr. Thomas Kirkman, the Paymaſter to the Second Brigade; viz.			
Rickavy Rupees —		1,53,600 0 0	
Tyrſooly D° — —		12,000 0 0	
Gourſhy D° — —		2,000 0 0	
Terokabad D°	15,000 0 0		
Owd Sicca D°	84,700 0 0		
		99,700 0 0	
Bulloondy D° — —		22,700 0 0	
			2,90,000 0 0
By Remittances to the Preſidency.			
Undercharge of Lieut. Wright from Rajgyr Gaut, as ℘ my Invoice dated the 7th June laſt —		5,82,879 9 0	
Received by him from Mr. Motte, being Money paid by Chyte Sing at Benaras — —		2,00,000 0 0	
		7,82,879 9 0	
Undercharge of Lieut. Blacker, received from Mr. Motte Money paid by Rajah Chyte Sing at Benaras		2,00,000 0 0	
			9,82,879 9 0
By Amount carried over — —			25,83,610 3 0

Dr Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde. Cr

Dr		Rupees	a	p	Cr		Rupees	a	p
To Amount brought over — —	R'	29,06,079	9	0	By Amount brought over — —	R'	25,83,610	3	0
					By Grain, which was intended for the Magazine at Cawnpore, ſent to make Purchaſes at Perokabad — — —		50,000	0	0
							26,33,610	3	0
					By Balance in Hand — —		2,72,469	6	0
Rupees		29,06,079	9	0		R'	29,06,079	9	0

N. B. Immediate Payment is promiſed to the following Sums; viz.

Daily expected from Pyz Ulla Cawn — — — —				R'	1,80,000	0	0
Balance of Chyte Sing's Rents — — — —					41,000	0	0
From the Begum, in conſequence of the Company's being the Guarantee of the Priaty between the Nabob and her; viz. A Depoſit in Jewels, in my Hands — —	3,31,129	8	0				
Balance due — — — —	5,05,170	8	0				
					8,36,000	0	0
				R'	10,57,300	0	0

Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.

(Errors excepted.)

The Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company.

Dr				Cr			
To Balance due on Account the Treaty of Benares, as ⅌ the accompanying Copy of Colonel Gailliez's Account, dated the 21ſt of March laſt — — —	22,26,971	2	3	By Caſh received, as ⅌ Caſh Account, N° 1. —	29,06,079	9	0
To a Tunea credited in ſaid Account refuſed Payment by Rajah Chyte Sing — — —	6,00,000	0	0				
To Army Subſidy, Balance of laſt Account, dated 7th June 1775 — — — — —	11,38,913	8	0				
To D° from the 30th June laſt to the 30th November inſtant, being Five Months, at 2,60,000 Rs ⅌ Month —	13,00,000	0	0	By Balance due — — —	23,59,805	1	3
Owd Sicca Rupees —	52,65,884	10	3	Rupees —	52,65,884	10	3

Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

The Nabob Auſſuf ul Dowlah in Account with the Honble. Company.

Dr					Cr			
1774. Dec. 30th.	To Balance of this Date, as per Copy of Mr. N. Middleton's Account with his Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, including the Third Dividend on Account of the Ceſſion of the Provinces of Korah and Allahabad, which becomes due the 7th of September next, amounting to Rs 15,00,000 — —	41,26,971	2	3	By Caſh received of Sujah ul Dowlah, and the preſent Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, at Fyzabad, by Colonel Gailliez —	10,00,000	0	0
					By Caſh received at Lucknow and Mindigaut from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah — — — —	3,00,000	0	0
					By a Draft or Order on Chyte Sing of Benares, ſent Mr. Thomas Motte, not yet accepted — —	6,00,000	0	0
						19,00,000	0	0
					By Balance due from the Nabob, including the 15,00,000 due the 7th September next — — —	22,26,971	2	3
	Rupees —	41,26,971	2	3	Rupees —	41,26,971	2	3

Mindigaut, the 21ſt March 1775.
E. E.
(Signed) P. Gailliez.

A true Copy.
John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Mindighaut, November the 30th 1775.

Received from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, from the 29th Day of April 1775 to November the 1ſt following; viz.

Bunglow Sonat Rupees		10,14,869 10 0
Milliabad Rupees	54,750 0 0	
Diſcount 4 ꝑ Cent.	2,105 12 3	
		52,644 3 9
Rickavy Rupees	24,998 0 0	
Diſcount 11 ꝑ Cent.	2,477 4 0	
		22,520 12 0
Agra Rupees	2,000 0 0	
Diſcount 12 ꝑ Cent.	214 5 0	
		1,785 11 0
Elawa Rupees	1,250 0 0	
Diſcount 3 ꝑ Cent.	36 7 0	
		1,213 9 0
Barelle Rupees	2,09,863 0 0	
Diſcount 25 ꝑ Cent.	41,972 10 0	
		1,67,890 6 0
Coſſipore Rupees	1,000 0 0	
Diſcount 40 ꝑ Cent.	285 8 0	
		714 8 0
Corah Rupees	2,000 0 0	
Diſcount 6 ꝑ Cent.	113 3 0	
		1,886 13 0
Bungalow Sona Rupees		12,63,525 8 9

In Witneſs whereof I have ſigned Three Receipts of the ſame Tenor and Date.

Chs Pipor,
Deputy Paymaſter 2d Brigade.

Lucknow, November 15th, 1775.

Received of Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, the undermentioned Sums:

Goorſhy	2,000
Bungaloe	84,000
Furrokabad	15,000
Recavy	1,53,000
Tyrſooty	12,000
Bullondy	27,700
	2,90,000

In Witneſs whereof I have ſigned Three Receipts of the ſame Tenor and Date.

Thomas Kirkman,
Paymaſter to the 2d Brigade.

APPENDIX, N° CCCII.

Book 78. Page 537.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th of January 1776.

Fort William, the 8th of January 1776.

At a Council; Preſent, — Secret Dept. Monday.

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs, — Mr. Briſtow's Three Letters.

I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 30th ult. and have to acknowledge the Receipt of their Letter of the 21ſt November.

Encloſed I tranſmit a complete Statement of the Nabob's Army; viz.

N° 1. Statement of the Expence of the Nabob of Oude's Battalions of Sepoys and Matchlockmen.

N° 2. Statement of the Nabob of Oude's Army.

I believe theſe Papers to be as correct as the fluctuating State of his Excellency's Army will permit; for I imagine that he has, ſince his Acceſſion, altogether diſbanded near Thirty thouſand Men more than he has raiſed. The Ten thouſand Foot, and Nine thouſand Horſe, I mentioned in my former Addreſſes to have been entertained by the Goſſames at the Nabob's Charge, as well as the Seybundie of all the Aumils, are excluſive of the Numbers in the Statement.

§ ((a) "The Nabob preſerves no Regularity in the Diſpoſal of Military Offices, but they are "given indiſcriminately to his Favourites, with little Regard to their Abilities in this Line. Javo "Lall, who now commands Seven Battalions of Sepoys, and the Artillery (which latter he ob"tained on the Diſmiſſion of the Europeans) never before had any other Charge than that of the "Nabob's Stables.") §

Theſe ſudden Promotions have not affected the old Commanders who were continued on the Nabob's Acceſſion. They have happened where there were Vacancies, and may be productive of very bad Conſequences in the future. The Horſe are the worſt, and moſt expenſive Troops the Nabob has. I beg though of the Honble. Board to obſerve, that where there are large Sums ſet againſt a ſmall Number of Men, that the Intention is a Penſion to the Commander, but they are nevertheleſs * kept upon the Strength of the Army in his Excellency's Books. — * Sic in Orig.

The Nabob purpoſes to march To-morrow towards Ferokabad. I hope, in our Way there, to write the Honble. Board fully regarding his Intentions.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Myndy Gaut, (Signed) John Briſtow,
6th Dec. 1775. Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 6th inſtant.

In my Letter of the 11th of October, I particularly explained the State of foreign Affairs. At this Juncture, the Attention of the diſaffected Perſons to the Nabob's Government, and the neighbouring Powers, is much raiſed, owing to our March. Nudjiff Cawn has principally, from this Cauſe, diſcontinued his Attacks againſt Dike, and arrived at Santruſh Fort, Ten Coſs Diſtance from it. On hearing of the Nabob's Intentions to march to Cole, he diſpatched a Vackeel to him, a Perſon much in his Confidence, to enquire what he purpoſed by it, as he had to expect no foreign Enemy in that or any other Part; that his own Aumils were, if any, Perſons ill diſpoſed towards him, but they were to be found in other Quarters of his Dominions. He expreſſed his Deſire of * preeſerving his Friendſhip with him; but ſhould the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla break through it, he was ready to do the ſame, and meet him in the Field. His Excellency has not returned any Anſwer, though I believe he does not now intend to march to Coole; at leaſt, he may avoid doing it without any Reflection on his Character, by its being ſaid that he is terrified — * Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2053.

into the Meaſure my Nudjif Cawn. It ſeems Coſſim Ally Cawn is come to Delhi, at his Majeſty's Summons, by the Inſtigation of Abdul Ahut Cawn. His Excellency, conſidering his ſtrict Alliance with the Company, thought it inconſiſtent to have an Interview with the King, whilſt Coſſim Ally Cawn followed the Court. He therefore gave it as a Reaſon for his purpoſing to march to Etawa, and alſo for countermanding Nyaz Ally Cawn, who he has directed to join him. His Preſence in that Part of the Country will tend much more to eſtabliſh his Affairs, than the effecting of an Interview with the King at Cole, which would be his Deſign, as well as to lay Plans of poſſeſſing himſelf of Part of Nudjif Cawn's Country in that Neighbourhood. Abdul Ahut Cawn might apparently agree in any Propoſal of the Nabob's, but it would be with a Deſign of ingratiating himſelf into his Favour, in order to obtain the Management of his Affairs. He is artful and inſinuating, and an Interview with the King, when this Man is to conduct it, will always be productive of much Intrigue.

The Nabob, by marching to Etawa, will ſubſide the Jealouſy of Nudjif Cawn, with whom he may accommodate all Differences, and have the Opportunity of reſtoring his Authority in the Doab; whereas, though Nudjif Cawn may want Money, yet his Reputation, and the conſtant War his Troops have been engaged in, will, when joined with the Rebels, give at leaſt an Equality, if not a Superiority, againſt the Nabob. I believe that Nudjiff Cawn himſelf would be glad of the Opportunity to ſettle his own Country, but Abdul Ahut Cawn has conſtantly correſponded with the Nabob and Murtezzah Cawn, and I am apt to think he has increaſed their Jealouſy of Nudjif Cawn, by inſinuating he entertained Deſigns which have never once occurred to him. It is certain the granting Refuge to Elich Cawn and Baſheer Cawn, and his correſponding with the Goſſeines, might have given ſome Grounds. The Nabob has nevertheleſs, on his Side, acted the ſame Part in receiving many of Nudjif Cawn's diſaffected Servants.

In regard to Coſſim Ally Cawn, I imagine he will not be of much Service to any Party, for by the beſt Intelligence I can obtain he muſt have very little Money left. It is true he has offered his Majeſty Twenty Lacks in Jewels, which I rather conſider a Boaſt to ſerve a temporary Purpoſe than what he will be able to ſupply. I herewith encloſe Copies of Letters which have paſſed between his Excellency and the King, relative to him. They ought to have been forwarded ſome Days ago, but were neglected to be given me by the Nabob's Moonſhy. I thought it unneceſſary to trouble the Honorable Board with Murtezza Cawn's Correſpondence, which is juſt in the ſame Style.

By marching immediately to Etawa, the Nabob will awe the Goſſeines, and in caſe Syndea has really Intentions of joining them, he will at leaſt ſecure the Rents of the Lands on this Side the Jumma. The Goſſeines wiſh it to be believed that Syndea will invade the Country, and have even proceeded ſo far as to have their Vackeel propoſe to the Nabob to put him in Poſſeſſion of the Diſtricts of Kalpy, upon the Pretences of attaching him to his Excellency's Intereſt, and that he is entitled to them from the Three Maratta Chiefs, Jocojy, Holker, Byſagy, and the ſaid Syndea, having divided them amongſt themſelves on their Invaſion of Hindoſtan. Admitting that the Nabob was to equal his moſt ſanguine Expectations, and at preſent obtain the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Countries on the other Side the Jumna, the having extended his Dominions to that Diſtance, will prove an Inducement in him to involve himſelf in Schemes of Conqueſt, in which it is probable, unleſs ſupported by the Engliſh, that he will fail of Succeſs. The Honble. Board will be better able to judge of this Matter, on recurring to Events ſince his Excellency's Succeſſion; for although the Example at Myndy Gaut had every Effect that could be wiſhed to ſubject his Troops, yet he himſelf neglects the Opportunity he now has of putting them under ſome Kind of Diſcipline, which makes it that they have no Confidence in him, and the People whom he will have to deal with well know it. It alſo happens to be his Excellency's Misfortune, that, in Camp, there is not a Man capable of commanding the Army. Buſſant Ally Cawn appears to be the fitteſt Perſon, but by the Opinion of moſt Military Gentlemen with whom I have converſed, he can hardly have ſufficient Experience for ſuch a Truſt.

The State of the Country on the other Side the Jumna, is as follows:—The Goſſeines have made an Acquiſition of what yielded the Mharattas Twenty-five Lacks of Rupees a Year, and taken Moat, an exceeding ſtrong Fort, their Birth Place, and was poſſeſſed by Ender Gyr, the Man who adopted them as his Sons. They are laying in a Store of Proviſions and Ammunition in it, and though they have offered to attend on the Nabob, yet their Conduct is as independent as ever. They were much preſſed by the Mharattas at the Beginning of the Campaign, but they have latterly defeated ſeveral Parties. Anoopgyr is now at Moat, and Amrowgyr is gone towards Shakabad, on the Frontiers of Nudjif Cawn's Dominions, upon the Pretence of making the Settlement of that Country.

§ (a) (" Mahoob Ally Cawn, the Nabob of Corah, is ſuſpected by many People to be diſaffected to
* Sic in Orig. " the Nabob. His Excellency himſelf and the Miniſter ſay, they can depend upon his Attach-
" ment, but he entertains a conſtant Correſpondence with the Goſſeines; and Bundle Cund * Raja's
" talks of croſſing the River, inſtead of meeting the Nabob, and is fortifying a Place in his Diſ-
" trict, ſtrong by Situation, called Behaadeh: His Troops are attached to him, and I know, in a

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1872.

" Mutiny that happened at Rajgyr Gaut, that he underhand encouraged the Ring-leaders, and " was indirectly acceſſary to the * Entrance of the Pay of the Matchlockmen.") * Sic in Orig. §

The Poſſeſſions of the * Raja's of Bundle Cund are to the Southward of the Diſtricts of Kelpy. * Sic in Orig. The Anceſtor of the preſent Incumbents was Raja Chutter Saul, who had Two Sons, named Kyrdaſaw, who held Sixty Lacks of the Country, and Puggut Raja who held fifty ditto:

Lacks 110.

Mahomed Cawn Bunguſh, the Father of Ahmud Cawn Bunguſh, the Nabob of Ferokabad, attacked theſe * Raja's, who called upon the Mharatta's to aſſiſt them, which they did, and overcame him, but they ſeized a third Part of the Country, and then there remained nearly as follows: * Sic in Orig.

To Kyrdaſaw	—	42 Lacks.
Juggut Raja	— —	32 Ditto.
		74 Lacks.

Hindoput is the Grandſon of Kyrdaſaw, and had Two Brothers, one named Aumaunſing, he killed the other: Keitſing is now in Confinement. Hindoput's Reſidence is at Punna, and in his Dominions is the famous Fortreſs of Callinger; he at firſt held per Ann. —		42 Lacks.
He has ſince poſſeſſed himſelf of Part of the Countries of the undermentioned Raja's Gomaun Sing, and Comaun Sing, and of the Raja of Dattya — — —		18
Theſe Two Rajah's are the Sons of Kyrut Sing (by different Mothers) and Grandſons of Juggut Rajah. —	Gomaun Sing poſſeſſes Bander and Ajihgur, per Annum —	12
	Commaun Sing poſſeſſes Chircarry Fort and Diſtricts, amounting to Lacks per Ann. — —	10
The Sons of Paher Sing, the Brothers of Kyrut Sing	Gudji Sing poſſeſſes Jytepore —	6
	Maun Sing Collipehar — —	3
	Lacks per Annum	91

The above * Raja's entertain an Enmity to one another, and are all equally ſolicitous of obtaining the Nabob's Countenance and Protection: The Ranna of Goad poſſeſſes the ſame Sentiments; he now holds a Country of about Seven Lacks of Rupees a Year; he had more formerly; as well as a large Sum of ready Money, both of which he has loſt and ſpent. * Sic in Orig.

The above Circumſtances, together with the Facts I have ſtated in my former Addreſſes, will I hope fully explain the Nabob's Situation. The Miniſter on mature Conſideration, is I believe fully convinced his Excellency would do better to ſettle his Affairs by Negociation, than by himſelf taking the Field againſt an Enemy: This Reaſon has principally induced him to form the following Plan:

To place the Country, on the other Side the Jumna, in the Hands of the Ranna of Goad, or of one of the Bundle Cund Raja's, upon a Leaſe for Life, of a fixed Rent per Annum, whatever Surpus may accrue to be his Emolument, and all Charges to reſt with him: The Nabob to take upon him the Guarantee of the Country againſt a foreign Enemy. If upon the Whole the Rent pays the Expence of the Troops kept to defend it, it is all that can be wiſhed, and I do not deſpair (if this Plan be executed) of ſeeing it one Time or other ſave his Excellency's Country from being the Seat of War. The Determination regarding the propereſt Perſon, is to be deferred until the Nabob ſhall reach Etawa; the only Propoſal yet made is Twelve Lacks a Year by Gomaun Sing.

With Nudjif Cawn, the Miniſter purpoſes to adviſe his Excellency to preſerve a good Underſtanding, which he may very eaſily do. In reſpect to other Powers, there is apparently little to be apprehended from their Intentions.

The Intelligence of an Invaſion by Timur Shaw is premature, and it is unlikely the Sykes will * not attack the Nabob. * Sic in Orig.

His Excellency's Stay at this Place will, I expect, be very ſhort.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Camp near Ferokabad,
December 13, 1775.

(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

STATEMENT of the Nabob of Owde's Army.

Battalions of Sepoys.	Commanders.	Numbers of Men, including Officers and Perſons of every Denomination.	Guns attached to each Battalion.	Total monthly Expence.	Station.	Matchlockmen.	Commanders.	Number of Men, including Perſons of every Denomination.	Guns attached to each Battalion.	Total monthly Expence.	Stations.
5	Jaoo Loll — —	4,490	10	Rˢ 52,625	In Camp.	7	Mahbool Ally Cawn, a Eunuch; this Corps is called the Burruck Battalion	7,952	14	69,398	Corah.
1	Ditto — —	898	2	10,525	Sultapore.						
1	Ditto — —	898	2	10,525	Fyzabad.						
6	Buſſant Ally Cawn, a Eunuch —	5,388	12	63,150	In Camp.						
6	Ditto — —	5,388	12	63,150	Fyzabad.	5	Lettafut Ally Cawn, a Eunuch; this Corps is called the Zuffer Battalion	5,680	10	49,570	Rohilcund.
1	Ditto — —	898	2	10,525	Gurrockpore.						
1	Ditto — —	898	2	10,525	Arumgur.						
1	Perſaud Sing —	898	2	10,525	Akbarpoor.						
1	Bahadre Beg —	898	2	10,525	Owd, along with the Naib wherever he goes.	6	Myr Afzul Ally Cawn; this Corps is called the Nujiib Battalion or Baiſſy	6,816	12	59,484	On the other Side the Jumna, near Junſy, with the Goſſaynes.
1	Dyne Mahomed —	898	2	10,525	Pattegur.						
2	Sheo Buxſh —	1,796	—	21,050	In Camp.						
1	Moktar ul Dowlah as his Guard —	898	—	10,525	Ditto.	2	Umber Ally Cawn, a Eunuch —	2,272	4	19,828	Out on different Services in ſmall Parties.
1	Or Ten independant Companies with the Artillery, and on different Services —	898	—	10,525	Ditto.	1	Sheir Ally —	1,136	8	9,914	Ferokabad.
28		25,144	48	2,94,700		21		23,856	48	2,08,194	

Cavalry.—An Eſtabliſhment of this Corps cannot be made out, becauſe it is placed upon no regular Footing; but the private Men receive from 25 to 50 Rupees according to the Goodneſs of their Horſes. The Reſſaldar or Commander is granted a ſpecific Sum for a certain Number of Men, which he divides amongſt them as he pleaſes. The Turk Sowars are an Exception, being diſciplined and paid after the European Manner.

Commanders.	Number of Men.	Total monthly Expence.	Stations.
Syed Mortehzeh Cawn	1,860	1,17,000	In Camp.
Sheik Aſſun	500	18,000	Ditto.
Hoſſen Ally Cawn	400	13,000	Subah of Awd.
Sheik Morad Uldein	50	2,000	Ditto.
Abul Burkat Cawn	55	5,000	In Camp.
Modarat Dowlah	105	15,000	Awd.
Imaud Ud Dein Rhan	55	5,000	In Camp.
Jewahur Aller Rhan, One of the Begum's Eunuchs	200	8,000	Fyzabad.
Afreen Ally Rhan (a Eunuch)	500	20,000	Awd.
Gopaul Raw (a Mharatta)	1,005	36,000	Rohilcund.
Bellol Mahomed Cawn and Sidee Sultan	2,500	1,30,000	Ditto.
Lettafut Allee Rhan (a Eunuch)	700	35,000	Ditto.
Mahboo Ally Rhan (ditto)	500	27,500	Rorah.
Buſſent Ally Khaw, under Golam Mahomed Kahn	500	25,000	Subah of Awd.
Mackbool Ally Khaw (a Eunuch)	200	10,000	Ditto.
Purſaud Sing	200	8,000	Ackburpoor.
Noroſe Ally Khaw	250	10,000	Awd.
Syed Mahomed Rhan	1,000	40,000	Ditto.
Huſſen Reza Rhan	200	10,200	Ditto.
Umber Ally Khan (a Eunuch)	250	10,000	Ditto.
Subah Sing, Hola Sing, and Bowanee Sing	1,000	37,000	In Camp.
Murtehzeh Cawn of Baractch	1,500	50,000	Pattergur.
Gongee Beg Khan	200	12,500	Allahabad.
Meer Abo Ally Khan	21	1,500	In Camp.
Mezza Jaffer	150	8,000	Ditto.
Coja Merza Khan	100	4,000	Owd.
Hemut Behadre and Amrow Gyr	7,000	28,000	Jancey.
Turk Sowars, diſciplined after the European Manner	1,110	18,000	In Camp.
Sewant Sing	500	15,000	Ditto.
	22,611	9,70,700	

Aindoſtan Foot.—Not formed into Battalions, but armed with Matchlocks, Spears, &c. Theſe Corps are paid much in the ſame Manner as the Cavalry.

Names of the Commanders and Corps.	Number of Men.	Total monthly Expence.	Stations.
Makbool	700	Rˢ 6,000	In Camp.
Bridgoo Baſſee	200	1,200	Ditto.
Baudaran	220	1,500	Ditto.
—	100	600	Ditto.
Mewatee	1,550	10,000	Ditto.
Decan Peons	150	1,000	Ditto.
Wreſtlers	80	1,000	Ditto.
Hemet Behadre	8,000	48,000	Jacy.
Hilmar Ally Cawn	2,000	10,000	Subah of Awd.
Noroſe Ally Cawn	2,000	10,000	Ditto.
Umber Ally Cawn	500	2,000	Ditto.
Merza Ally and Sellar Jung	5,000	25,000	Fyſabad.
Aufren Ally Cawn	500	2,500	In Camp.
Seyd Mahomed Cawn	2,000	10,000	Subah of Awd.
Under no one particular Commander	1,000	5,000	At different Places.
	24,000	1,33,800	

(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Artillery.	Number of Guns.	Gollundoſſes to work the Guns.	Laſcars.	Monthly Expence.
Jaoo Loll Deroga, in Camp — —	50	260	292	Rs 4,416
With the Battalions — —	95			
At Fyzabad, Pattergur, Allahabad, Barelli, and different Places — —	120			
Hemet Behadre and Amrow Gyr — —	30			
Small Guns called Rakella's, which carry about One Pound — —	52			
Total —	348			Rs 4,416

N. B. I cannot poſitively aſcertain the Number of Guns the Nabob has of any particular Size, but I have ſeen them from One to Twenty-four Pounders.

§ ("(a) Abſtract of the Expences, and Number of Troops entertained by the Nabob Auſſut ut "Dowlah.

Names of the Corps.	Number of Troops.	Expences per Annum.
" Sepoys — — — — —	25,144	35,36,400
" Matchlockmen — — — —	23,856	24,98,328
" Cavalry — — — — —	22,611	1,16,48,400
" Hindoſtan Foot — — — — —	24,000	16,05,600
" Artillery — — — —	552	4,416
" Contingencies for Artillery, &c. about — —	—	5,50,000
	96,163	1,98,43,144
" Army Subſidy to the Company — —	—	31,20,000
" Total Rupees —	—	2,29,63,144

(Signed) " John Briſtow,
" Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.") §

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2074.

Statement of the Expence of the Nabob of Owde's Battalions of Sepoys and Matchlockmen.

	Establishment of a Battalion of Sepoys.			Monthly Expence.
1	Commandant		Rs	125
1	Subadar Adjutant			80
10	Subadars	at 60 Rs each		600
20	Jimedars	30 ditto		600
40	Havildars	11 ditto		440
10	Ditto to carry the Colours	ditto		110
50	Naicks	10 ditto		500
9	Vackels as Accompt's to each Compy	ditto		90
3	Hircarras	6 ditto		18
10	Beasties	ditto		60
2	Drummers	12 8 ditto		25
38	Tomtoms	9 ditto		342
1	Vackeel Major	—		25
650	Private	9 ditto		5,850
8	Moguls to the Guns	10 ditto		80
20	Lascars	6 ditto		120
1	Head Smith	—		25
13	Under Smiths	6 ditto		78
10	Bullock Drivers	5 ditto		50
1	Surgeon	—		7
898	Men		Rs	9,225
	Monthly Contingencies, estimated Cloathing, &c. &c.			1,300
			Rs	10,525

	Establishment of a Battalion of Matchlockmen.		Ranks they answer to with the Sepoys.		Monthly Expence.
1	Sallar	—	Commandant		200
2	Ollusdars	at 60 each	Subadar Adjutant		120
8	Tomundars	25 ditto	Subadar		200
8	Naibs	15 ditto	Jimmedar		120
80	Jimmedars	10 ditto	Havildar		800
80	Duffadars	8 ditto	Naicks		640
24	Neshandars	ditto	Havildars to carry Colours		192
16	Ekkas to carry Orders	7 ditto	—		112
1	Head Vackeel	—	—		20
8	— Vackeels	10 ditto	—		80
9	Rocket Men	6 ditto	—		54
16	Beasties	5 ditto	—		80
2	Hircarras	6 ditto	—		12
800	Private	8 ditto	—		6,400
2	Trumpeters	7 8 ditto	—		15
24	Tomtoms	6 ditto	—		144
2	Jellagels {Men who strike the Brass Plates together.}	7 8 ditto	—		15
8	Moguls to the Guns 2 Guns to each Battalion	10 ditto	—		80
20	Lascars	6 ditto	—		120
1	Head Smith	25 ditto	—		25
13	Under ditto	6 ditto	—		78
10	Bullock Men	5 ditto	—		50
1	Surgeon	—	—		7
1,136	Men			Rs	9,564
	Monthly Contingencies, estimated as near as possible at				350
				Rs	9,914

28	Battalions of Sepoys, at 10,525 Rs each per Month	Rs	2,94,700,	or Annually	Rupees 35,36,400
21	Ditto of Matchlockmen, at 9,914 Ditto Ditto		2,08,194,	Ditto	24,98,328
49	Monthly Expence	Rs	502,894	or Annually	Rupees 60,34,728

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCIII.

Book 101. Page 209.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th February 1776.

Fort William, the 7th February 1776.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow.

I wrote laſt on the 21ſt, and am favoured with the Honble. Board's Letter of the 3d inſtant. Agreeable to the Directions therein contained, I preſented to the Nabob Buboo Begum's Addreſs to the Governor General; at the ſame Time, for Fear of any Omiſſion in my verbally explaining the Board's Sentiments, I troubled him with a written Repreſentation, of which the encloſed is a Copy. As his Excellency did not requeſt either this or the Letter to be left with him, I had no Occaſion to excuſe myſelf from it. He informs me, he has fully anſwered every Article of the Begum's Complaints in a Letter to the Governor General, which renders it unneceſſary for me to relate any of his Obſervations.

In reſpect to the particular Charge againſt myſelf of having, in Conjunction with Mirza Ally, Settar Jung, and Murteza Cawn, threatened to ſtop the Neceſſaries of Life from being brought into the Zinana, in my Addreſs of the 3d inſtant I was particular on this Subject, and I can further ſafely aſſert, if any ſuch Meſſage was carried to the Begum, that it was wholly without my Knowledge or Acquieſcence. I think it very probable ſhe might have been told this by her Eunuchs, in order to irritate her againſt the Nabob. I knew the difficult Part I had to act, and avoided as much as poſſible all verbal Meſſages, as Miſinterpretations might be given to them. The only Menace I ever uſed was to threaten to ſet off from Fyzabad, and leave the Nabob and Begum to ſettle their Differences without the Mediation of the Company, for that it was unneceſſary for me to ſtay, unleſs my Repreſentations were attended to. It is aſtoniſhing that the Begum does not produce any of my Letters, which were numerous, and upon this Evidence the Honble. Board might at once acquit or condemn my Conduct.

In regard to the Begum's Inſinuation of her having ſent many Letters to the Governor General without receiving Anſwers, I am perſuaded all that were tranſmitted to me, I regularly forwarded, but this Matter may be eaſily ſettled by her diſpatching Copies of any which may have miſcarried. For further Particulars relative to the Begum's Charges, I had, previous to the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Commands, been explicit in my Addreſs of the 3d inſtant, to which I refer.

In my Negociations between the Begum and the Nabob, I have been very diſagreeably ſituated, as I never could give entire Satiſfaction to either. My Motives for entering into them were for procuring Money at a Time that the Nabob could not have taken the Field without it, and his Affairs muſt have materially ſuffered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of Owde.

Camp near Etawa,
25th January 1776.

Repreſentation made by Mr. Briſtow to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah.

Mr. Briſtow's Letter.

I have already preſented for your Excellency's Inſpection Copy of a Letter addreſſed to the Governor by her Excellency the Begum, the Contents of which you doubtleſs retain in your Remembrance. As you regard the Payment of Reſpect and Duty to the Begum in Preference to every other Conſideration, it is incumbent on me to give you in Writing the Particulars of the Orders which I have received from the Governor and Council on this Subject, that you may clearly comprehend them, and that there may be no Poſſibility of your loſing the Memory of them.

1ſt. Reſpecting the Goods and Effects which the Begum may have given or may give on Account of Part of the Thirty Lacs of Rupees ſtipulated in the Coulnama, that they be received on an Appraiſement made by a Perſon mutually choſen for that Purpoſe, I recommend this Method of accommodating the Matter to your Excellency.

2d. Regarding the Begum's coming to reſide in the Company's Territories, ſhould this meet with your Approbation and Conſent, the Governor and Council will undoubtedly agree thereto, and will treat her with that Reſpect and Honour which is due to her Rank. This the Governor has communicated to the Begum. Moreover when the Begum has fulfilled the Conditions of the Coulnama, ſhe will not be liable to further Demands or Trouble on account of Money, and no one, agreeable to the Terms of the Coulnama, will in any Manner obſtruct or moleſt her. The Engliſh Company are the Guarantees of this.

To the Begum's Requeſt to recommend the Re-eſtabliſhment of Mahomed Ellich Khan and Mahomed Buſhee Khan, in their former Appointments, the Governor and Council have anſwered, that your Excellency is the Maſter of your own Government, and that it does not become them to make ſuch a Recommendation to you.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow.

I wrote to the Honble. Board of the 25th inſtant, and have now to acknowledge their Letter of the 8th inſtant.

I ſhall pay ſtrict Attention to the Standard fixed by the Honble. Board for the Adjuſtment of the Batta, on all Sums received from the late Vizier and Nabob Auſuf ul Dowlah.

I have the Pleaſure to inform the Honble. Board, that Mirza Kellyle, on his Return, brought a Koran from Nudjif Cawn, with a Treaty wrote on the firſt Sheet of it, of which the encloſed is a Copy, Nº 1. This was intended as a Preliminary to other Articles to the following Purport.

Article 1ſt. Obedience to the King.

2d. The Company to be Guarantees of any Engagements entered into.

3d. The Niabut of the Vizarut Tope Canna and Goſſul Conna to be given to Nudjif Cawn.

4th. All the Nabob Auſup ul Dowlah's Negociations with the King to paſs through Nudjif Cawn.

5th. As the late Vizier ſtationed Two Battalions of Sepoys with Nudjif Cawn, and preſented him Two more, when Rohilcund ſhould be completely ſubjected. He, Nudjiff Cawn, requeſted Two Battalions to be ſtationed conſtantly near his own Perſon, and Two more at the Dotiporebary on the Banks of the Chumbut.

6th. Explains the Probability of an Enemy invading the Country, and defeating Nudjiff Cawn. It was inferred from this by Murteza Cawn and myſelf, that bad Conſequences would ultimately fall on the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowla, if he ſuffered Nudjif Cawn to be ruined, and therefore it might be adviſeable to enter into a defenſive Alliance.

Myrza Hellyle, though, gave verbally a more extenſive Explanation of it, viz. That the Nabob Auſuful Dowlah ought to cede a Part of the Doab to Nudjif Cawn, in order to place him upon ſo formidable a Footing, that he would not need any Aſſiſtance.

Art. 7. Nudjif Cawn was to aſſiſt the Goſſaynes in conquering new Countries, which ſhould be divided in equal Shares betwixt him and the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowlah.

All theſe Articles having been preſented through the Miniſter in Writing, I was conſulted in the Anſwers which were prepared; and agreeable to the Nabob's Commands I waited upon him to meet Myrza Hellyle, to be preſent at delivering them. The Requeſt relative to the Vizarut and the King were readily agreed to, upon Condition that Nudjif Cawn procured the Kelaat; the other Articles being of a very extraordinary Nature were rejected. Myrza Kellyle being told of it, ſtopped the Nabob when he had read about Half the Fourth Anſwer, and begged wholly to withdraw his Requeſt, as his Maſter conſidered the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowlah's Friendſhip the principal Object, and any other Treaty than that on the Koran was unneceſſary.

He afterwards recommended an Interview, and is returned to Nudjif Cawn upon Pretence of ſettling it; though in many Negotiations which may in conſequence occur, I ſhall literally adhere to the Line laid down to me by the Honble. Board.

In my Addreſs of the 29th December laſt, I mentioned the Situation of Dike, which did actually fall into the Poſſeſſion of Molla Reim Daad Cawn for a few Days.

Rungeit Sing found Means to ſurprize and defeat him, and he with Difficulty eſcaped to Delhy with about 4,000 Men, having loſt all his Camp Equipage, Arms, and Ammunition. The King received him by the Advice of Abdul Ahut Cawn, to whom Nudjif Cawn in conſequence wrote that he ſhould look upon him as his declared Enemy, unleſs he expelled Molla Reim Daad Cawn.

Nudjif Cawn being now aſſured that no Projects will be formed againſt him by the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowla, immediately, on the Defeat of Reim Daad Cawn, returned to the Siege of Dike, which he is conducting with great Spirit. It ſeems Madu is the Perſon he chiefly depends on, and who exerts himſelf in Hopes of wiping off the Stain he met with in the Defeat lately given him.

The Rajpoots have reſolved to abide by their Treaty with Nudjif Cawn; and Tuffwunt Row, a Partizan who commands the Mahratta's, refuſes his Aſſiſtance, ſo that the Jauts alone now ſupport the War.

The King has offered the Vizarut to the Nabob on his own Terms, if he will but ſend his Prime Miniſter to manage the Negociation; but I believe his Preſence here is ſo neceſſary at this Juncture, that he can hardly be ſpared.

The Plan followed by his Excellency with the King is entirely conformable to the Honble. Board's Advice, that is to delay coming to any Settlement, until his own Government ſhall be fixed on a permanent Footing.

I have the Pleaſure to inform the Honble. Board, that the Alarm about the Sikes is by all Appearances for the preſent at an End.

§ (" (a) The only Quarter from which there can be the leaſt Apprehenſion is the Goſſaynes, who " are both arrived in Camp at the Nabob's Summons. His Excellency has demanded an Account " of their Adminiſtration. By their own Statement they make out that they advanced 17 Lacks " more than they collected; but by the Nabob's Statement they owe above Ten. Both his Ex- " cellency and Miniſter are ſenſible of the Views of the Goſſaynes, and fear them, but are aſhamed " to acknowledge it; and whenever I had the Honour to converſe with them on this Subject, his " Excellency, in particular, declared the abſolute Neceſſity of diſplacing them, and that he will do " it; if to have a proper Effect, it ſhould be immediately, or the Rubby Harveſt will be collected " by the Goſſaynes, and not a ſingle Rupee come into the Nabob's Treaſury. His Excellency " thinks he can get them to pay a ſpecific Sum by Way of compromiſing all Differences. I believe " they will hardly comply but on Condition of being continued, and upon Terms very diſgraceful " to the Nabob, and hurtful to his Authority.") §

The Approach of a Body of Mahrattas, I have long ſince informed the Honble. Board, was a current Report; and it is certain that about 9,000 Men, under Byrjy Tauck Pyr, and Baboojee Holkar, are arrived within Five or Six Days March of Kalpee. Bolow Row, the Aumil of Kalpy, has diſpatched a Vaqueel to me with a Letter, which I this Day received, a Copy whereof I encloſe, N°. 2. The Complaint made by him that I did not return Anſwers to Two of his Letters, was owing to the Caution I obſerved in my Conduct of not giving the Nabob any Cauſe of Jealouſy by correſponding with his declared Enemies; indeed he expreſſed a Deſire that I ſhould not. When I paid my Reſpects to the Nabob To-day, he fixed on To-morrow for receiving Bolow Row's Vaqueel.

The Army of the Goſſaynes is near Janſy. They have on the Spot not above Seven or Eight hundred Horſe and Foot.

In caſe the Honble. Board ſhould not already have had the Intelligence, Colonel Upton is arrived at Poona, and Hoſtilities are ceaſed in Guzarat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of Owde.

Camp near Etawa,
26th January 1776.

1. Copy of a Treaty concluded between the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah Jehyra Cawn Behadre and the Nabob Zolfikar ul Dowla Mirza Nejif Cawn, on the 27th of Shawk, in the Year of the Hejeree 1189 (or 21ſt December 1775).

Encloſure in Mr. Briſtow's Letter.

The Deſign of this Writing is, that at this Time, between me and my dearly beloved Friend and Brother the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowlah Mahomed Jehyra Khan Behadre Hurzebur Jung, the firmeſt Friendſhip, Harmony, and Alliance has taken Place. No Kind of Enmity or Malevolence remains between us. I regard every Friend of his as my Friend, and every Enemy of his as my Enemy. I will pay no Attention to the Repreſentations of his Enemies, or Perſons who wiſh to promote Diſunion between us. I moſt ſincerely wiſh his Welfare. With whomſoever he enters into War or Peace, I will do likewiſe, and to his Enemy, though it ſhould be my own Brother, or the Son of my Loins, I will not without his Approbation give Countenance. God and his Prophet, and the Holy Murteza Ally, on whom may the Favour of the Almighty reſt, are Guarantees of this Treaty: Should he act contrary to the Terms of it, I will nevertheleſs adhere ſtrictly to it.

2. Copy of a Letter under the Seal of Bala Row, addreſſed to Mr. Briſtow.

I formerly did myſelf the Honour to tranſmit you Two Letters, in which I informed you, that I had communicated the Situation of Affairs in this Part, and an Account of your Reſidence in that Quarter, to Seremunt Pundit Pundhar Paiſhwa, and that in anſwer to thoſe Letters he had written me, that he has appointed the Armies of Sindha and Holocar to this Zillah, and that he has alſo diſpatched ſome Forces of the Government to this Part, who will proceed here; that if ſuch Diſturbances and Troubles ſhould continue in the Territories of the Sircar, ſeeing that the moſt perfect Friendſhip ſubſiſts between him and the Engliſh Chiefs, I muſt write an Account of my Situation to the Gentleman ſtationed on their Part in this Quarter, who having explained it in the moſt proper Manner to the Nabob, will cauſe him to put a Stop to all the Diſturbances and Commotions in this Country; that he and the Engliſh Chiefs are connected in the ſtricteſt Bonds of Friendſhip.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1872.

I formerly ſent you Two Letters to this Effect, but have not received an Anſwer to either of them, which is inconſiſtent with Friendſhip. What is paſt is paſt; repreſent now to the Nabob that the ſtricteſt Union ſubſiſt between Seremuit Peiſhwa and the Engliſh Chiefs, in regard to which he ſhould form ſome eligible Plan to put a Stop to the Diſturbances in this Part. * My Maſter and the Friends of my Maſter I regard in the ſame Light. As you reſide with the Nabob, it is incumbent on you to conſider this as your own Affair, and to cauſe a Stop to be put to the Troubles. Favour me with a clear and ſatiſfactory Anſwer if you will engage in this Affair or not, and preſent with your own Hand the accompanying Barctah to the Nabob. Further Particulars will be communicated to you by Bulram and Biſhonaut Pundit.

* This is not expreſſed, but muſt be underſtood, to make the Senſe compleat.

Agreed that the following Reply be written to Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 25th and 26th ult.

It was not from any Impreſſion which the Complaints contained in the Begum's Letter had made upon our Sentiments that we took Notice of that particular Part, which might be conſtrued to relate to you, but merely to obtain from you a particular Explanation of the Circumſtances alluded to, which we have now received.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon.

APPENDIX, N° CCCIV.

Book 101. Page 297.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 19th February 1776.

Fort William, the 19th February 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read and approved the Conſultation of the 15th inſtant.

Read the following Letters from Colonel Stibbert.

Colonel Stibbert.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I herewith tranſmit you the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of his Excellency the Nabob, containing an Application for Two Companies of Sepoys to be ſent to Saaed Beg Khan, the Aumil of Pirtabgur, to aſſiſt him in the Collection and Payment of a Tuncaw given by the Nabob to the Company, on Account of the Army Subſidy on that Diſtrict, together with the Copy of my Anſwer to Mr. Briſtow on this Occaſion.

As I conſidered this Service to be a particular Caſe, and ſuch as your Inſtructions to the commanding Officer of the Army in theſe Provinces for keeping the Troops together, and to avoid making any Detachments from them, was not meant to extend to; I thought it was my Duty to comply with this Requiſition of the Reſident, and ſhall hope that my Conduct in this particular will not fail to meet with your Approbation.

But as Aſſignments are now taken by Mr. Briſtow on the Revenues of certain Diſtricts for the Payment of the Subſidy in general, I am to requeſt you will do me the Favour to inform me how far it is your Pleaſure that I ſhall comply with any further Requiſitions that may be made to me, for ſending out Detachments at any future Time for the ſame Service.

I have, &c.

Cantonments near Belgram, (Signed) G. Stibbert.
14th January 1776.

Encloſure in Colonel Stibbert's Letter.

To Colonel Stibbert, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 6th inſtant and Draft encloſed in it, for Three Lacks of Rupees, for the Uſe of the Army in the enſuing Month of February: You will oblige me by letting me know what Proportions I am to give to each Paymaſter.

The Aumils on whom I have Tuncaws or Drafts granted me by the Nabob for the Payment of the Army Subſidy in general, complain of the Number of Tunkawdars, who by Force take from them the Money which ought to be given to me. I conſider it out of my Province to interfere with the Nabob's internal Government, and therefore have looked ſolely to him for enforcing the Payment.—After obtaining repeated Perwannas, I find his Excellency's Authority ſo little regarded, that I am likely in many Places to get only a Third Part of the Amount of the Tunkaws originally granted, which has reduced me to the Neceſſity of obtaining new Tunkaws on the Aumils, whoſe Rent Roll is annually altogether more than double the Amount of the Subſidy, which muſt prove to you the diſtracted State of the Nabob's Revenues. With great Difficulty I have placed ſome of the Tuncaws on ſuch a Footing, that I hope to ſecure the Receipts, though from Saud Beg Cawn, the Aumil of Pertahgur, on whom I have a Demand of Six Lacks, I receive nothing but Excuſes, and he repreſents that unleſs he is indulged with the Aſſiſtance of Two Companies of Engliſh Sepoys for a ſhort Time, he ſhall he unable to fulfil his Payments, as the other Tuncawdars, who diſregard the Nabob's Commands to withdraw their Claims, inſtantly ſurround him, and exact the Payment of him by Force; and that two Companies will ſuffice to prevent them. He has One Battalion of the Nabob's Sepoys ſtationed with him, who it ſeems have conducted themſelves very improperly, and inſtead of obeying his Orders in enforcing the Payments, create Diſturbances. I have had his Excellency's Perwanna lately iſſued to the Officers of this Corps, enjoining them in the moſt poſitive Style to deſiſt from ſuch licentious Conduct, or he would diſgrace them in the ſame Manner as he did the Battalions at Mindy Ghaut, which I hope will have ſome Effect. The granting of any Detachments for ſuch Service, I know the Supreme Council are averſe to, unleſs Emergencies render it neceſſary. This is a very particular Inſtance, and I recommend to your Conſideration a Compliance with Saud Beg Cawn's Repreſentation, as the only probable Means of ſecuring any Part of the Six Lacks, for I have in many Places long found the Nabob's Orders of hardly any Conſequence. This Diſtrict is alſo well able to pay the Sum; the Confuſion that reigns in it, only happens from the above Circumſtances. I ſhould be very backward in recommending ſuch a Detachment, if I thought Six Lacks at this Seaſon of the Collections was not of Conſequence to the Company, for I meet with innumerable Difficulties in realizing even ſmall Sums.

The Inſtance is peculiar, and may not occur again, as the Honble. Board have long ſince intimated their Pleaſure to me to appoint Britiſh Officers to his Excellency's Troops, a Meaſure which I hope will ſecure his Revenues, and the Peace of his Country. The Service may be compleatly effected in the Courſe of a Month, and the Officers return with a Lack or a Lack and a Half of Rupees to ſupply Part of your Demand for February. Saud Beg Cawn will furniſh Hackeries for the Treaſure, the Nabob being bound to bear all the Expences to Camp.

If you think it adviſable to comply with my Requeſt, I will be obliged to you to order the Detachment away immediately to Putahgur. Should a Reference to the Honble. Board be neceſſary, it is as well to drop the Affair entirely, as the Service is to be rendered now; a Month hence it will not have the deſired Effect.

I am, &c.

Camp near Etawa, (Signed) John Briſtow,
9th January 1776. Reſident at the Court of Owde.

P. S. Huſſen Reza Cawn is Sezawut on the Part of the Nabob, to collect the Company's Tunkaws; his Naib at Putahgur (Ahber Beeg) will wait on the Officer you ſend, immediately on his Arrival, and inform him of Particulars for his Guidance.

(A Copy) (Signed) John Briſtow.

To John Briſtow, &c.

Sir,

I have received your Letters of the 6th and 9th inſtant, giving me an Account of the Views of his Excellency the Nabob, in marching his Army to Etawa, and of the preſent Situation of Affairs at his Court; the latter requeſting I would ſend a Detachment of an Officer and Two Companies of Sepoys to the Aſſiſtance of Saaid Beg Khan, the Aumil of Putahgur, in the Collection and Payment of a Tuncaw you have received from the Nabob on that Diſtrict on account of the Army Subſidy. In anſwer thereto I beg Leave to inform you, that the Board, in their Inſtructions to the Commanding Officer of the Army in theſe Provinces, have particularly recommended to him to keep the Troops together as much as poſſible, and to avoid ſending any Detachments from them. I am alſo to inform you that I have received the ſame Commands from the General; but as I do not conceive the Spirit of thoſe Inſtructions is meant to extend to any Thing which may affect the Intereſt of the Company, or be in the leaſt Degree prejudicial to their Concerns, I have to acquaint you, that in conſequence of your Repreſentation I have ordered Two Companies of Sepoys to be ready to march To-morrow Morning to Putahgur under the Command of

Lieut. William Lane, with Inſtructions of which the accompanying is a Copy, for the Performance of the Service you requeſt. I think it will be neceſſary however to diſcourage all Solicitations for theſe Detachments as much as poſſible, and to inſiſt upon the Nabob's inforcing the Payment of his Tuncaws as far as lays * in his Power. * Sic in Orig.

§ (" (*a*) The little Regard that is paid to his Excellency's Authority, and the diſtracted Situa-
" tion of his Revenues, certainly calls loudly for a Remedy; and I agree with you in hoping it
" will be effected by the Appointment of Britiſh Officers to his Troops, the only Meaſure that
" undoubtedly could have been adopted for the Security of his Revenues, and the Peace and
" Tranquillity of his Country.

" I am, &c.

" The 13th January 1776. (Signed) " G. Stibbert.") §

(Copy.)

Honble. Sirs,

I think it my Duty to inform you, that the Intelligence which I have received for ſome Days paſt from Delhi, Akburabad, Dige, &c. ſeems to confirm a Report, that the Mharatta's are aſſembling in large Bodies to the Southward, with an Intention of moving towards theſe Parts. It is ſaid, that a Body of 25,000 Horſe have already arrived at Jainnigur, under the Command of Beher Jee Sydeah, Son in Law to Maddo Jee Sydeah, and that they have exacted large Contributions from Pretta Sing, the Raja of that Diſtrict; another Body is ſaid to be advanced on this Side of Jainnigur, within Twenty or Thirty Coſs of Dige; that theſe Bodies have been invited by Rinjut Sing, the Chief of the Jauts, beſieged in the Fort of Dige by Nijif Cawn, to come to his Relief; and that their Deſign is to give the Army of Nijif Cawn Battle: Several Bodies are likewiſe reported to be advancing towards Jaane; that ſome ſmall Parties are arrived in that Neighbourhood and at Calpee, and that they are become very troubleſome to the Nabob's Troops, under the Command of the Goſſaine Rajah, Himmit Bahaden, now lying before Jaanſee. It is alſo ſaid, that Vackeels are arrived in the Nabob's Camp at Etawa, demanding the Chout for the Provinces of Korah and the Doab, &c. but as Mr. Briſtow is on the Spot, and in the Way of more Information than what I am, I muſt beg Leave to refer you to his Correſpondence for this Particular, as well as for ſuch other private Matters relative to theſe Advices, which at this Diſtance may not have come to my Knowledge. Col. Stibbert.

I have, &c.

Camp near Belgram,
3d February 1776. (Signed) G. Stibbert.

Reſolved, that the following Reply be written to Colonel Stibbert.

Sir, To Colonel Stibbert.

We have received your Letters of the 14th ult. and the 3d inſtant. We approve of your having complied with the Requiſition of Mr. Briſtow for Two Companies of Sepoys to be detached to Pertahgur, to aſſiſt the Aumil of that Place in ſecuring the Receipt of the Collections to enable him to diſcharge the Nabob's Tuncaws in Favour of the Company; and we leave it to your Diſcretion to grant Aid to Mr. Briſtow on all future Occaſions of a ſimilar Nature, ſo far as it may be conſiſtent with the Safety of the Troops under your Command. This is the more neceſſary, as it is to obtain the Pay of the Troops from the Lands aſſigned for that Purpoſe.

We are, &c. &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
George Monſon,
Richard Barwell.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1873.

APPENDIX, N° CCCV.

Book 100. Page 173.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th of April 1776.

(" (*a*) Fort William, 8th April 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
" The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
" Lieut. General John Clavering,
" The Honble. George Monſon,
" Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
" Philip Francis, }

" Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had the Honour to write laſt on the 25th inſtant, and have now the Pleaſure to acknowledge
" the Honble. Board's Two Letters of the 7th, as alſo to expreſs my Thanks for the Appointment
" of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hill.

" The Nabob's Conduct to the Matchlock Men has produced the Conſequences that might
" have been expected; I mean the diſguſting of all his Troops. I believe I may ſafely aſſert from
" preſent Appearances, and the Declarations of the Men, that they would deſert him in caſe
" of coming into actual Service. I have the Pleaſure to ſay though that the private Sepoys in
" general would willingly put themſelves under the Command of Britiſh Officers, in Hopes of
" ſecuring their Pay; but the Native Officers now in Charge, whoſe Conſequence would thereby
" be leſſened, are averſe to it, and would exert their Influence to prevent it; another Circumſtance
" why they much diſlike it is, that many of them are Men who have been diſmiſſed from
" the Company's Service for bad Behaviour, and entered into Suja ul Dowlah's on his firſt raiſing
" of Sepoys.

" I am ſorry to ſay his Excellency's Civil Government is in little better State than his Military.
" It is true he has ordered the Goſſaines to give up their Charge, and diſband their Troops, and they
" have promiſed Obedience; but they evade and protract the doing of it as much as they can, and
" the Nabob unguardedly liſtens to every frivolous Excuſe they are pleaſed to make him. Conſidering
" it for his Excellency's Advantage, I adviſed the Miniſter to have the Goſſaynes diſmiſſed on
" our firſt Arrival; but he urged that the Nabob would be againſt it, as they had promiſed to make
" him a conſiderable Payment. Above Six Weeks paſſed before his Excellency could be perſuaded
" that they were amuſing him, and this was only brought about by their ſending him the trifling
" Sum of a Lack of Rupees. The Delay anſwered their Purpoſe, for it continued them in Office
" long enough to collect to a large Amount, and make the delivering-over-Charge during the Rubby
" very prejudicial to the Country and the Revenue. Had the Nabob conſented to diſmiſs the Goſſaynes
" Ten Days ſooner than he did, he would have got Twenty-ſeven Lacks for this Year; as it
" is, Eighteen Lacks are agreed for, but from the Manner in which the Nabob ſupports the new
" Naib, I think it probable this Sum even will not be realized. The Cauſe is, that the whole
" Country is filled with Forts, in many of which the Goſſaynes have their Agents, who will not give
" them up unleſs compelled. They aſſert to the Nabob that they have ordered their People to withdraw,
" but when the new Naib ſends to take Poſſeſſion he is poſitively refuſed it. The Goſſaynes
" privately encouraged this Conduct, which Jyne ul ab deen Cawn cannot oppoſe by Force, as
" the Nabob has ſtationed about Two thouſand Hindoſtanny Horſe, and a Battalion of Sepoys with
" him; the latter have their Arms in ſo bad a State that they are unfit for immediate Service, and the
" former when ordered to march firſt demand their Arrears of Pay, which is impoſſible for Zyne ul
" ab deen Cawn to diſcharge, having hardly collected Fifty thouſand Rupees from the Country,
" and having paid the Nabob above One Lack and a Half as a Peſcuſh in Part of Four, the ſtipulated
" Sum. Had his Excellency only given him Two Battalions of Sepoys, either from Buſſant's
" or Jano Lolis Brigade, he might have ſecured the Country; but though the Miniſter has repeatedly
" ſolicited him to do it, he anſwers, that the Service is not of that Conſequence to require his regular
" Troops. On theſe Brigades he places unlimited Confidence, conſidering them as his ſole Support,
" and purpoſing for them conſtantly to be about his Perſon. In their Arms, Accoutrements, and

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1876.

“ Dreſs, he imitates the Company's Troops, though in the Diſcipline, I believe, the Men are falling into their uſual relaxed State.

“ Since we arrived here, Nine Sepoys went away for Fifteen Days without Leave. When they returned, the Nabob ordered Two to be confined, and threatened to ſtop their Pay, and cut off their Ears. Two Battalions drew out to inſiſt on their immediate Releaſe, which was granted. I know but one Way for his Excellency to rectify theſe Diſorders, which is to diſband the Whole, and then raiſe ſuch a Number of Troops, the Expence of which would fall within his Revenue, and enable him to enforce Obedience. But the Diſmiſſion of theſe Men, though in every Reſpect his Excellency's Intereſt, yet it would be a moſt difficult Point to perſuade him to.

“ On diſplacing the Goſſaynes from the Country on the other Side the Jumma, the Nabob directed Murteza Cawn of Baratch to take Charge of it. He has croſſed the River, but remains inactive; and the Goſſaynes, in order to diſtreſs the Nabob, ſuddenly withdrew their People from before Janey, and out of all the Forts, it was reported, to aſſemble them, in Part, about Etawa, and the Reſt to ſecure the ſtrong Holds in this Country. I believe there may be near 5,000 at a Place called Akory, where it is ſaid the Goſſaynes have about Twelve Lacks of Treaſure. A Body of Fifteen or Sixteen Hundred did really join them Five Days ago; and I recommended to the Miniſter to inſiſt on their immediately diſperſing, and forbidding any more to croſs. The Goſſaynes pretended they were only come to receive their Pay, and be diſmiſſed. However, with theſe Men arrived Three Guns; and I have certain Intelligence that the Goſſaynes, for Three Nights after the Engagement with the Matchlockmen, had their Horſes ſaddled, and every Preparation made for engaging, pretending that the Nabob intended to attack them.

“ It is exceedingly impolitical in the Nabob, not to have confined the Goſſaynes, which would at once have ſubſided all Diſturbances, without diſguſting either his Chiefs, or the People in general. They are Rebels, I know by their Declarations to me, and correſpond with Nudjiff Cawn and the Marattas. I adviſed the Miniſter to confine them, as a neceſſary Meaſure for the Peace and Safety of the Country. He objected to it; ſaid they were Men of Rank and Conſequence, and it would give him an ill Name; but the greateſt Obſtacle was, the Nabob's being averſe to it. At the ſame Time he offered to let me manage it, which I refuſed. In the firſt Place, it was not my Duty; and in the next, had any Accident and Bloodſhed happened in the Execution, I could not have anſwered it to the Honble. Board.

“ The Rana of Goad, and the Rajahs of Bundlecund, have made various Propoſals for forming the Diſtricts of Kalpy; but they are worded in ſo vague a Stile, that nothing has been yet ſettled. I can eaſily perceive they are waiting to ſee the Event of the Nabob's Conduct. They expreſs, in very free Terms, their Doubts of his adhering to his Engagements; require the Guarantee of the Company; and the Rana of Goad makes it a particular Condition, that a Body of Troops, under Britiſh Officers, ſhall be ſtationed in the Diſtrict of Kalpy. I think his Propoſals ſeem to be the moſt reaſonable. He once mentioned the Sum of Twenty Lacks for the Rubby; but I cannot ſay what will be finally fixed. Major Polier has left his * Country, and is gone towards Agra.

* Sic in Orig.

“ The Marattas are near Janey. I ſuppoſe the whole Body of them may amount to Twelve thouſand, at the higheſt Computation. They are not to be conſidered in any Reſpect formidable; but they may give Trouble on the Nabob's withdrawing, on the ſetting in of the Periodical Rains.

“ From the Facts I have above repreſented, the Honble. Board will know the true State of the Doab. In regard to Rohilchund, its Revenues are hardly adequate to the Expence of the Troops ſtationed there. With the Naib of that Province (Surut Sing) I have entertained a Correſpondence; and he has frequently expreſſed his Wiſh to have a Battalion of Sepoys, with Britiſh Officers, ſtationed with him. He repreſents, if this be done, that the Nabob may diſmiſs the greater Part of his Troops who are now there, and who only attend to the Collection of their own Tuncaws, inſtead of ſupporting his (the Naib's) Authority. I have given him Aſſurances that I will exert my Endeavours to perſuade his Excellency to comply with his Requeſt.

“ The Provinces of Korah and Illahabad have remitted a mere Trifle. In the former Diſtrict, there is only Mahbooh's Corps ſtationed, and in the latter, the Military and Civil Expences can hardly be equal to the Rents; ſtill there is no Advantage reaped from either one or the other. The Province of Owa has been the Nabob's principal Reſource; but the Rents of it are now aſſigned to various Purpoſes, and I do not ſee how any Remittances can be expected from it. A great Part of the Nabob's Houſehold Expences, and the Pay of his Troops, is diſburſed by theſe Aſſignments; but there will remain ſo conſiderable an Overplus, that I am perſuaded his Excellency has not a Proſpect of ſupplying the Funds for the ſucceeding Four or Five Months. Much Confuſion muſt enſue, if he does not fall on ſome Plan of reducing his Military Eſtabliſhment. One great Expence, of which I can make no Eſtimate, is Donations and Allowances to Favourites, which muſt amount to an enormous Sum.”)

§

In the preſent diſtracted State of the Nabob's Government, the Appointment of Britiſh Officers to command his Battalions is the only Meaſure which appears to me probable to retrieve his Affairs. The Miniſter for this Reaſon intends to recommend to his Excellency to have no other

Troops in the Doab than theſe. He has got Authority to have the Men raiſed and diſciplined entirely after the European Mode. The encloſed Tranſlation of a Letter to Colonel Stibbert will explain to the Honble. Board the Steps that are ſhortly to be taken.

Zyne ul ab dien Cawn is very anxious for Part of this Corps to be ſtationed with him, offers to give over his Battalion of Sepoys, and Six Guns, under the Charge of the Officers; the Order for which I ſhall adviſe his Excellency to iſſue without further Delay.

The raiſing of new Men will for a ſhort Time produce a double Expence, and, I fear, the Nabob has not Arms ſufficient to give them. It is for this Reaſon that I am deſirous of the Officers having ſome few Battalions already raiſed delivered over to them. There may be a little Trouble at firſt, but after a few Examples of the moſt mutinous, I ſhould hope the Corps would ſoon be brought into good Diſcipline. To provide againſt Accidents of not being able to arm the Men, his Excellency has repeatedly deſired me to ſolicit the Honble. Board to ſupply him with a few Thouſand Muſkets, with all the Expedition that may be convenient, being intended for the new Corps, as he has himſelf applied to the Governor General. I humbly beg to ſubmit his Requeſt to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board.

In regard to the Troops under Britiſh Officers, the Nabob engages to pay them regularly. The State of his Funds I have freely explained to the Honble. Board. I know of no Aſſignments that he can make but the Doab. I ſhall repreſent in a reſpectful Manner, but in very ſtrong Terms, to him the abſolute Neceſſity he will be under of paying this Corps regularly, whatever he may do with the others.

The Siege of Dike is continued with the ſame doubtful Succeſs. Myrza Hittib is ſtill here ſoliciting the Nabob for Aſſiſtance, which he refuſes to give. He aſſerts to me, that when he preſented the Treaty on the Koran to Nudgit Cawn, in the Preſence of a Number of Perſons, he openly pretended to be ſatisfied with it, but deſired Mirza Hittile to keep it by him; when in private he ſpoke to him about his Negotiations, he ſaid he conſidered the Treaty in no Reſpect binding, excepting it had the Guarantee of the Company to it, and has repeatedly ſolicited me to obtain it. I have always evaded a Compliance, by telling him the Engliſh were ſtill inclined to preſerve the general Peace of Hindoſtan, and for this Reaſon I would on all Occaſions adviſe the Nabob Aſuf ul Dowla to cultivate the beſt Underſtanding with Nudjif Cawn. In making him this Aſſurance, I told him he muſt at the ſame Time conſider I did not engage to effect any particular Point, ſuch as Aſſiſtance, &c. I only promiſed my Endeavour to perſuade the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla not to enter into any Enterprize againſt his Maſter.

It ſeems that Sabiter Cawn has compromiſed his Differences with the Sikes, agreed to take them into his Service, and that their Armies are united Five Coſs from Goſſgum; their firſt Attack will be againſt Delhy. Abdul Coſſim, Abdul Ahul Cawn's Brother, is marched to oppoſe them with near Ten thouſand Men, amongſt whom are the Two Battalions which were formerly raiſed and diſciplined by Engliſh Officers.

Shortly after Molla Reum Daad Cawn had been entertained by the King, he marched out of Delhy, and intercepted a Letter from Buſhun Cawn to the Sikes, adviſing them to attack him. He immediately formed a Deſign to ſurpriſe Buſhun, which was ſo ſucceſsfully executed that he loſt his whole Camp Equipage, Ammunition, and every Thing he had on the Spot; and was himſelf glad to fly for his Life with only Two Horſemen, firſt to Rotuch, and afterwards to a Place called Ferocknegun, where I underſtand he now is. Buſhun Cawn had about Seven thouſand Men with him, and Nujif Cawn will, by this Defeat, loſe a conſiderable Extent of Country.

At the ſame Time that his Majeſty commends Moteu Rocum Daad Cawn, he is writing Skokas to Nudjuf Cawn highly diſapproving of this Affair, pretending that it was executed without his Knowledge. The King's Views, I think, evidently appear to be * well with whichever Party ſhall prove the ſtrongeſt.

* Sic in Orig.

I have, &c.

Camp near Etawa,
1ſt March 1776.

(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 1ſt inſtant, ſince when the Nabob has thought proper to put a Battalion of new Sepoys, armed and cloathed, under Captain Webber; and alſo wrote to Colonel Stibbert, requeſting of him to direct the Gentlemen to repair to their Recruiting Stations: A Tranſlation of his Excellency's Letter I herewith encloſe.

Colonel Stibbert had recommended the raiſing of a large Body of the new Corps at Belgram, in order to train them to that Subordination which they might learn from the Example of our Troops. I intimated it to the Nabob and his Miniſter, who approved of the Meaſure: but, from the Circumſtances I mentioned in my laſt Addreſs of the private Sepoys being willing to ſubmit to Britiſh Officers, there is little Apprehenſion of any material Oppoſition from the Body of the People. I do not relate this with a View of recommending the Officers to receive any of the old Battalions; but if it ſhould take Place, I hope the Honble. Board will approve of the Step, principally for the Advantages of ſaving in the Expence by getting at once armed Troops; and as a ſteady and reſolute Conduct in Officers will amongſt the moſt mutinous Body of Men ultimately bring them into Subjection under other Governments, I do not ſee why the ſame Effects may not be expected under this.

The Honble. Board having directed the Men to be intirely new raiſed, and the Nabob himſelf ſeeming more inclined to it than giving over his old Battalions, I have of Courſe forwarded, to the beſt of my Abilities, this Plan in my Advice to his Excellency. However, I cannot paſs unnoticed the Cheerfulneſs with which the Men of Captain Webber's Battalion To-day ſubmitted to his Command. I ſhould entertain the ſame Hopes of any others that might be put under Britiſh Officers, eſpecially as it is my Intention to get near Three Months Arrears of Pay, now due to theſe Men, immediately diſcharged. Such a Step at this particular Juncture, might attach them equally as much to the European Officers, as if they were intirely new raiſed.

§ ((a) " The Nabob and the Miniſter both appear to be at preſent firmly reſolved on placing the
" Officers on a reſpectable Footing. Jaaw Loll who oppoſed the Meaſure was Yeſterday diſgraced,
" having been firſt found guilty of certain Miſdemeanors, much to the Diſcredit of his Excellen-
" cy's Government, and abuſing the high Confidence placed in him. The chief Charge againſt
" him was on the Nabob's going out to the Matchlockmen; he was ſent as a Mediator, but miſ-
" repreſented the Propoſals on both Sides, by which Means the Miſunderſtanding at firſt aroſe. I
" mentioned in my Letter of the 25th ultimo Nine hundred killed by this unfortunate Event;
" but Two Days after, when the People were ſent out to bury the Dead returned, Accounts were
" brought of above Two thouſand. Original Letters were found under Jaaw Loll's Seal to ſome
" of the Mutineers, adviſing them to fight againſt the Nabob; this, and the Advice he had been
" perpetually giving his Excellency to ſlight the Alliance of the Engliſh, determined his Excel-
" lency on diſplacing him from all his Civil and Military Truſts. Notwithſtanding the Nabob
" had before denied to me, Jaow Lolis having ever entertained inflammatory Diſcourſes in his
" Preſence againſt the Britiſh Government, yet he Yeſterday confeſſed it, but obſerved he was in
" Hopes of his altering his Manners, and that being a Man for whom he entertained a great Re-
" gard, he wiſhed to give him every Trial he poſſibly could. Jaow Lolis Brigade and Officers
" are all given to Buſſant.") §

I have, &c.

Camp near Etawa, (Signed) John Briſtow,
3d March 1776. Reſident at the Court of Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Pleaſure to encloſe a Paper of Intelligence relative to the Marattas, which contains Matters intimating the Probability of a Peace. There were, ſome Days ago, Reports of Matters being again renewed with much Vigour, as alſo that Colonel Upton was confined, which I believe to be void of all Foundation. I cannot poſitively anſwer for the Authenticity of any Advices relative to the Marattas; but ſuch as they are, I ſubmit them to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board.

I have, &c.

Camp near Etawa, (Signed) John Briſtow,
March 10, 1776. Reſident at Owde.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I wrote laſt on the 11th inſtant. I have to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Letter of the 26th ultimo. I hope to be very ſhortly able to tranſmit a Statement of the Nabob's Revenues.

Mirza Hillile Nuſef Cawn's Ambaſſador continues to urge me very ſtrongly to obtain the Company's Guarantee to a Treaty of Alliance between his Maſter and the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, which I have conſtantly declined in Terms to avoid diſguſting him as much as poſſible. He now openly avows his Maſter's Want of Confidence in the Nabob, on whom he lays no Sort of Dependance in any Engagements he may enter into.

The Miniſter ſeems at preſent to think that it is good Policy to ſupport Nudjif Cawn, in order to attach him to the Nabob's Intereſt. The Reaſon on which he grounds this Opinion is, that he is, by late Intelligence, likely to take Dike, as the Jauts have had ſome Convoys of Proviſions intercepted, and the Soldiers deſert the Garriſon in great Numbers. As to the Impreſſion made on the Fort by the Mine Nudjif Cawn was conducting, or by his Artillery, all Attempts by theſe Means have failed. By what I underſtand, the Event is ſtill doubtful, but Appearances are more favourable to him than to the Jauts.

In my Addreſs of the 1ſt inſtant, I informed the Honble. Board of the * Junction of Sabiter Cawn and the Sikes, and that Abdut Caſſim, Abdut Aheti Cawn's Brother, had marched to oppoſe them. The Event has been very fatal to the King; the Account of the Battle which has happened, is ſo fully expreſſed in the encloſed Paper of Intelligence, N° 1, that I refer the Honble. Board to it for Particulars. I muſt obſerve, in regard to the Nabob, that prior to this Event, he had ordered Lettafut to march to Delhy, in Hopes of obtaining the Vizarat, and to comply with the King's Solicitation, to ſend him a Body of Troops. I did not know of this Step until it had taken Place, otherways I could have perſuaded his Excellency againſt it, and adviſed

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1878.

him to aſſiſt Abdut Coſſem, for he has now, by not co-operating heartily with the King, ſuffered the worſt Conſequences to enſue. I think it not improbable that Sabuter may be tempted to invade Rohilchund. His Fortune is deſperate, and the Recovery of his loſt Dominions an Object he has much at Heart; beſides he ſeems to think that the Nabob has taken Part againſt him, and therefore he ſhall be juſtified in commencing Hoſtilities; whenever he does it, probably a Number of the Rohillas will join him. I before informed the Honble. Board, that in conſequence of the Breach between Abdut Ahut Cawn and Sebiter Cawn, the latter was reconciled to Nujif Cawn. Now the Nabob is apprehenſive that in caſe Dike ſhall be taken, Nujif Cawn will be able to attend to Enterprizes againſt him, and perhaps join Sabiter Cawn. The ſending of Littafut to Delhy is in fact in Support of Adut Ahut Cawn's Meaſures, and therefore diſguſting to Nujif Cawn. But there appears in the Nabob's Conduct in this whole Affair, an Obſcurity which I cannot underſtand, and I ſuſpect there was ſome other Motive for it than the avowed one. There is a great Contradiction I know in the Obſervations on it on both Sides. Mirza Hillyle mentions it as a Step highly detrimental to his Maſter, as giving Aſſiſtance to his declared Enemy, and that he ſolicited the Nabob to ſend Lettafut to Dike. His Excellency, on the contrary, ſays, Nujif Cawn wrote him to let him go to Delhy. Whichever may be true, I ſhall not pretend to decide, but the Duplicity of their Conduct diſcovers the great Jealouſy ſubſiſting between them, in which I ſhall not interfere further than to prevent them from coming to Hoſtilities; upon conſidering the March of Lettifut, in my humble Opinion, it was in every Reſpect an injudicious Step.

The Reconciliation of Nujif Cawn with Sabiter Cawn, and the Probability there is of his ſucceeding againſt Dike, alarm the Nabob, and he himſelf wiſhes the Company would become Guarantees of the Treaty betwixt them. The Miniſter requeſted of me to promiſe it, but I declared, ſeeing it was a Matter of that Importance, that I muſt have Inſtructions previouſly from the Honble. Board. I further obſerved, it was a moſt delicate Point for the Company to be the Guarantee of a Treaty between Two of the greateſt Princes in Hindoſton; it ſhould not be haſtily entered into before the Parties were firmly reſolved on Conformity to it. Upon the Whole the Negociation is in ſuch a Situation, that if the Honble. Board are ſtill reſolved in not interfering, I believe, from the preſent State of Affairs, that I can evade doing it without any great Detriment to the Nabob.

I have the Pleaſure to encloſe a Paper of Intelligence relative to the Marattas, N° 2. The Chief Jeſſwent Row, whoſe Troops plunder about Joynagur, is the ſame Perſon who was united with the Raje Poots againſt Nudjif Cawn. Jeſſwent Row pretends he has no Command over his Men; but it is ſuſpected they have his ſecret Inſtructions to act in this Manner, in order to exact Money. He himſelf is with Haſhally Ram Bohra, the Rajpoot General.

I encloſe a Copy of a Letter I this Day wrote Colonel Stibbert on the Arrival of the Brigade or a Detachment at Putahgur, as Colonel Stibbert ſhall judge neceſſary. I hope the Rebels will ſoon be diſperſed.

I have the Honour, &c.

Camp near Etawa, (Signed) John Briſtow,
19th March 1776. Reſident at Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Pleaſure to inform the Honble. Board, that the Rebels at Pertabjur are diſperſed, without the March of the Brigade, and that his Excellency has in conſequence deſired the commanding Officer to countermand it.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp at Etawa, (Signed) John Briſtow.
21ſt March 1776.

Agreed, That the Papers of Intelligence mentioned in the 10th and 19th of March, be ſent to the Perſian Tranſlator to be entered in the Book of News.

And, Ordered, That the other Incloſures be entered after the Conſultation.

The following Propoſal of General Clavering having been circulated for furniſhing Five thouſand Stand of Arms to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, the Opinions of the Members of the Board were returned as entered after it.

General Clavering begs Leave to acquaint the Members of the Council, that he has received an Application from Mr. Briſtow, on the Part of the Nabob Aſuf ul Dowlah, for Arms for his new Battalions.

There are in the Magazine at Patna and at Chuna about Two thouſand, but believes thoſe are new Arms, and he thinks they ought to be reſerved for the Uſe of the Company's Troops, and in particular to ſupply the Battalions which are propoſed to be raiſed, in caſe the Meaſures adopted by the Board of ſending Three Battalions to the Aſſiſtance of Rajaba be carried into Execution.

There are in the Arſenal an immenſe Quantity of old Arms, that are, as he underſtands, repairable in a very ſhort Time, which, as they incumber the Magazine, ought to be diſpoſed of. If the Board ſhall think proper to order a certain Number, viz. 5,000, to be immediately refitted and ſold to the Nabob at a fixed Price, the Expence of Tranſportation included, I think it would be an Advantage to the Company and the Nabob.

Mr. Barwell.

The ſupplying of Arms would in my Opinion be both againſt the Letter and Spirit of the Company's Orders.

(Signed) R. B.

Governor General.

I object to any Application being received by the Board from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, that comes through any other Channel than that of their public Miniſter to the Board, or through that of the Governor General. Beſides, not knowing for what particular Purpoſe the Arms are required, I cannot judge of the Propriety of granting them; if the new Battalions are to be raiſed in Addition to the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Nabob of Owde, I ſhall object to any Aſſiſtance given by this Government, to ſo injudicious and improvident a Plan. He is not able to pay even a ſmall Part of his preſent Force, and would not only augment his Diſtreſſes by the Increaſe of his Forces, but involve the Company in the Conſequences of it. If it be the Nabob's Intention to diſband a proportionate Number of his old Troops to make Room for the new, the ſame Arms will be ſufficient. I ſhall have no Objection to ſend a Supply of Muſkets to the Magazine at Patna, if the General recommends it, as they will be there ready for future Supplies, whenever they may be wanted.

I am of Opinion that the Elephants with Colonel Cummins ſhould be immediately ordered back to Colonel Stibbert; they can be eaſier ſpared from the Diviſion under Colonel Cummins, and he may be ſupplied with Carriage Bullocks in their Stead, and may load a Part of his heavieſt Baggage on Boats, as he will have the River near him in the whole Line of his March. In the mean Time Mr. Briſtow may be directed to apply to the Nabob for ſuch Elephants and Camels as he can ſpare for the Uſe of the Brigade, till it can be ſupplied with thoſe now with Colonel Cummins: Mr. Fowke may likewiſe be ordered to apply to Raja Cheyt Sing for the ſame Purpoſe.

(Signed) W. H.

Mr. Francis.
*** Sic in Orig.**

I agree to the * General's Propoſition concerning the Elephants. With reſpect to the Nabob's Application, I think it is mentioned in Mr. Briſtow's laſt Letter, therefore is regularly before us; but as Objections are made to the Meaſure, the Force of which I do not perfectly comprehend, I muſt ſuſpend my Opinion until the Queſtion can be debated in Council.

(Signed) P. F.

I think an Application ſhould be made by Mr. Briſtow to the Nabob, for the Uſe of ſome of his Elephants and Camels; if he cannot ſpare any, the Contractor ſhould be ordered to get Bullocks. I ſhould be glad to ſee the Company's Orders concerning the furniſhing their Allies with Arms, before I give an Opinion on the Subject; it is more for the Company's Intereſt, and better Policy to provide Arms for the Nabob, than to allow him to purchaſe them of foreign Nations, and of the Merchants of Calcutta, or to manufacture them. If we do not furniſh them, the Arms will be provided by ſome other Means. The Sepoys at preſent are very ill ſupplied with Arms, and of a very bad Sort, as I underſtand from the Officers who have ſerved with them.

(Signed) G. M.

The General records the following Minute in Reply to the Governor General's.

The Propoſal which I laid before the Board, that had been communicated to me b Mr. Briſtow, to furniſh the Nabob with Arms, having been objected to by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, I will beg Leave to offer my Obſervations to the Board on thoſe Objections.

Firſt Objection of the Governor General to the Propoſal.

That every Application to this Government from Aſoph ul Dowlah ſhould come directly from the Company's Miniſter, either to the Board or to himſelf.

2d. That he does not know for what particular Purpoſe the Arms are required.

3d. That if the new Battalions are to be raiſed in Addition to the old Eſtabliſhment, the Plan would be injudicious and improvident.

Objection by Mr. Barwell.

That furniſhing Arms to the Nabob is, in his Opinion, againſt the Letter and Spirit of the Company's Orders.

In Reply to the Governor General's Firſt Objection, if it be really one, I need only refer him to Mr. Briſtow's Letter to the Board of the 1ſt of March, wherein he will find the following Paragraph:

'To provide againſt Accidents of not being able to arm the Men, his Excellency has repeatedly 'deſired me to ſolicit the Honble. Board to ſupply him with a few Thouſand Muſkets with all the 'Expedition that may be convenient, being intended for the New Corps; and as he himſelf has 'applied to the Governor General, I humbly beg Leave to ſubmit his Requeſt to the Conſidera'tion of the Honble. Board.'

The Form therefore which the Governor General required has been obſerved, and my Application would have been prevented, had he been pleaſed to have moved the Affair himſelf when this

Letter was ſent in Circulation; as he did not do it, I thought it not improper, in my Station, to bring the Buſineſs before the Board, having been deſired by Mr. Briſtow to get it forwarded. The whole Corps will be uſeleſs till they are armed.

2d. This Objection is anſwered in my Propoſition, that the Arms are required to arm the new Battalions.

3d. I do not underſtand that the Nabob means to encreaſe his Eſtabliſhment with the new Corps; but, on the contrary, to reduce it as ſoon as he can compel the old ones to obey his Orders—ſome of theſe, however, I know have been aſſigned to the Britiſh Officers. I received a Letter a few Days ago from one of them who had been poſted to his Regiment, and who mentions that the Arms were in ſuch bad Condition that there were not more than One hundred fit for Service.

§ (" (a) I think the Nabob ſhould be obliged to reduce his to the Number ſtipulated in the " Treaty with his Father of the 29th of November 1768, which limits the whole Force to be " kept up by him to be no more than Thirty-five thouſand Men of every Denomination. I " underſtand from Mr. Middleton that the Vizier left at his Death One hundred thouſand " Men.") §

Mr. Barwell's Objection is a very proper one, if his Opinion be well founded, that it is contrary both to the Letter and Spirit of the Company's Orders, to ſupply Arms to the Nabob.

The Fact ſhould be aſcertained, and if it exiſts, no Arms ſhould be given to the Nabob. However, I could not have imagined that an Order ſo clear and peremptory would have been diſobeyed, on the 23d November 1773, by the late Council, without One diſſenting Voice, when it was agreed to give Suja Dowla 2,000 Stand of new Arms; or by the ſole Authority of Mr. Haſtings in the following Year, when he ordered Colonel Champion to give the Vizier Four Cannon of 18 Pounders, and the Stores belonging to them.

For the Firſt Act, Mr. Haſtings had, indeed, the unanimous Sanction of the Council, and they formally acquainted the Court of Directors of it in their Letter of the 15th of March 1774; but for the gratuitous Tranſaction of the Four 18 Pounders, and the Stores belonging to them, no Trace can be found on the Conſultations, or that the Court of Directors were informed of it by any public Letter from this Preſidency. The Propoſition I made to the Board was, that the old Arms ſhould be furniſhed at a certain Price, the Expence of Tranſportation included, and this Government to be repaid in Elephants, by the Nabob.

Paragraph of a Letter from Colonel Champion to Mr. Haſtings, dated 17th May 1774.

The Vizier applied to me lately for the Four Eighteen-pounders, Guns and Stores belonging to them, which you ordered up the Country for his Uſe. I accordingly directed Lieut. Colonel Muir to ſend them up the River Gambeny to Brietty, under a Guard; but leſt you have altered your Intentions with regard to them, I do not mean to deliver them over to the Vizier, without a ſpecial Injunction from you for that Purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor to Colonel Champion, dated Fort William, the 28th June.

If the Four Eighteen-pounders ſhould not be wanted for the Service carried on within the Line of your Command, and the Vizier ſhould have Occaſion for them in the Proſecution of his other Operations, you may deliver them over to him.

(Signed) J. Clavering.

The Governor General.—The preceding Minutes having been ſent in Circulation, when I was buſy in preparing my Diſpatches for the Talbot, and containing many Matters neceſſarily appertaining to the Caſe in Point, I declined making any further Reply, becauſe the Subject appeared to me to be concluded; but as I perceive that no Reſolution has been formed from the Opinions which have been taken, I now deſire the Secretary to extract from the General's Minute the Propoſitions contained in it, for the Determination of the Board upon them.

Propoſitions contained in the General's Minute:

1ſt. Whether the Nabob ſhould be furniſhed with a Supply of Fire Arms agreeable to his Requeſt, the General recommending that 5,000 Stand of ſerviceable old Arms be refitted from the Arſenal, and ſold to him?

2d. Whether Elephants ſhall be demanded of the Nabob in Payment of the Arms?

3d. Whether he ſhall be deſired to decreaſe the Eſtabliſhment of his Army to the Number of Men ſtipulated to be kept up by the Treaty concluded with this Government the 29th November 1768, viz. 35,000 Troops?

Governor General.—Had the Firſt Propoſition expreſſed an Application made in the regular Channel from the Nabob, it would have removed One Objection which I made to it, as coming through the Commander in Chief. I now object to the Propoſition as it ſtands, but ſhall qualify my Objection, by ſtating another, which I think will be more regular, and will eventually prove the ſame, if the Propoſition of the General be well grounded, namely, that 5,000 Stand of Arms, the Number required, be made a Part of the Surplus of Military Stores, to be ſent by the next Seaſon to Patna; that in the mean Time Orders be ſent to Mr. Briſtow to apply to the Nabob for his Orders to the proper Officers to furniſh him with a Return of the Muſkets belonging to the Nabob, and an Account of their Condition, to the End that, if it ſhall appear upon this Return that the Nabob has not a ſufficient Number of Muſkets fit for his Service, to arm his new Corps, they may be ſupplied in Proportion to this Deficiency.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1879.

To the Second Propoſition I object, becauſe I apprehend it will be exceedingly difficult to aſcertain the Value of the Elephants, which in that Country bear a very high Price, but principally becauſe the Nabob will himſelf object to the Inconvenience which he muſt perſonally ſuffer by being deprived of the Elephants, which I ſuppoſe are principally, if not totally employed, in tranſporting his Baggage, unleſs any Part of them ſhould be uſed for his heavy Artillery, and thoſe indeed he might very well ſpare from ſo uſeleſs a Service. At the ſame Time I muſt in Candour acknowledge, that I do not ſee any other Means by which the Company will receive the Value of the Muſkets which may be appropriated to the Nabob's Uſe, as he is now indebted to the Company in an Amount exceeding any probable Means in his Power to diſcharge it.

To the Third Propoſition I entirely concur with the General in Opinion, that the Nabob ſhould be deſired and ſtrongly ſolicited to reduce his preſent enormous Military Eſtabliſhment. From the Character given of his Troops by Mr. Briſtow, from the Weakneſs of his Authority, and the Means which have been uſed by the Nabob to confirm their Diſaffection to his Perſon, it appears to me very evident, that the only Advantage which he at preſent derives from his Army, excluſive of that Part of it which he has conſented to put under the Command of our Officers, is the mere Credit of poſſeſſing a ſuperior Military Force, and that by far the greater Part might be diſbanded, even with greater Security to his Perſon and Government than the Continuance of ſo diſorderly and tumultuous a Body, which may be conſidered as an inteſtine Enemy, and which will probably prove ſuch if ever he ſhould be involved in a foreign War; but however neceſſary ſuch a Meaſure may be, one previous Step is indiſpenſably neceſſary to it, and ought to be equally inſiſted upon, when the Advice is given him to reduce his Army, namely, to ſettle their Accounts and pay them as they are diſmiſſed. I believe every Member of this Board was alike ſhocked at the bloody Relation of the late Maſſacre of 2,000 of his Troops for having inſiſted on their Pay before they conſented to be diſbanded; and this Example makes it the more neceſſary to guard againſt the like Event hereafter, eſpecially if it ſhould be produced in conſequence of any Act or Interpoſition of this Government. In giving the Nabob the Advice to diſband his Army, an Option muſt certainly be left to him. We can neither demand nor enforce it. I, for my own Part, have never conſidered the Treaty of November 1768 as binding, for many Reaſons; 1ſt. becauſe it was impoſſible to prove the Breach of it; 2nd. becauſe, if I remember the Terms in which the Company have taken Notice of this Tranſaction in one of their general Letters, it amounts to a ſtrong Diſapprobation of it; and 3d. becauſe the large Addition of Territory ſince acquired by the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, neceſſarily required an Addition to his former Military Strength to protect it; and I remember he mentioned to me his Intention of raiſing a Force for that Purpoſe, and deſired from me an Aſſurance, which I gave him, that it ſhould not be imputed to him as a Breach of his former Engagements.

Mr. Francis agrees to the Firſt and Second Propoſitions.

To the Third: As long as the Brigade continues in his Service, I conceive that 35,000 Men, eſpecially as they will be diſciplined and commanded by Engliſh Officers, are ſufficient for the Defence of his Country, and as great a Force as he will probably be able to pay.

Mr. Barwell.—I aſſent to the Firſt Propoſition, as qualified by the Governor General. I diſſent totally to the Second. I acquieſce in the Third.

Colonel Monſon.—I agree to the Firſt Propoſition. I have no Objection to the Second; provided the propoſed Barter of Elephants for Arms be agreeable to the Nabob. To the Third: I conceive 35,000 Men to be as many as the Nabob can afford to pay, ſo long as he ſhall continue the Brigade and the European Officers in his Service, and will be ſufficient for the Protection of his Country.

General Clavering.—The Objections that have been made to the furniſhing the Nabob with Arms, as being both contrary to the Spirit and the Letter of the Company's Orders, being removed by Mr. Barwell's Acquieſcence to the Propoſition, who was the Perſon that ſtated the Objection, but more particularly ſo by the Approbation of the Honble. Court of Directors themſelves, in their Letter of the 3d November laſt; I agree to the Propoſition preciſely in the Form in which I made it, becauſe it will enable us to diſpoſe ſo advantageouſly of ſo many Arms which now only encumber the Arſenal, and becauſe it will enable the Nabob to arm that Body of Troops which he has put under the Command of Engliſh Officers, which, without this Expedient, would be uſeleſs to him. To the Second: Underſtanding that the Nabob maintains a great Number of uſeleſs Elephants, the Propoſition of exchanging them with us for Arms, may be as uſeful to him as it will be to us, who are at preſent in great Want of Elephants. To the Third: I perceive by the Account of the Number of Troops which Mr. Briſtow tranſmitted to us, and which have been tranſmitted to the Court of Directors, that the total Number of his Troops conſiſted of 96,163, for which the Sum of Rupees 1,98,43,144 were appropriated for their Payment. This Sum, great as it is, does not, however, comprehend Stores, Cloathing, Horſes, Elephants, and every other contingent Expence attendant upon ſo large an Army, together with the Subſidy of 31,20,000 Rupees, which he pays to the Company. I conceive therefore, that a Revenue of Three Crores is not more than adequate for the Payment of his Military Expences, and that if he does not reſolve to reduce them, he muſt be either tempted to engage in Conqueſts, in order to defray the Expences, or that the Troops will mutiny, or that he will fail in paying the Company's Subſidy. Whichever of theſe ſhould happen, Prudence requires that we ſhould interpoſe our good Offices, to obviate the Effects which muſt enſue from them. I think that 35,000 Men, including the Corps commanded by Britiſh Officers, will be fully ſufficient for the Defence of his Territories.

Reſolved, That 5,000 Stand of old ſerviceable Arms be fitted up and ſupplied to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, and that this Reſolution be referred to the Board of Ordnance to be complied with by them.

Reſolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have duly conſidered the Letters which you addreſſed to us under Date the 1ſt, 3d, 10th, 19th, and 21ſt of March.

* Sic in Orig.

We have ordered the Commiſſary of Stores to refit * 5,000 Stand of good ſerviceable Arms, which, in Compliance with the Nabob's Requeſt, ſhall be ſent up for his Uſe, to enable him to arm the Battalions which are to be commanded by European Officers. An Account of the Coſt and Charge of theſe Arms ſhall be at the ſame Time tranſmitted to you. As it would be moſt convenient for the Service to obtain an Exchange of Elephants for them, we deſire that you will propoſe this Mode of Payment to the Nabob, and if he will aſſent to it, you will receive Elephants equal to the Value of the Arms and the Expence of ſending them up, of which you ſhall be informed; and conſign them over to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade. Underſtanding that the Nabob has more Elephants than his Service requires, we think this Exchange will anſwer equally well to both Parties.

§ (" (a) We have already deſired you to recommend to the Nabob the Reduction of his preſent Military Eſtabliſhment. Senſible of the Difficulties which muſt continually embarraſs him, whilſt he neglects to retrench the Charges of his Army, and convinced at the ſame Time, that the Defence of his Dominions might be more effectually ſecured by a moderate Number of well-diſciplined Troops, than by the tumultuous Rabble which he now keeps in Pay, we cannot too ſtrenuouſly urge the Neceſſity of his diſbanding the greateſt Part of them. The Number of Troops to which the late Vizier was reſtricted by his Treaty with this Government, concluded in November 1768, was 35,000 Men. We think that this Eſtabliſhment, including the Battalions commanded by Engliſh Officers, will completely ſuffice for all the Services of the Nabob as long as he ſhall retain the Brigade within his Dominions, and that in the preſent State of his Reſources he cannot find Means to pay a larger Force with Regularity, and at the ſame Time punctually to diſcharge the Subſidy. We therefore enjoin you to repreſent to the Nabob in the ſtrongeſt Terms, that the Decreaſe which we recommend will be a Means to recover his Finances, and to preſerve a due Subordination and Diſcipline in his Army. Whatever Troops the Nabob may think fit to diſband in conſequence of this Repreſentation, we deſire you will intercede with him to ſecure the full Payment of all Arrears that may be due to them to the Period of their Diſcharge.

" We are, &c." §

The Governor General informs the Board, that he has received Two Letters from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, informing him, that the Nabob has received a Firmaun from the King Shaw Allum, conferring upon him the Vizerat, with correſponding Titles, and requeſts to be favoured with the Opinion of the Board, whether, upon ſuch an Occaſion it would not be proper to order a Salute to be fired whenever the News ſhall be confirmed by Advices from Mr. Briſtow, as well in Compliance with the Nabob's Deſire to that Effect, which has been ſignified to the Governor by the Nabob's Vakeel, as for the Purpoſe of proclaiming to the World the Participation of Intereſt ſubſiſting between the Company and the Nabob of Owde.

Agreed, That a Salute be ordered whenever the News ſhall arrive from Mr. Briſtow of the Nabob's having obtained the Vizerat.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Colonel Stibbert.

Sir,

We underſtand from private Advices, that the King has been pleaſed to confer the Vizerat with correſponding Titles upon the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla. We mean as ſoon as this Information ſhall be confirmed by Letters from Mr. Briſtow, to order a Salute to be fired in Compliment to the Nabob; and we deſire that you will immediately pay the like Honours to him upon this Occaſion, if you have not already done it.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1879.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nabob Aſoph ull Dowla to Colonel Stibbert.

As it is now the Time of the Muhurrun, no Buſineſs can be tranſacted on account of the Mourning. When the Holidays are over every Thing will be adjuſted. In the mean Time it ſeems beſt that the Officers who are arrived, and now here, viz. Captain Webber, Captain Hill, Lieut M'Clany, Law, Clark, Connellan, and Grant remain with me.

As One or Two Battalions on the Spot here will be put under the Command of Engliſh Officers, I requeſt that Captain Stuart and the Officers appointed under him may be permitted to come hither as ſoon as poſſible. The reſt of the Officers will ſtay at the Engliſh Camp, and may entertain Men for their ſeveral Corps; and after the Expiration of the Holidays, I will ſend you Advice of the beſt Stations for the recruiting Service.

As it is abſolutely neceſſary for the due and regular Diſcharge of Duty, that there ſhould be a certain Channel for the Conveyance of Orders to theſe Gentlemen, as is cuſtomary in the Engliſh Service, I have appointed Captain Webber to be Adjutant General to the Army, and whatever the Officers may think neceſſary to ſay or write to me, will be made known to me through him.

I have alſo appointed Lieut. Grant to interpret to me, and to tranſlate my Orders; and it is my Wiſh that you ſhould make theſe Appointments known to the Gentlemen, that Duty may be carried on with Punctuality and Conformity to my Orders.

A true Tranſlation,

11th of Mohurum. (Signed) R. Grant.

Tranſlation of a Copy of a Letter from the Nawaub Aſoph ull Dowla to Colonel Stibbert, written the 11th of Mohurum 1190.

As the Diſpoſition of ſeveral Engliſh Officers, and the Gentlemen appointed under them, is now made, I herewith tranſmit you a Copy of it, and requeſt you will acquaint the Officers therein mentioned with what relates to them, that they may repair immediately to their reſpective Stations, and form their Corps.

Whatever Money may be required by theſe Gentlemen, will be ſupplied to them by Mr. John Briſtow, and ere they can arrive at the Places to which they are ordered, they will receive from hence the Eſtabliſhment of their ſeveral Corps, and every neceſſary Direction.

Mr. Palmer is appointed to muſter the Troops, and to be Deputy Paymaſter under Mr. Briſtow.

Diſpoſition of the Officers:

§ To proceed from Belgram to Etawah, Captains Showers, Hoggan, and Marſuck, with the Officers appointed under them.—Lieutenant Montague of the Artillery.

To Furruckabad, Captain Erſkine with his Subalterns: To Barelly, Captains Home and Carter with their Subalterns: To Corah and Tattepoor, Captain How and his Subalterns.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) R. Grant,
Tranſlator.

§ " (a) Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident with the Nabob Auſuf ul Dowla, to
" Colonel Stibbert, dated the 19th March 1776.

" The Miniſter this Day did me the Favour of a Viſit, and requeſted of me, in the Nabob's
" Name, to beg of you to aſſiſt him in quelling a Rebellion which has broke out at Putaghur. I
" aſked whether his Excellency wiſhed to have a Detachment or the whole Brigade march.

" He ſeemed deſirous of the latter, and that I ſhould recommend it, as the Rebels were collect-
" ed to near 20,000 Men, and had defeated and taken away the Muſkets and Guns of One of his
" Battalions of Sepoys, and ſeized the Fort of Pertahgur.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1879.

" I have ſtated his Excellency's Requeſt in his own Words to you, and incloſe you Letters both " from him and the Miniſter.

" P. S. The Naib of Owde, Saynd Mahomed Cawn, is ordered to Pertahgur, to give you the " neceſſary Intelligence, and to follow your Advice in the quelling of this Rebellion. I under- " ſtand the Rebels have no Leader, and the Cauſe of their aſſembling is to evade the Payment of " the Revenues, which a late Change of the Aumil of Pertahgur has given them Hopes of being " able to do.

" A true Copy.
(Signed) " John Briſtow.")

APPENDIX, N° CCCVI.

Book 100. Page 374.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d April 1776.

Fort William, the 22d April 1776.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 2d and 7th inſtant; ſince which having received the following Intelligence from Authority, which I have Reaſon to give ſome Credit to, and it being poſitively aſſerted, that the Powers mentioned to have been delegated to the French Agent, have been ſeen by the Perſon who communicated their Contents to my Author; I have thought it my Duty to tranſmit the Account as I have received it to you, Gentlemen, as I could not but conſider this as peculiarly incumbent upon me, at a Time when ſo many Reports are flying Abroad, of the French Nation having in Agitation ſome Deſigns of Conſequence againſt the Company's Poſſeſſions in India.

About Six Months ago Two French Gentlemen were at Ghode, with Powers from Chevalier Law, and the Governor of the Mauritius, to ſettle Treaties, and to enter into Alliances with the different Powers of Indoſtan. They offered to engage to deliver any Quantity of Arms, Artillery, and Ammunition, that might be required, and to land a Body of Nine thouſand Men at the River Naſſipore, near Maſulipatam, and march to the Aſſiſtance of any of the Powers who would advance them Five Lacks of Rupees, and ſettle a Fund for the Payment of this Force. The Two Gentlemen who were at Ghode are now with Nudjif Cawn: There is likewiſe one with the King at Delhy, and there are two more with the Marattas, all with the ſame Powers. The Names of thoſe with the King and Nudjif Cawn are Vuage, Andover, and Doojardee. There are now a Party conſiſting of about Five hundred, (which is known by the Name of the Boniface's Party, though Bonifice has been dead ſome Time) in the Service of the Nizam; this Party is to ſecure the landing, and to facilitate the March of thoſe Troops coming from the Mauritius. At Ghode they did not meet with Encouragement. This Intelligence I had from a Perſon who peruſed the Powers.

In my Addreſs of the 19th ultimo, I encloſed the Honble. Board a Paper of Intelligence relative to the Sikes and Sabiter Cawn, and their Succeſs againſt the King's Battalions. The latter immediately after their Defeat retired to the Fort of Amyrnagur, where Sabiter Cawn compelled them to ſurrender their Arms, Ammunition, and Stores. Their Muſkets and Regimentals they were permitted to keep, and have marched towards Delhy, at which Place I underſtand they are arrived. The Sykes were very averſe to ſuffering the King's Battalions to have Quarter given them, but Sabiter Cawn inſiſted on it, expreſſing his Deteſtation of the cruel Meaſures propoſed by the Sykes. The King's Affairs are by this ill Succeſs reduced to the loweſt Ebb; for, beſides the near Proſpect of loſing the ſmall Extent of Country which he poſſeſſed, he will have every Thing to fear from his diſcontented Troops, who have now Six Months Arrears due to them, which his Majeſty has no apparent Means of being able to diſcharge. The only Security he has left for the Safety of his Perſon and the City is, the Preſence of Lettarafich with him, which may prove a Check to the mutinous Spirit of the Troops, and prevent it from breaking out into any open

Acts of Violence. The Rage of the Soldiery is ſuppoſed to be chiefly directed againſt Abdulabad Cawn, as to him they impute the ill provided State in which they were ſent againſt the Enemy, and conſequently conſider him as the Author of their late Diſgrace. The withholding of their Pay they likewiſe ſuppoſe to be owing to the ſame Perſon. The Sikes and Sabiter Cawn have already ſent Agents into ſome of the King's and Nudjif Cawn's Diſtricts adjacent to where the Body of their Army at preſent is. An Aumil on the Part of Sabiter Cawn's and a Mutiſudde on that of the Sikes, act jointly in each Diſtrict; but the Shares to accrue to the ſeveral Parties have not been finally ſettled between them. At one Time it was agreed to by the Parties that Sabiter Cawn's Share ſhould be Ten Sixteenths, and that of the Sikes the remaining Six. The latter, however, whoſe Numbers are increaſed within theſe few Days, now refuſe to abide by that Diviſion, ſo that the Matter remains undetermined; and it appears not improbable may occaſion ſuch a Miſunderſtanding as may terminate in an abſolute Rupture of the Two allied Powers. This Point, Abdulahed Cawn is labouring with all his Might to bring about, and exerting every Artifice to excite and foment mutual Jealouſies to that End. It is ſaid that his Artifices have had their Effect with the Sikes already. Of this People there may be now collected together about Ten thouſand, and more, it is reported, will join them ſhortly;—they are all irregular Cavalry, but the beſt mounted of any Troops in Hindoſtan. Sabiter Cawn may have about Twenty thouſand Foot and Horſe, ill accoutred, worſe diſciplined, ill provided with Arms and Ammunition, and many Months in Arrears. The Defeat of the King's Troops does not appear to have been in any reſpect owing to their Want of Conduct or Courage, but to their being ill provided, and alſo overpowered by Numbers. The Body of the United Army of the Sikes and Sabiter Cawn is marching towards Surrunpore, a Part of the King's Territories, Diſtance about Eighteen Coſs from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla's Frontiers. Small Parties of them have even come on this Side. One in particular plundered a Village near Sutulgar, whereupon One of the Battalions, which Captain Hoggan is to command, and a Body of Horſe, were detached by Sumat Sing to defend that Part of the Country. I underſtand the Enemy have ſince withdrawn theſe Detachments, and I hope the Force under Captain Erſkine will put an effectual Stop to any further Attempts. Mulla Rum Raad Cawn has collected near Twenty thouſand of his Countrymen, and is ſeizing Hanſey Haſſar, a Diſtrict belonging to Nudjif Cawn, to the South Weſt of Delhy. Buſhun Cawn being totally unable to ſtand his Ground, has joined Nujif Cawn. The Apprehenſions the King himſelf entertains from his Situation, the Honble. Board will be apprized of from the encloſed Papers; viz.

Nº 1. Copy of Three of his Majeſty's Shokas to the Nabob and Maktan ul Dowla.

2d. A Copy of a Shoke to the Reſident, with the Nabob Aſup ul Dowla, as alſo a Letter from Abdulahed Cawn to the ſame.

The Grant of the Vizarat upon the Terms ſpecified in one of the above Shokas was by no Means his Majeſty's free Gift, but entirely owing to his diſtreſſed Situation. He entertained great Hopes of Aſſiſtance from the Nabob, which it appears his Excellency can hardly with Prudence and Safety to himſelf afford his Majeſty. A conſiderable Part of his Troops having been reformed, his Country being ſtill in an unſettled State, and his Finances low, the Defence of his own Dominions muſt indubitably be the firſt Conſideration; and in Rohilcund, excluſive of the Force under Captain Erſkine, he will ſcarcely have Twelve thouſand Men to collect the Revenues and defend the Province. In regard to the Paiſhcuſh, it is to be hoped the Nabob will, for his own Honour, diſcharge it whenever his Finances will admit of his ſo doing; and as he declares he will, I have no Doubt of the Reality of his Intention. The Siege of Dyke continues, but promiſes a ſpeedy favourable Iſſue to Nudjif Cawn; the beſieged have little Hopes of Aſſiſtance, and Grain is ſo exceedingly dear, as to ſell for Two Seers the Rupee.

§ (" (a) I have before mentioned to the Honble. Board the Want of Vigor the Nabob manifeſted " towards the Goſſaines, of whoſe Treachery his Excellency is at laſt fully convinced to his Coſt. " Notwithſtanding every Argument and Perſuaſion urged to him both by the Miniſter and myſelf, " to guard againſt thoſe Chiefs, he was ſtill ſo infatuated by the Inſinuations perpetually thrown " out in their Favour, by their Partizans, that he reſolved on re-inſtating them in the Poſſeſſion of " the Country on the other Side the Jumma. Aſoph Ghyr was accordingly detached, but having " repeatedly invited the Marattas to invade the Country, a Body at laſt advanced, inſtead of oppoſing which, he quietly gave up the Poſſeſſion of many Diſtricts, and a few Days ago fled with " near Nine thouſand Men of the Sinaſs, and other Hindoo Caſts. He is arrived by the lateſt Intelligence at the Nuddee Harota, within Twelve Coſs of Agra, and I underſtand propoſes to " join Nudjif Cawn. This Reinforcement at the preſent Juncture will greatly forward the Capture " of Dyke, though in the End I conceive Nudjif Cawn will have little to boaſt of from the " Acquiſition of the Goſſain, who has never ſerved a Prince whom he did not betray. Amroo " Gyr is now encamped near this Place with a Party of Three or Four thouſand Men, but I ſhall " uſe every Argument with his Excellency either to confine or diſmiſs him, as Affairs grow too ſerious, to admit any longer of irreſolute and undeterminate Meaſures.") §

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1880.

In order to give the Honble Board a true Idea of the Nature of the Maratta Government in theſe Countries, when they had Poſſeſſion, I muſt trouble them with ſome authentic Facts which I have lately collected, and which I till now had not an Opportunity of being ſo fully informed of.

When the Three Chiefs, Byſaque Pundit, Mahajea Sindea, and Tokojy Holkur effected their Conqueſt, it was wholly in the Name Paiſhwa. The firſt Name of theſe might be conſidered as more in a Civil than Military Capacity, and accordingly fixed Aumeels on the Part of the Peſhwa, of whom Rolou on the other Side of the River was one. The Conqueſts were only obtained in Part by Government, being divided into One hundred Shares, Thirty-ſeven and a Half were given up to Mahajey Sindee and Tokojee Holiar as Jaghyars to reward their Services, and the remaining Sixty-two and a Half the Paiſhwa kept himſelf. The Jaghires were not granted in One or Two Diſtricts, but in different Parts as their Conqueſts were made. Whatever Diviſions there may have lately happened in the internal Governments of the Maratta State, the Intereſt ſeems to be one in theſe Countries; as I find the Paiſhwa, Mahage Sindea, and Tocojee Holcon all act in Conjuction here. Upon particular Enquiry I find they have lately advanced Troops into the Country, who are under the following Commanders.

Baboojee Holcan, a Relation of Tocojee Holcan, is arrived within Two Coſs to the North-weſt of Mote, Bolow Row's Vakeel informs me with Fifteen thouſand Men, but I compute their real Numbers at about Eight thouſand. He has within a few Days been joined by Abajee Ringulla, a Chief whole Name I never heard before, who is juſt come from Jainagun, and may have a ſmall Body of between Two and Three thouſand Troops with him; another Chief, Tiruinbier Ingra, with Twelve thouſand Men, is ſaid alſo to have joined Tocagee Halier. The Numbers of this Army are however I doubt not exaggerated by Half. Beſides the above-named Chiefs, there is Bolow Row, with about Four thouſand Horſe, encamped at a Place called Salons, within Twenty-five Coſs of this Camp, and a further Reinforcement is ſaid to be arrived at Chundua, Twenty-eight Coſs from Tanſy, under Beyſaagee Govind and Ruing Row. This Corps I underſtand is compoſed of Seven thouſand Matchlockmen, and Eight thouſand Afgan Horſe. I beg to inform the Honourable Board, that this Intelligence is obtained though Myr Marſhalle, whom I employed for this Purpoſe, and who collected it in Part from his Correſpondence with the Maratta Chiefs, and partly from their Converſation with their Vakeels, who have doubtleſs exaggerated the Power and Numbers of their Countrymen. Notwithſtanding the Marattas are thus advancing their Troops, they profeſs not to wiſh for War, if Peace can be procured on honourable Terms. A Copy of a Letter from Bolow Row to Meer Marſalla, explaining their Intentions of Readineſs to ſubmit to the Mediation of the Engliſh, I herewith have the Honour to encloſe No. 3. In conſequence of the Advances made by Bolow Row, I have written to him requeſting that he would be explicit as to the Terms he had to propoſe for Peace. At the ſame Time I verbally obſerved to his Vakeel, that it was a moſt extraordinary Method of Proceeding to keep advancing Troops into theſe Parts at a Time when he pretended to be ſuing for Peace. I place, for my own Part, little Dependance on their Profeſſions, and therefore judged it expedient to adviſe the Miniſter to guard againſt the worſt, by having a ſufficient Force to exact honourable Terms of Peace. The Plan in conſequence to be recommended by the Miniſter to the Nabob, is to uſe every Means whatever to obtain a Peace, but in the mean while to have Four Battalions of Sepoys, with Artillery in Proportion, in Readinets to croſs the River. As his Excellency has no Perſon in his own Army fit to take the Command of theſe Troops, it is further propoſed to entruſt them to Britiſh Officers. This Corps is to be ſupported by a Body of Cavalry, another Detachment under Mahboobs Ally Cawn of Four Battalions of Matchlockmen, being in Number about Four Thouſand; and One Thouſand Horſe are alſo to croſs, either to act in Conjunction with the Britiſh Officers, or ſeparately, as may be judged neceſſary. Having for ſome Time paſt been apprehenſive that the Nabob's irreſolute Conduct with the Goſſames would be productive of bad Conſequences, I thought it my Duty to exert my Endeavours to ſecure the Nabob ſome ſteady Partizan. I ſaw none ſo fit as the Rana of Ghode, a Prince of ſome Ambition, and anxious of obtaining any Acquiſitions which might extricate his Affairs from the low Ebb they have been reduced to by the Maintenance of an Army much larger than his Income could afford. He had been originally led into this Error by the late Vizier, who, on having conquered the Doab and ſent the Goſſaynes on the other Side the Jumna, gave the Rana of Ghaud Two thouſand Stands of Muſkets, directed him to raiſe a Body of Troops, and granted him an Order for Three Lacks of Rupees, which has never been paid. The Rana entertained great Hopes, on the Nabob's Arrival, of having the Expences he had been put to reimburſed him, but the Situation of the Nabob's Affairs rendered this impoſſible. I received many Solicitations from the Rana, and, as he expreſſed a Deſire to have an Interview with the Nabob, I procured his Excellency's Promiſe for the Safety of his Perſon. Upon this he came; and a Negociation was commenced with him to give him up all the Nabob's Poſſeſſions on the other Side the River; Half of the Revenues of which to be enjoyed by him as a Compenſation for the great Expence he was put to by the late Vizier, and would incur by the Defence of this Frontier, as alſo as a Reward for his Attachment to the preſent Nabob; the other Half of the Revenues to be remitted to the Nabob; in Conſequence of which his Excellency ſhould engage to guarantee the Poſſeſſion to the Rana; the latter not to make War without the Nabob's Conſent. No Treaty was however concluded, becauſe the Rana being apprehenſive of the Marattas invading his Dominions, could not ſtay above Two Days here.

He left us on the Fifth inſtant, and is arrived at Ghode, and expreſſes his Readineſs to join the Nabob whenever called upon. As a Peace has been concluded with the Engliſh at Poona, I ſhall exert myſelf in meditating one with the Nabob. It is impoſſible to ſay what Terms the Marattas may inſiſt on, or whether they only intend to amuſe the Nabob until they can collect a large Body of Troops: I hope to be ſoon able to judge of their real Intentions, and if they are ill diſpoſed, I humbly conceive the Object principally to be aimed at will be to keep the Seat of War as far as poſſible from the internal Parts of the Nabob's Territories, which will prevent the Company's being involved in Troubles, and ſecure to his Excellency the Stability of his Reſources. By eſtabliſhing the Rana Ghode, even only in a Part of the conquered Country on the other Side the Jumna, various Advantages will accrue, which I have explained in my former Addreſſes; particularly the drawing of his Excellency's Views from further Conqueſts, and the preventing his Territories on this Side the Jumna being haraſſed and plundered.

I fear the Nabob cannot expect to receive any Thing from the Rana this Year, as the Rubbee Harveſt is too far advanced. I hope to meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board for my Conduct in this Buſineſs, eſpecially as my principal Object ſhall be to mediate a Peace if it be practicable.

In Caſe the Nabob ſhould be compelled to continue the War, the March of Matboob will leave the Province of Korah without a ſufficient Number of Troops to keep the Inhabitants in Subjection. That Country is filled with numberleſs Forts, and the Zemindars are notorious for their refractory Spirit. The Nabob has diſmiſſed ſo large a Part of his Army, that he cannot conveniently ſpare at this Juncture a Detachment to go in the Room of Matboob's. On this Account he has expreſſed his Intentions to requeſt of Colonel Stibbert, to order Two or Three Battalions to march and remain there until the Event ſhould be determined.

I have, &c.

Camp near Etawa, (Signed)
9th April 1776. John Briſtow.

P. S. I forgot to mention that the Maratta Vakeels have moſt poſitively aſſured me of the Determination of their Principals not to advance any of their Troops beyond their preſent Stations until it appear whether an Accommodation between them and his Excellency can be brought about or not.

(Signed) J. B.

Ordered, that the Incloſures in the above Letter be ſent to the Perſian Tranſlator to be tranſlated, and that they be entered after the Conſultation.*

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings."
J. Clavering,
Richᵈ Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCVII.

Book 38. Page 60.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 13th June 1776.

Fort William, 13th June 1776.

At a Council; Preſent,

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Pleaſure to incloſe the following Accounts, viz.

No. 1. Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

No. 2. The Nabob Aſuf ul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company to the End of March.

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* N. B. The Incloſures in Queſtion are not entered after the Conſultation.

I alſo encloſe the Paymaſter to the 3d Brigade's Receipt, for the Sum of Owd Sicca Rupees, Three Lacks, Thirty two thouſand four hundred and twenty, or Current Rupees Three Lacks, Sixty-eight thouſand nine hundred and eighty ſix, received in the Month of April, (N°. 3). It is with great Pleaſure I inform the Honble. Board near Five Lacks have been paid him in the Courſe of laſt Month.

During the Months of January, February, and March, there was a leſs Sum than the Subſidy received in the Courſe of the Three ſucceeding ones. There will be a greater one, becauſe the heavy Collections are made in the latter Months of the Year, which renders it impoſſible to get the exact ſtipulated Sum Monthly paid me, though there is little Doubt of my realizing the Amount due on the whole Year.

§ ("(a) His Excellency's own Troops, and moſt of his Expences being in general paid by Aſſignments, either from the Irregularity in his Offices, or perhaps from a Deſire of protracting the Diſcharge of his Debts to Individuals, he has frequently granted Aſſignments on the very Lands appropriated to the Payment of the Army Subſidy, in the counteracting of which I had great Difficulty; but there is no Poſſibility of avoiding this Inconvenience, by receiving the Army Subſidy in ready Money, for his Excellency's Revenues are ſo anticipated, that there is hardly Three Lacks a Month remitted to the Preſence. I therefore leave the Honble. Board to judge how ſmall a Sum I ſhould have realized, unleſs theſe Aſſignments had been made to the Company. When I received Powers to accept them, near Three Months of the Hindoo Year were elapſed, which prevented me from obtaining Aſſignments for more than Nine Months, or to the Concluſion of the preſent Year. The Army Subſidy for which Period would amount to Owde Sicca Rupees 23,40,000, whereas I have procured them for 23,05,926 8. On the Commencement of the next Year I hope to be able to procure new Aſſignments on Diſtricts laying more contiguous to each other, or to the Britiſh Camp; but at the Time I was authorized to accept theſe Aſſignments, the Viziers Revenues and Government were in ſuch Confuſion, that I found it utterly impoſſible to chuſe the Diſtricts agreeable to the Honble. Board's Directions, and was therefore glad to have them on ſuch Aumils as were reſponſible Men, without regard to the Situation of their Lands. I do myſelf the Pleaſure to incloſe the Honble. Board the Statement of the Aſſignments. (No. 4.)

"If I am ſo fortunate as to get the Payment of the Begum's Money, I ſhall be able in a few Days to make a conſiderable Remittance to the Preſidency.") §

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
4th June 1776.

(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Accounts be entered after the Conſultation.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1880.

Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

Dr Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude. Cr

Date	Particulars			C. Rs.
1775. Dec. 31st.	To Balance of Cash Account of this Date, forwarded to the Board the 13th of April last, Fyzabad Sicca Rs		1,42,157 5 9	1,57,794 9 2
	To Army Subsidy, received the following Sums in Part of the Kistbundee granted by the Nabob Asuf ul Dowla in Favour of the Honble. Company, from the 31st Day of December 1775 till the 31st Day of March last, Fyzabad Sa Rs		4,37,319 13 6	
Jan. 6th.	Barilli Rupees	1,79,650 0		
	Disc. 25 ⅌ Ct	35,930 0		
			1,43,720 0 0	
27th.	Rickavy Rupees	71,709 0		
	Disc. 11 ⅌ Ct	7,106 4		
			64,602 12 0	
March 20th.	Rickavay Rupees	77,230 0		
	Disc. 13 ⅌ Ct	8,885 0		
			68,345 0 0	
	Milliabad Rupees	1,400 0		
	Disc. 4 ⅌ Ct —	54 0		
			1,346 0 0	
	Fyzabad Sicca Rs		7,15,333 9 6	
	To Corn Purchases received back		30,000 0 0	
	Fyzabad Sicca Rs		7,45,333 9 6	
	Batta 11 ⅌ Cent.		81,986 11 0	
				8,27,320 4 6
	Current Rupees —			9,85,114 13 8

N. B. There was 82,536 Sa Rs received before January 1776 in Part of the Kistbundee, and included in my last Account.

Date	Particulars			C. Rs.
	By Army Subsidy paid Mr. Thomas Kirkman, Paymaster to the 2d Brigade, as ⅌ his Receipts in Triplicate of the following Dates herewith enclosed:			
Jan. 6th.	One Receipt of this Date for Fyzabad, — Sa Rs	1,43,720 0 0		
12th.	One ditto ditto —	50,900 11 6		
20th.	One ditto ditto —	10,000 0 0		
27th.	One ditto ditto —	31,062 3 0		
	Fyzabad Sicca Rupees	2,35,682 14 6		
	By Army Subsidy paid Mr. George Herbert, Paymaster to the 2d Brigade, as ⅌ his Receipts in Triplicate of the following Dates herewith enclosed:			
Feb. 29th.	One Receipt of this Date for Fyzabad, — Sa Rs	1,12,300		
March 31st.	One ditto ditto	1,83,291		
			2,95,591 0 0	
	Fyzabad Sicca Rupees		5,31,273 14 6	
	Batta 11 ⅌ Cent. —		58,440 2 0	
				5,89,714 0 6
	By Balance, Fyzabad Sa Rs 3,56,217 9 or Crs			3,95,400 12 8
	Current Rupees —			9,85,114 13 8

The 31st March 1776.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

Dr The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company. Cr

Date	Dr			
1775. Dec. 31st.	To Balance, as ℔ an Account Current of this Date forwarded to the Honble. Board the 13th of April 1776,			
	Fyzabad Sa Rs	—	26,06,265 11 11	
				28,92,955 0 0
	To Army Subsidy, from the 31st Day of December 1775 until the 31st Day of March instant, being Three Months, at 2,60,000 Rupees ℔ Month,			
	Fyzabad Sa Rs	—	7,80,000 0 0	
	Batta 11 ℔ Cent	—	85,800 0 0	
				8,65,800 0 0
	Current Rupees	—		37,58,755 0 0

Cr			
By Cash, received on Account of the Army Subsidy, as ℔ Cash Account, No 1, herewith enclosed,			
Fyzabad Sicca Rs	—	7,15,333 9 6	
Batta 11 ℔ Cent.	—	78,686 11 0	
			7,94,020 4 6
By Balance, Fyzabad Sa Rs	—	26,70,932 2 5 or	29,64,734 11 6
Current Rupees	—		37,58,755 0 0

The 31st March 1776.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

Statement of the Aſſignments for the Army Subſidy.

Aumils Names.	Diſtricts.	Months payable in.											Total Amount.		
		Cuttuk.	Agghan.	Pooſe.	Maug.	Tagoon.	Chait.	Byſaah.	Jeat.	Aſſar.	Sawan.	Badoo.			
Meer Ally Keza Cawn	Kyrabad —	—	—	60,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	70,000	60,000	50,000	—	—	4,00,000	0	0
Porſaud Sing —	Akbarpore, &c.	—	—	20,000	25,000	—	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000	—	—	2,00,000	0	0
Zyn ul ab deen Cawn	Aſamgur —	—	—	—	40,000	40,000	42,500	42,500	43,500	41,500	—	—	2,00,000	0	0
Noor Beg — —	Dereabad —	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	1,00,000	0	0
Mahomed Ally Beg —	Sultanpore —	—	—	—	30,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	—	—	2,50,000	0	0
Mahomed Ally Cawn —	Saundee —	—	—	10,000	15,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	—	—	1,50,000	0	0
Mozuffer Hooſam Cawn	Sindecalah, &c.	—	—	—	21,430	21,430	21,428	21,428	21,428	21,428	21,428	—	1,50,000	0	0
Raja Cheyt Sing —	Kyragur —	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,560	1,82,130	0	0
Ulneaſs Ally Cawn —	Shawraw —	—	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	—	—	5,00,000	0	0
		16,557	79,057	1,69,057	2,80,487	2,78,487	3,32,985	3,47,985	3,38,985	2,91,985	37,985	16,560			

Surat Sing — Rohilchund — — — — — —	4,00,000			
Deduct Diſcount of the Rˢ 25 ℔ Cᵗ —	1,00,000			
		3,00,000	0	0
Draft on the Begum — — —		4,23,796	8	0
Owde Siccas		29,05,986	8	0
Deduct Amount received until the End of April — —		11,30,289	9	6
Remains due on this Statement, — — Owd Siccas		17,75,636	14	6

N. B. About 5,00,000 Rupees has been paid to the Paymaſter of the Third Brigade during the Month of May.

Lucknow, 1ſt June 1776.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCVIII.

Book 38. Page 177.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th of July 1776.

Fort William, 8th July 1776.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

Lucknow, June 13th 1776.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs.

" I have received the Honble. Board's Two Letters of the 29th ultimo, and did, in conſequence, inform the Vizier, that his Requeſt of continuing the Brigade in its preſent Station, was conſented to, at which he expreſſed the higheſt Satisfaction.

" I have the Pleaſure to incloſe the Diſpoſition of the Britiſh Officers, and To-day propoſed to the Vizier the Plan of the Six Battalions to be raiſed by Colonel Stibbert, agreeable to the Honble. Board's Directions. His Excellency expreſſed his Inclination, that whatever were raiſed ſhould be included in the Eſtabliſhment made at Etawa, altogether Thirteen Battalions; out of which Four Battalions, Captains Home and Ware's Regiments, were diſperſed, and of Lieutenant Maclary's Battalion, there now hardly remains One hundred and fifty Men; ſo that there is only Five Battalions wanting to complete the Eſtabliſhment, and is the Number his Excellency wiſhes to have raiſed at preſent, being the Whole that he can ſupply Funds for.

" The Vizier having reduced his Army ſo very conſiderably, and further Deductions being to take Place during the Rains, his principal Dependance will reſt on the Troops commanded by the Britiſh Officers. Theſe Reductions having happened ſo near the Commencement of the Rains, it is fortunate that no Enemy could, according to the common Courſe of Things, invade the Country with any Proſpect of Succeſs; and, before the Concluſion of the Rains, if Expedition is uſed, ſuch a Body of Troops may be raiſed, as will place the Vizier above the Apprehenſions of foreign Enemies, or the Intrigues of his diſaffected Subjects. At the ſame Time, ſhould the Company be engaged in a War in Bengal, the Brigade might be withdrawn with Safety to the Vizier, and without Danger to the Company from his Deſigns; for, imagining him to be inclined, which I ſincerely believe he is not at preſent, he could hardly be ſo weak as to liſten, in the then Situation of his Army, to any flattering Propoſals that might be made him by the French. The Line of the Company's Connection with the Vizier being judiciouſly drawn, would not lead them into more extenſive Engagements than is abſolutely neceſſary for their own Security. The Vizier's Territories being ſo ſingularly ſituated as to be on many Quarters defended by Nature, he might, therefore, ſpare the greater Part of his Forces to reſiſt the Attacks of a foreign Enemy, and there would ſtill remain a very ſufficient Number to ſecure the Police of interior Parts of the Country, and the Collection of the Revenues. With the advantages of Situation, and a diſciplined Army, which would yield his Excellency ſo evident a Superiority, it is unlikely any of the Native Powers would ever think of attacking him. The Company too, from their Influence in his Military, might induce him to confine his Views to the Countries he now poſſeſſes; as to attempt to extend them beyond thoſe Limits would involve him in War with numerous and formidable Enemies, and, if even ſucceſsful, be of Prejudice, by acquiring him too great an Empire to be permanent. For the Service of maintaining the Vizier's Dominions, the Thirteen Battalions and Two Regiments of Cavalry, together with a proportionable Artillery, under Britiſh Officers, may ſuffice for the preſent, and it will be a Body of Troops that he can raiſe and ſupport.

" The Vizier's preſent Army is abſolutely inadequate to the Defence of his Country. I humbly repreſent the Neceſſity of other Troops being raiſed with all poſſible Expedition, if requiſite, to take the Field immediately after the Rains: For Aſſiſtance in this his Excellency muſt ſolely depend on the Honble. Board for Arms. He has no Muſkets by him fit for Service, and no People capable of making them properly, and the Detriment of not having the Number required in proper Time, will, I hope, evidently appear: The Want of Muſkets is ſo great, that I have even been unable to procure them for the Body Guard.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1881.

“ Until the preſent Juncture the Vizier has been contending with great Difficulties, though I would now flatter myſelf he has got over the worſt Part: Excepting Mahboob, his diſaffected Subjects are all diſplaced from Offices of Truſt, and the greater Part of an irregular licentious Army diſperſed. Laſt Year we were cantoned here with Fifty thouſand Troops; almoſt daily Diſturbances for Pay, or Diſputes between the different Caſts of the Army happened; and I recollect more than Twenty Inſtances of the whole Army being drawn out to ſettle the Matter by Combat, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants. With Difficulty the Vizier was able to ſettle their Diſputes; in doing of which he ſubmitted to many Indignities, and even perſonal Danger. This Year we have very few Troops here, not a ſingle Murmur or Diſturbance has hitherto happened; and, from the Diſpoſition of the Troops, I think this fair Appearance will laſt.

“ His Excellency being now fully convinced of Mahboob's Want of Fidelity, is reſolved on diſmiſſing him from the Government of Corah, and accordingly this Day diſpoſed of that Office. Mahboob has a Number of Troops; to oppoſe which the Vizier has none that he could at preſent ſpare without expoſing his other Countries to much Confuſion; and to leave Mahboob in the Province with the Command of the Military, would be both impolitical and dangerous; eſpecially as there are ſtrong Holds, particularly the Fort of Ally-Ghur, in Corah, which it would coſt much Trouble to diſlodge him from, in caſe an Opportunity ſhould preſent itſelf of his openly throwing off his Allegiance. To call him to the Preſence with his Troops is equally wrong; it would be aſſembling a Body of Mutineers, to the Vizier's perſonal Danger, as he has no Troops of his own to awe or oppoſe them whenever they might pleaſe to be troubleſome. For theſe various Reaſons I ſhould conceive it would be his beſt Plan to diſmiſs them in Corah; but if the Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Parker be not continued there to inforce his Excellency's Orders on this Head, as well as to protect the Country, I do not ſee how he will be able to carry it into Execution.”) §

It is Ellege Cawn's firſt Object to regulate the Vizier's Revenue, and I muſt do him the Juſtice to ſay, that the ſhort Time he has been in Office, he has been indefatigable, and already ſettled the greater Part of the Province of Owd, and fixed on the Diſtricts for the Aſſignments of the Army Subſidy. Corah and Allahabad, he has diſpoſed of, and called for the Doab and Rohilchund Accounts, in order to adjuſt them as ſoon as poſſible. This Activity will I hope produce the moſt ſalutary Effects, as the preſent Juncture being the Commencement of the Seaſon for the Cultivation, the Aumils, by being thus early fixed in their Offices, have the Opportunity of advancing Tuckavey, encouraging the Riots, and making their Agreements, in their ſeveral Diſtricts, in letting under Farms, or diſpoſing of the Lands in ſuch Manner as they may judge moſt expedient. If tho', ſimilar to the late Miniſters Conduct, a Delay of Two or Three Months ſhould occur in the Settlement of the Lands, the People throughout the Country would be diſheartened, and inevitably a very heavy Balance accrue on the Revenue. I have troubled the Honble. Board with this Detail, in the firſt Place to ſhew the Propriety of Ellege Cawn's Conduct, and in the next, the eſſential Service that would be rendered to the Vizier, by continuing Colonel Parker's Detachment during the whole Rains in Corah, if required by the Vizier.

§ (“ (a) Mahboob would be hereby compelled to diſmiſs his Troops; a Body of Men of little Service but of great Expence got rid of; for though Corah ought to have yielded near Eighteen Lacks laſt Year, yet Mahboob has managed, with only Five Battalions of Matchlockmen and One thouſand Cavalry, to make the whole Revenue hardly ſuffice for the Payment of them: For the Vizier therefore at the preſent Juncture, to be refuſed the Aſſiſtance of Colonel Parker's Detachment would be giving up the actual Poſſeſſion of Corah. Mahboob might, for the Sake of Appearances, profeſs Obedience, and the Vizier, out of Fear, pretend to be ſatiſfied of his Attachment, as he uſed to be with the Goſſayne, but he would be unable to exact any Revenues, and have in the Heart of a Province filled with Forts a Body of Troops ready to join the Firſt Invader. In regard to Danger to Colonel Parker, I humbly beg to repreſent, that I conceive there can be very little indeed. I underſtand the Fort of Ally Ghur, which he has Poſſeſſion of, is tenable with an inferior Force until a Re-inforcement could arrive; but I would hope that Colonel Parker, in caſe of Matters coming to Extremities, might be able to keep the Field. Lieutenant Clarke's Battalion, with the Second Company of Artillery, are cantoned within Fifteen Coſs of Ally Ghur, ſo that the Force Colonel Parker could immediately collect would be Three Battalions of Sepoys, and Ten Pieces of Cannon: He would have to oppoſe about Six thouſand Irregulars; and I ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, how our Victories have been carried in India, and whether Colonel Parker, ſo ſituated, can be in the leaſt Danger, or whether his Force is not fully a ſufficient one for the Service. I have expreſſed myſelf in this Style, becauſe Colonel Stibbert writes me, that he expects to receive Orders very

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1882.

" ſhortly to withdraw the Detachment from Corah, and I thought it my Duty not to omit any Circumſtance which might give the Honble. Board an Inſight into the Vizier's Reaſons for wiſhing it to be continued there.—I hope too the Honble. Board will excuſe my obſerving his Excellency's Situation is now very different from what it was, when a Diviſion of the Brigade might have been conſidered to have been really imprudent. We had at that Time a Danger to guard againſt from Two Quarters, the One a foreign Enemy, the other the Jealouſy of the Vizier, which might have prompted him to have made a treacherous Attempt againſt our Army, and his own at that Period was numerous enough to have flattered him with Hopes of Succeſs. The firſt Occaſion of the Honble Board's countermanding all Detachments was on the Suſpicion of the Nabob's Intentions to cut off the Brigade, which were found upon Enquiry to be entirely falſe, and ſpread by ill diſpoſed People to diſturb the good Underſtanding ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and him. Ever ſince that Time his Conduct has proved how he depended on us for his ſole Support, and that, from Inclination and a Senſe of his real Situation.")

I hardly think it poſſible he can harbour any ill Deſigns, that, by detaching and dividing the Forces, he might attempt to cut them off. At preſent, he abſolutely has not the Troops to do it with. His Army is ſo exceedingly reduced, that it is unequal to the Services he has to execute, and I hope, in ſuch a Situation, that it will not be thought unreaſonable in him to call for the Aſſiſtance of a Detachment of Two Battalions of Sepoys from the Brigade, when ſo great an Object, as the Saving a Province of near Eighteen Lacks a Year, is in View.—The Reduction of the Vizier's Army, is a Plan recommended by the Honble. Board, and which I have brought about without giving him any Diſguſt or raiſing his Jealouſy. If though, he is refuſed the Aſſiſtance of this Detachment, I ſhould imagine he would naturally, and through Neceſſity, ſet about raiſing Troops upon his old Plan. I have further to obſerve, that the Seaſon being ſo far advanced, will render the Separation of the Brigade, not of the leaſt Conſequence, from the Apprehenſion of an Invaſion.

I was at one Time apprehenſive that the late Mutinies would have affected the Vizier's Credit; but as Capital Puniſhments have been made of the notorious Offenders, and the Men concerned in them have loſt their Subſiſtence, I would hope ſuch ſtriking Examples have had every deſired Effect, eſpecially as the Mutiny itſelf was quelled by very inferior Numbers, which ſhews the determined Reſolution of Government to diſcourage ſuch Proceedings.

I did intend to have forwarded to the Honble. Board by this Time, Statements of the Vizier's Army and Revenue, but the Alterations which have been daily taking Place, and are now in Agitation, prevent me from doing it with correctneſs. In about a Month Ellege Cawn will have ſettled every Thing, when I ſhall certainly forward them; though I can inform the Honble. Board pretty nearly, that the laſt Year's Amount of his Revenues, ought, if properly managed, to have been about Three Crores and Twenty Lacks.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Further Extracts from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 201.

Extracts of Letters from Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Army in the Field, to Lieutenant Colonel Parker, commanding a Detachment at Korah.

" Camp Belgram, 20th May 1776.

' As the ſame Spirit of Mutiny reigns through the whole of his Excellency's Battalions now in the Doab, which were put under our Officers, and as it is much to be apprehended that Mahboob Ally Khan ſtands diſaffected to his Government, I am therefore ſtrongly to recommend to you to be upon your guard; and in caſe you ſhould have Advice of a Junction being made of a Force much ſuperior to your Detachment and moving towards Korah, you will be pleaſed to croſs the Ganges at Cawnpore, and afterwards march and join the Brigade.'

' Camp Belgram, 26th May 1776.

' In my Letter of the 20th, I directed you, in caſe you ſhould hear of Mahboob having croſſed the Jumna, and a Junction of a Force much ſuperior to yours marching towards Korah, to croſs the River at Cawnpore and join the Brigade; but as you inform me the Lines at that Place are in good Order and tenable, I am now to deſire that in ſuch Caſe you will retire to and take Poſt in thoſe Lines, immediately acquainting me thereof; and at the ſame Time you will, in my Name, ſend Orders to Lieutenant Balfour, or any of the Nabob's Troops that may be near your Station, to join you in the Lines of Cawnpore, where you can eaſily hold out againſt any Force till I can render you Aſſiſtance from hence.'

' Camp Belgram, 31ſt May 1776.

' I cannot imagine Mahboob intends croſſing the Jumna in a hoſtile Manner, as he muſt be inevitably ruined by plunging alone into open Rebellion; but ſhould he be imprudent enough 'to do ſo, I think your Detachment ſufficient to ſupport itſelf in the Fort of Ally Gur againſt all his Force, (as you inform me it is ſo ſtrong and tenable) eſpecially with the Reinforcement of the Guns of Lieutenant Blacker's Battalion, and the Horſe that eſcorted them, together with the Ammunition. You will therefore, if you hear of Mahboob's having croſſed the Jumna with all his Troops, take Poſſeſſion of that Fort, and defend it if attacked, till you receive further Orders from me.'

True Extracts.

(Signed) Cha^{s} Hay, Secretary.

To Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Army in the Field.

Sir,

I am favoured with your Letters of the 15th and 18th inſtant.

In Anſwer to the Orders of the Supreme Council for the Recall of the Detachment at Corah under Lieutenant Colonel Parker, I incloſe you a Letter from the Vizier, ſetting forth the Conſequences that will probably enſue therefrom. I have the Honour to forward you the Extract of a Letter I wrote the Board on this Subject.

I have propoſed to the Vizier the raiſing of the Six Battalions, agreeable to the Plan laid down by the Supreme Council; but his Excellency now urges that he cannot conveniently ſpare the Funds for Six additional Battalions to the Eſtabliſhment he formed at Etawa, which you will be informed of from the encloſed Diſpoſition of the Officers. The Regiments under Captains Home and Ware having deſerted and been diſperſed, and Lieutenant M^{c}Lary's Battalion being reduced to about Two-hundred Men, there will be wanting but Five Battalions to complete the Eſtabliſhment; which Number, his Excellency is very happy to raiſe under your Direction; though, prior to the Board's Commands to me, Captain Ware had been ordered to recruit his Regiment at Corah, and I had procured him Five Soubahdars and Twenty-five Jemetdars of the Company's Supernumeraries, who, Captain Hardy has informed me, have ſet off from Patna. Captain Ware has, I believe, collected about 400 Men at Corah, and diſpatched Lieutenants Blacker and Welſh to recruit at Alahabad, and ſpeaks much in favour of the Men he gets. Lieutenant M^{c}Lary has been ordered to compleat his Battalion; Captain Home has, I believe, entertained one Tindall and Forty-eight Laſcars, but no Recruits for Sepoys. However, Captains Home and Ware, and Lieutenant M^{c}Leary have been directed to put themſelves under your Orders. I muſt obſerve, that I have recommended to the Vizier to put all his new Corps as nearly as poſſible upon the ſame Eſtabliſhment as the Company's. That propoſed *, (and which I ſhall forward to the Honourable Board for their Approbation) I have herewith the Honour to incloſe you.

* Sic in Orig.

Lucknow, I have the Honour to be, &c.
20th June 1776. (Signed) John Briſtow.

P. S. The Vizier has no Arms to furniſh Captain Home's Regiment, but as the Supreme Council have promiſed him ſome I expect they will be ſoon dipatched. The Arms of all the mutinous Corps, excepting Captain Home's, were ſaved. I have no Money by me on the Spot to ſend for the Recruiting of Captain Home's Regiment, but I have ordered ſome to be diſpatched from the Doab, and when it arrives I ſhall ſend the neceſſary Sums to Camp.

(Signed) John Briſtow.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Cha^{s} Hay, Secretary.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Vizier Aſoph ul Dowlah to Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Army in the Province of Owde, received 22d June 1776.

As the Succeſs of my Affairs depends on the Aſſiſtance rendered me by the Engliſh in the Time of Neceſſity (which you my Friend well know) I am much grieved at hearing from Mr. Briſtow that the Two Battalions, with Colonel Parker, are recalled, perſuaded that the Conſequence will be Confuſion and Diſturbance throughout the Province of Korah. You are not unacquainted with Mahboob Ali Khan's having entered into the moſt ſolemn Engagement with Mirza Sadat Ali, and contracted a Friendſhip with the Mahrattas. By the Departure therefore of the Engliſh Battalions (from Korah) the Field will once more become clear, when Mihboob Ali will embrace the firſt Opportunity of raiſing his Head, and oppoſing my Authority. Another Naib having been lately appointed in his Room, he will in conſequence form alarming Reſolutions, and reſiſt the new Naib when he ſhall attempt to take Poſſeſſion of his Government; beſides, it is very probable that the Battalions being withdrawn, he will conclude that a Difference has happened betwixt the Engliſh and me, and that they will no longer aſſiſt or ſupport me. Should you therefore at ſuch a Time as this recal your Battalions, I ſhall be afraid that Mihboob Ali will ſeize the Occaſion to throw off his Obedience to me. He has with him 5 or 6,000 Horſe and Foot, for the Payment of whom he has appropriated a Revenue of Sixteen or Seventeen Lacks of Rupees, without having (at any Time) ſent a Dam or Dirm to my Treaſury, ſo that his Ingratitude and diſhoneſt Extravagance is certainly manifeſt. It is on this Account that I have removed him, and till the new Naib enters upon his Government, it will by no Means be prudent to recal the Engliſh Battalions.

Colonel Parker is not in the ſmalleſt Danger, ſince Mr. Clarke with his Battalion and Guns has been ordered to join him, in which Caſe the Colonel will be at the Head of Three Battalions and Twelve Guns, a Force ſufficient to chaſtiſe twice Mihboob Alli's Number. I therefore requeſt that Colonel Parker be allowed to continue where he is during Five-and-twenty Days more, or as long as may be neceſſary for fixing the lately appointed Aumil in his Government, otherwiſe my Authority muſt conſiderably ſuffer, and the other Sardars of Hindoſtan conclude from his being recalled, that a Difference ſubſiſts between the Engliſh and me; add to which, that the Goſſain (Rajah Himut Behadur) and others, who only wait for an Opportunity to eſtabliſh themſelves in my Dominions, will not neglect to take Advantage of this. Excepting the Engliſh Brigade, I have no Troops whom I can ſend to Korah for the Accompliſhment of this Buſineſs.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick,
Tranſlator.

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
Rich^{d} Barwell.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCIX.

Book 38. Page 692.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 28th Auguſt 1776.

§ (" (*a*) Fort William, the 28th Auguſt 1776.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
" The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }
Colonel Monſon indiſpoſed.

" The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

Governor General's Minute.

" From the repeated Accounts which have been received of a Combination formed by the " King, the Marattas, the Seikes, and the Rohillas, to invade the Dominions of the Vizier after " the Concluſion of the Rains, and from the too great Notoriety of his Inability to oppoſe an " Invaſion by any Force of his own, the Probability of ſuch a Deſign is at leaſt ſo apparent, as " to merit the Attention of this Board to the Means of guarding againſt it.") §

For this Purpoſe I ſubmit to their Conſideration, the Expediency of engaging the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn, in the Intereſts of the Company, and of the Vizier, and of concerting with him a Plan for our common Benefit and Safety. The firſt Step of this Object would be obviouſly the Confirmation of his Penſion, and the Payment of the Arrears which are due of it, both as the Means of fixing his Attachment, and enabling him to make it ſerviceable to the common Cauſe. But I think it would be improper to make further Advances on this Point until his Anſwer ſhall be received to the Letter, which was written to him on the 13th June laſt. As there is no Time to be loſt, and as the Accompliſhment of any Alliance with Nudjiff Cawn, which can be converted to Purpoſes of ſolid Utility, muſt depend upon the previous Arrangement of many Points which can only be ſettled in a perſonal Negociation with him; I recommend that a Perſon be deputed for this Purpoſe to Nudjiff Cawn, who may learn and report to the Board his Situation and Views, and thoſe of the other Powers in his Neighbourhood, and who may treat with him upon the Conditions of his Alliance, and the Meaſure to be adopted in conſequence of it. I do not think it neceſſary or proper to appoint a public Commiſſion for this Buſineſs, but recommend that it be privately entruſted to ſome Engliſh Gentleman in the Service of the Company, who may be previouſly known to Nudjiff Cawn, and with whom he may treat with Confidence. I will take the Liberty to remark, that I ſhould have conſidered it as falling within the ordinary Powers and Du-

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1883.

ties of my Station, to have formed all the preparatory Lines of a Meaſure of this Nature, by my own Authority, for the Sake of Secrecy and Diſpatch, and to have reported my Proceedings to the Board, with all the Materials which I had collected, when they were ripe for Execution; but in the preſent Conſtitution of this Government, ſuch a Power may be deemed improper. I therefore only recommend the Meaſure for the Approbation of the Board, and will name the Perſon whom I would wiſh to propoſe for the Service, when I know whether the Meaſure itſelf ſhall be approved.

(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

Ordered, That the above Minute lie for Conſideration until To-morrow.

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Richᵈ Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCX.

Book 39. Page 760.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 30th December 1776.

Fort William, the 30th December 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſqrs.
Philip Francis, }

Read, Seven Letters from Mr. Briſtow, as follow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Pleaſure to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Letters of the 7th and 10th inſtant, and ſhall exert my Endeavours with his Excellency to make Captain Martin's Appointment general.

Agreeable to the Directions of the Honble. Board, I ſhall regularly forward the Accounts of my Diſburſements as Paymaſter.

In Anſwer to the Honble. Board's Queries, relative to the Mode of iſſuing the Pay to the Vizier's Troops under Engliſh Officers, I beg to obſerve, that having been unable to procure ready Money Payments from the Treaſury, I was obliged to accept Tuncaws for the Whole. The Tuncaws are granted to me, and it is particularly expreſſed in them, that they are to be appropriated to the Purpoſe of defraying the Expences of the Troops under Engliſh Officers. The Seganwul for the Collection of theſe Tuncaws is the ſame as for thoſe of the Company. Huſſein Reza Cawn, whoſe Naibs are diſpatched to the Parts of the Country on which I have them, and are appointed in his Excellency's Behalf. They do not interfere in any Reſpect with the Collection of the Revenues, or the Government of the Country. Their ſole Duty is to prevent the Money received from being paid into any other Hands, until the Kiſt for the Army Tuncaws be diſcharged in full; it having been particularly ordered by his Excellency, that they ſhall have the Preference before all others. In order to ſave Trouble and Expence in remitting large Sums to the Vizir's Treaſury, I purpoſe always to give Drafts on the Aumils in Favour of my Duties, into whoſe Hands the Amount of the monthly Diſburſements is to be immediately paid. The Vizir gets Credit in Oude Siccas, which are the Standard for the Payment of the Troops; and if it ſhould meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board, I would propoſe the ſame Mode for ſettling the Batta, on the Payment of his Excellency's Troops, as has been ſettled for the Company's.

I am now preparing an Eſtimate of the Expence of the Vizir's Army for the preſent Year, and I have alſo nearly completed an Aſſay of the various Species of Rupees which have paſſed through my Hands. I could wiſh the Honble. Board would indulge me with delaying to make any Arrangement in the Pay-Maſter's Department, until they receive theſe Papers, as they may afford ſome neceſſary Lights; and I hope they will be ready in Twelve Days at furtheſt.

In reſpect to Britiſh Officers not being employed in collecting the Revenues, I ſhall inform the Vizir of the Honble. Board's Commands; but as it will be occaſionally very neceſſary to call on the Officers to aſſiſt and ſupport the Aumils, I will, whenever ſuch Occaſions occur, recommend it to the Vizir to iſſue ſuch Orders as ſhall not interfere with the Honble. Board's Regulations. A Service is at preſent under his Excellency's Conſideration for the levelling of all the Forts in the Doab

Doab and Corah Provinces, which are innumerable, and the Cauſe of a great Reduction in the Revenue, without being any Defence to the Inhabitants. They never ſubmit to the Authority of Government, but by Compulſion, by which many Lives are loſt. As the Deſtruction of theſe Forts is a Matter of Conſequence to the Vizir, I do myſelf the Pleaſure to encloſe the Copy of a Letter I wrote to Colonel Goddard on this Subject, at his Excellency's Requeſt.

Lucknow, I have the Honour, &c.
the 30th October 1776. (Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizir's Court.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 782.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

From the above Relation of Facts, the Honble. Board will, I hope, be ſatisfied of the little Cauſe the Vizir has to fear the Attacks of any Foreign Enemies. The Situation of his own Court is much the ſame as it was; for his Favourites have ſo much Influence in the Government, that the ſame Abuſes ſtill exiſt, and it will be extremely difficult to convince him of the Inconveniences and Loſs which reſult from them. The Meaſures of the Miniſters perpetually claſh with the Intereſts of the Favourites, who oppoſe every Thing they propoſe to the Vizir. I ſhall in a few Days write the Honble. Board fully on the State of this Government; and have, for that Purpoſe, procured a complete Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements, which I am tranſcribing into Engliſh, and to which I muſt refer for Particulars.

§ (" (a) It is with much Concern I obſerve the Want of Diſcipline which ſtill reigns in that Part of the Vizier's Army not under Britiſh Officers. Two Battalions marched a ſhort Time ago from their Stations to this Place, and demanded their Pay, which if they were not granted, they threatened to plunder the Town. The Vizier was obliged to comply with their Demands, and when he wanted to diſmiſs them for their mutinous Behaviour, they refuſed to give up their Arms, unleſs his Excellency would promiſe through me, not to uſe any Violence towards them. The Night of the Mutiny I was ſent for at Ten o'Clock by the Vizier to be the Arbitrator between him and the Mutineers, which Office I, however unwillingly, took upon me, in order to prevent a Diſturbance. At Fyzabad the Troops have gone to great Extremities, and compelled the Begum to pay them a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Particulars of this Diſturbance the Honble. Board will underſtand from her Letters to me on this Subject, Copies of which I have herewith the Honour to incloſe: No. 1. The Vizier the Night before laſt received Intelligence that after the Mutineers diſperſed, the Begum had thought proper to put her own People into all the Offices in the Town, and diſplaced his; that ſhe had confined a Soubadar, and ſome Sepoys who were Guards on the Store Houſes; ſeized the Gates; and publiſhed to the World that ſhe had bought the Town for the Money the Troops had exacted from her. The Vizir was extremely mortified at this Intelligence, and ſent at paſt Eleven o'Clock at Night to let me know that he had ſome very particular Buſineſs to ſpeak to me about, and before I could return him an Anſwer to his Meſſage, he did me the Honour to call on me. He complained heavily of the Begum's Behaviour, and declared, that if it was not for the Treaty he had made with her through the Engliſh, he would immediately order her Two principal Eunuchs to be capitally puniſhed. He at firſt determined to ſend the Body Guard to Fyzabab, and retake Poſſeſſion of the Town, but changed his Mind on my aſking him whether there was a Probability of any further Diſturbance. He anſwered there was not the leaſt, as the Troops concerned in the Mutiny were all diſperſed, and another Battalion had been ordered to Fyzabad, which would be arrived there by that Time. After many Propoſitions, he at laſt reſolved on ſending the Miniſter Huſſein Reza Cawn, to which I adviſed him, knowing the Begum was well affected towards him, and that he would act with Moderation. The Vizir inſiſted on my immediately writing her a Letter, that Huſſein Reza Cawn might ſet off with it before Daybreak. I encloſe a Copy of it: No. 2. I am inclined to think the Begum's Conduct has been exaggerated in order to cauſe Ill-will between her and his Excellency, but I hope the Honble. Board will approve the Part I was obliged to take to moderate Matters.

" I have the Honour, &c.
" Lucknow, (Signed) " John Briſtow,
25th November 1776. " Reſident at the Vizier's Court.") §

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 786.

Ordered, that the Accounts encloſed in the above Letters be ſent to the Accomptant, that the Eſtabliſhments of the Nabob's Troops be kept for Reference, and that the other Papers be entered after the Conſultation. The Board approve of Mr. Briſtow's Conduct on Occaſion of the Difference between the Nabob and the Bhegam his Mother.

Ordered, that this be ſignified to him by the Secretary.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1883.

Further Extract, Page 816.

Copy of a Letter from the Bhegum to Mr. Briſtow, received the 7th Shawaul 18th Sun, (19th November 1776.)

You were ſo kind ſome Time ago as to ſend Perwannahs for the Battalion and Artillery Men, forbidding them to offer any Diſturbance to me. Theſe Perwannahs were delivered to them. They are, notwithſtanding, beginning to be riotous, and the Two Battalions and Artillery Men are ſworn in a Confederacy together with a Determination to ſeize upon the Amount of their Aſſignments. Conſider what Concern theſe Men can have with me. They, without any Right raiſe Diſturbances. It is highly neceſſary to conſider of ſome Expedient, for they will be troubleſome ſoon.

Copy of a Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated 11th Shawaul (23d Nov. 1776.)

I have before adviſed you of the Diſturbances which have been raiſed by the Sepoys and Artillery Men through Subul Mahlee. They were aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner at my Door a Day, the Night, and the preceding Day, in a Manner exceeding Deſcription. They broke open Two Doors, brought their Cannon within, and diſregarded every Argument which was uſed to diſſuade them from it. They were near coming into the Inner Apartment and firing their Cannon. Under ſuch a Neceſſity I paid them the Sum of 82,669 Rupees, partly from the Sum which I intended to apply to the Payment of your Kiſt, and partly from Money which I borrowed, which compleats the Amount of the Aſſignments. They have received this Money to Day, being the 8th Shawaul, and are gone without the Town. They carried the Cutwaul with them for the Purpoſe of * Delivery to him their Muſkets, Cannon and Cartouch Boxes. The Sepoys abuſed all the Serdars and others, and made a Diſturbance to a Degree which cannot be deſcribed. I never before experienced ſuch diſgraceful Treatment as on the preſent Occaſion. The Sepoys and Artillery Men declared, when they received the Amount of the Aſſignments, that they had ſold their Cannon, * Muſkets to me in Return for that Money. The Cutwaul is gone with them to receive their Guns, but I have been informed that they refuſe to deliver them up. Holaſs Roy your Mutſeddy was preſent at my Door, when this Diſturbance happened. I had before written to my Brother Mucktar ul Dowla deſiring that he would prevent the ſtationing Sepoys round my Houſe; but no one attended to me: But Affairs have ſince arrived at this Criſis. The Sepoys have deſerted from the Fort and Town, in which I have ſtationed Men of my own. Grant them Aſſignments on Almaus Ally Khan, and let no one be admitted into the Fort, or the ſame Kind of Diſturbance will recur; the Apprehenſion of which induces me to requeſt that you will ſend Guards for the Protection of my Houſe. If I had been furniſhed with Guards, the Diſturbances would not have happened. I have written a very particular Account of what has paſſed. Round the Fort of Fyzabad, there is a fine open Country, but the Fortifications are in ruin, and there are many Avenues into the Fort. I write this for your Information.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Briſtow's Anſwer to the Bhegum.

I am very much concerned to hear of the Diſturbances of the Sepoys and young Moguls, who were ſtationed at Fyzabad. I have been informed by his Excellency the Nabob, that Juaker Ally Khan has placed the Foujedar, who was ſtationed in the ſmall outer Apartment, in the Guard. I am aſſured that you have conſiderately ordered this Meaſure for the Security of the Property of the Nabob; which is, in fact, as your own. His Excellency has deputed Heſſein Reza Khan, who has long borne the moſt ſteady Attachment, and being devoted to the Service of you and the Nabob, to ſettle the Affairs of Fyzabad, that he may diſpoſe every Matter ſo judiciouſly as to prevent any of the Sepoys or Military from raiſing Diſturbances in future, and ſecure you againſt any vexatious Treatment. The Nabob is willing from his Heart to repay to you the Sum of 70,000 Rupees, which you have paid from your own Caſh to the Sepoys and young Moguls. Myrza Hoſſein Reza Khan has been deputed to ſatisfy you on this Subject. I requeſt that you will conſider me, both preſent and abſent, your undoubted Well-wiſher, and favour me with frequent Letters.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXI.

The Extracts which ſhould form this Appendix are printed in the Minutes of Evidence, Pages 2060-1-2. See alſo Appendix, No. LVI. ſupra.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXII.

Book 599. Page 549.

Fort William, the 21ſt April 1777.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read, the following Letters from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General and Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Middleton, 21ſt Feb.

I have been duly honoured with your Commands of the 3d inſtant, and ſhould not ſo long have delayed replying to them, had not the Ceremony of the Mohurrum obſtructed the Inquiries which I was directed to make relative to the Circumſtance of the late Mutiny in the Vizier's Battalions, and the Execution of the Vakeel.

This Act of Violence having been committed before the Nabob returned from his Viſit to Belgram, when moſt of his Officers and Dependants, on whoſe Teſtimony I could have relied, were abſent, I have found it difficult to come at any Circumſtances relative to the Execution itſelf; and as to the Cauſes of it, I have not been able to diſcover, nor do I believe it would be eaſy to aſſign any other than the private Reſentment of Imaun Buckſh, at whoſe Inſtigation the Vakeel was firſt ſeized, and by whoſe Advice, I cannot doubt, but he was executed. The Order, however, was iſſued by the Nabob, and as he exculpates his Favourite by taking the whole Odium of the Meaſure upon himſelf, he will never acknowledge that he was influenced by his Advice; but I have been aſſured by Huſſim Reza Cawn and others, that his Excellency, upon finding himſelf involved in ſo ſerious an Altercation with Mr. Briſtow, ſeverely reprimanded Imaun Buxſh for this very Act; and accuſed him in general of giving him haſty Advice, and precipitating him into Meaſures without looking forward to the Conſequences. Whether or not his Excellency did on this Occaſion talk to Imaun Buxſh in this Style, I will not poſitively affirm, but I am convinced ſuch Language would have been juſtly applied to his Conduct in general.

In order that I might, as far as poſſible, ſatisfy the Inquiries of the Honourable Board, I called before me Behadre Beg, a Soubahdar in one of the reduced Battalions at the Time of the Mutiny; the Subſtance of whoſe Report is as follows:—About a Month after the Mutiny, he was called up at Midnight by one of Imaun Buxſh's Hircarrahs, who acquainted him that the Nabob had ſent for him, and that he muſt immediately repair to the Preſence. In Obedience to the Summons, he accompanied the Hircarrah; but, inſtead of being carried to the Preſence, he was brought before Imaun Buxſh, who gave him to underſtand, that he was to be queſtioned regarding the Money diſburſed to his Battalion at the Time of the Mutiny, and confined him in the Guard until the next Morning, when he was releaſed at the Interceſſion of Tipper Chund with the Nabob; his Excellency declaring to Tipper Chund that his Confinement had been wholly without his Knowledge. With reſpect to the Seizure and Execution of the Vakeel, he aſſerted little from his own Knowledge. He remembers that Two Days before he received the abovementioned Summons from Imaun Buxſh, the Vakeel had been brought in Confinement from Sundeila; that he was kept in Confinement a conſiderable Time, and at length blown away from a Gun. Being aſked, what he thought to be the Cauſe of the Vakeel's being apprehended, he ſaid, that he had been making merry with Proſtitutes at Sundeila, which attracted the Obſervation of the Phouzdar and People there, who ſent an Account of his Proceedings to Court; and that immediately on the Arrival of this Intelligence, a Guard was ſent by Imaun Buxſh to ſeize him. Upon his appearing before the Nabob he was ſearched, and Eighteen Gold Mohurs found upon him, which his Excellency took from him, and ſent him to Priſon.

Being further aſked, whether the Vakeel was executed upon the ſimple Charge exhibited againſt him, without a Trial, or whether any or what Form of Trial preceded the Execution, he declared, that he never heard any ſpecific Charge alledged againſt the Vakeel; but that he was informed Imaun Buxſh had accuſed him of having been the Promoter of the Mutiny, and in particular of having inſtigated the Sepoys to put him in the Guard. No Circumſtance, however, ever came to his Knowledge to induce him to give Credit to ſuch a Charge, adding, that he never heard any Form of Trial was obſerved, nor did he believe there was any. This Report correſponds with every other Information I have been able to obtain on the Subject, and it is particularly confirmed by Meſſrs. Chandler and Grant, who declare they never heard of any direct Charge, ſupported by any

Teſtimony, being preferred againſt the Vakeel, excepting the Accuſation of Imaun Buxſh before alluded to; that it is generally ſaid, Imaun Buxſh did, beſides the above Accuſation, alledge, that the Vakeel had embezzled Monies given out by the Nabob at the Settlement of the Mutiny for the Uſe of the Troops; but as they never heard of ſuch a Complaint having been preferred by the Sepoys in the firſt Inſtance, nor ſupported by their Teſtimony in the Second, they are of Opinion that the Confinement and ſubſequent Execution of the Vakeel muſt have been owing entirely to the Reſentment of Imaun Buxſh, excited by the Indignity offered him by the Battalions, to which he ſuppoſed or pretended they had been inſtigated by the Vakeel. An additional Confirmation of the Vakeel's Execution having been ſolely in conſequence of Imaun Buxſh's private Reſentment, or his Excellency's taking Part in the Cauſe of his Favourite, is, that in the very long Converſation that paſſed between the Vizier and Mr. Briſtow, in the Preſence of Meſſrs. Chandler and Grant, on this Subject, his Excellency did not in the leaſt dwell on the ſuppoſed Peculation of the Vakeel, nor alledge any kind of Proof of ſuch having been committed, but on the contrary confeſſed the Execution to have been totally unjuſtifiable, and an Error which he could only excuſe by ſolemn Promiſes that nothing of the ſame Kind ſhould again happen. Mr. Grant, who was preſent with Mr. Briſtow at the Time the Conditions of the Compromiſe were ſettled, particularly remarks, that the Agreement as to the Period to which his Amneſty extended, was in expreſs Terms to the Time of the Sepoys laying down their Arms, which they ſtipulated ſhould not be until after they had received their Pay. Any Crime therefore in the Vakeel, admitting he might have been guilty of one in diſtributing the Money, could not, in my Apprehenſion, be judged an Offence againſt the Nabob, but againſt the Sepoys, who received their Arrears in a groſs Sum, and truſted to themſelves for an equitable Diſtribution of it.

The above, Honourable Sir, and Sirs, you may rely upon as a true State of Facts, upon which I think it unneceſſary to trouble you with any Comments of my own. I have already given my Opinion on the Characters and Conduct of thoſe Men who ſeem to enjoy the greateſt Share of his Excellency's Confidence. Their Influence is without Controul, and, from the Oppoſition which they invariably ſhew to every Meaſure the Miniſters propoſe for the Retrieval of the Nabob's Affairs, his whole Civil Government is rendered a Scene of Anarchy and Confuſion. This is a Subject I deem of the utmoſt Importance, and highly deſerving the Conſideration of the Honourable Board; but as it is my Intention to make this the Subject of a ſeparate Addreſs, which I mean to trouble them with in a few Days, I will not now enlarge upon it.

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Nath. Middleton,
21ſt February 1777. Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 662.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Since my addreſſing the Honble. Board, under Date the 28th ult. I have received a Letter from Colonel Goddard, informing me of his having reached Minpore with the Troops under his Command. This being One of thoſe Forts which he received Inſtructions from his Excellency to deſtroy, as enabling the Zemindar to withhold the Revenues of a large Diſtrict, he ſummoned the Zemindar before him, and, acquainting him with his Orders as to the Demolition of the Fort, at the ſame Time aſſured him, that if he conſented willingly to this Meaſure, he ſhould meet with every Protection from Government he could expect or wiſh. The Zemindar took his Leave ſeemingly acquieſcing, and declaring his Intention to ſend his principal Man to the Colonel the next Morning, in order to the final Concluſion of the Matter. This Man came to the Colonel; but repreſented that the Demolition of the Fortifications would be highly ruinous to the Zemindarree, and urged ſuch plauſible Arguments to ſupport his Aſſertion, that the Colonel offered to leave them every neceſſary Work of Defence, upon the Condition that ſuch as exceeded this Deſcription, and could anſwer only improper Purpoſes, ſhould be deſtroyed. Theſe Terms, reaſonable as they were, the Zemindar has not thought proper to comply with; and, in conſequence thereof, the Batteries have been opened on the Place. The Enemy have made a Sally againſt the Batteries, but were quickly repulſed; and the Colonel ſeems to entertain the ſtrongeſt Expectations of being very ſhortly in Poſſeſſion of the Place. He has Six Battalions of Sepoys with him; and the Colonel's Intelligence makes the Zemindar's Force to conſiſt of about Eight thouſand Men. Mr. Middleton, 2d March.

His Excellency ſet out on his Hunting Party towards Goruckpore the Day before Yeſterday, leaving me to adjuſt ſome neceſſary Buſineſs with his Miniſter. I hope to be able by the 4th of this Month to ſet off with the Miniſter to join the Vizier.

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Nath. Middleton,
2d March 1777. Reſid^{t} at the Vizier's Court.

Honble Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Middleton, 8th March. I have the Satisfaction to acquaint the Honble. Board, that the Fort of Munpoory, againſt which Colonel Goddard marched ſome Days ago, fell into the Hands of the Nabob's Troops the 7th inſtant, without any conſiderable Loſs of Blood, either during the Siege or in the Storm.

Lieutenant Foley of the Artillery received a dangerous Wound in the Breaſt in the Courſe of the Siege, but the Surgeon is in great Hopes it will not prove fatal. A conſiderable Number of the Enemy fell in the Storm, and many more in the Purſuit, but the Rajah himſelf found Means to make his Eſcape while the Sepoys were forcing their Way into the Citadel. Colonel Goddard expreſſes the higheſt Satisfaction at the Conduct of the Vizier's Troops during the Siege, and particularly commends the Steadineſs and cool Reſolution with which they conducted themſelves during the Storm. I hope the Succeſs of his Excellency's Arms hitherto will ſtrike Terror into the remaining refractory Zemindars, and diſpoſe them to return to their Duty and Allegiance without the Application of Force. I ſhall do myſelf the Pleaſure to addreſs the Honourable Board on the Subject of my Negotiations with the Miniſters here, and ſhall particularly explain the Cauſes of my Detention ſo much beyond the Period I had originally fixed for joining his Excellency in Gorruckpore.

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Nath. Middleton,
8th March 1777. Reſident Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Middleton 9th March. I had the Pleaſure to addreſs the Honble. Board Yeſterday, acquainting them of Colonel Goddard's Succeſs againſt the Fort of Mynporry. In my preceding Addreſs of the 2d inſtant, I mentioned my having ſtayed behind his Excellency the Vizier to adjuſt ſome Matters of Moment with the Miniſters. I muſt now trouble the Honourable Board with a particular Explanation of thoſe Matters, both as they are of the greateſt Importance in themſelves, and in order to juſtify my own Conduct, ſhould I not be fortunate enough to bring them to the deſired Iſſue. Mr. Briſtow formerly acquainted the Honble. Board of his having obtained from the Vizier a Tuncaw on the Revenue of the Doab for Thirty Lacks of Rupees, on Account of the Expences of the Vizier's Army under Britiſh Officers, and another for Twenty-eight Lacks on Rohilchund; Four Lacks of which were intended to be appropriated to the ſame Fund, and the remaining Twenty-four to the Payment of the Honble. Company's Balance. As the Revenue of the Provinces on which theſe Tuncaws are granted, if properly managed, would be more than ſufficient, after deducting every Charge of Collection, to anſwer the Amount of the Tuncaws; and the Aumils Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn in the Doab, and Raja Somit Sing in Rohilchund, after having been particularly queſtioned as to their Willingneſs to charge themſelves with them, and repeatedly warned not to accept them, unleſs they were ſatisfied of their Ability to diſcharge them without Balance, not only accepted but even deſired to have them upon their Diſtricts. There was every Reaſon to ſuppoſe that, under ſuch Circumſtances, little was to be apprehended from Balances in theſe Quarters; but notwithſtanding the above Precautions and voluntary Engagements, Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn began early to fail in his Payments, and Soorat Sing paid his Kiſts very tardily, and not without much preſſing. The Balance now due from the Doaub is about Seven Lacks of Rupees, and from Rohilchund a Sum exceeding that Amount. Theſe Balances were nearly as heavy at the Time of my Arrival, at leaſt they have not encreaſed in Proportion to the Interval elapſed.

Mr. Briſtow appears to have taken every Method with Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn which Prudence could ſuggeſt, to enforce his more punctual Payments; Firſt, by Admonitions to him, that his continuing to fail in his Agreement, muſt and ſhould be followed by his Diſmiſſion from his Aumildarry, and afterwards, by placing Sezanwuls over him and his Naibs. I repeated theſe Admonitions and continued the Sezanwuls over him; but every Expedient has hitherto proved ineffectual. His Conduct has certainly been very faulty and remiſs in the Diſcharge of his Office, yet, is he not entirely without ſome plauſible Colour of Excuſe, on Account of the unſettled State of the Doaub, and the refractory Conduct of ſome principal Zemindars, who have always withheld their Revenue, and reſiſted the Authority of the Aumils, by Means of their Fortifications. This being the Caſe, there is great Room to hope, that, when Colonel Goddard has concluded the Service he is now engaged in, ſome Part at leaſt of theſe Balances may be recovered, and that no Obſtructions of this Kind will in future occur. I mention not this with any View to defend Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn; for although I admit his Excuſes may in ſome Meaſure be juſt, I am clearly of Opinion his Failure is more to be attributed to an unfaithful or weak Diſcharge of the Duties of his Office, which, in caſe of the Continuance of the Tuncaw upon that Province, would ſeem to render it very improper he ſhould hold it another Year. As to diſmiſſing him at this Time, the Vizier was very willing to conſent to the Meaſure, and to the Appointment of any other Man or Men who might be deemed proper and reſponſible; but, from every Information I can obtain, the Removal of Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn, at this Seaſon, when the Harveſt is juſt ready to gather in, would be in the laſt Degree deſtructive to Government, and the Loſs which would accrue in the Revenue, from ſending a new Aumil, be irredeemable. I have taken the Advice of the Miniſters and every Perſon whom I thought capable of giving me candid and unprejudiced Council on this Subject; and, from their unanimous Voice, I have conſented to the Continuance of Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn, until theſe Collections are realized, as far as it may be in his Power to realize them, only keeping as ſtrict a Watch as poſſible over him, to ſtimulate him to his Duty, and to prevent his embezzling or appropriating to any other Purpoſe the Monies he may collect. The Miniſters, at my Deſire, ſent for him to this Place, that I might, if poſſible, obtain from him ſome ſatisfactory Agreement or collateral Security for the Payment of his Balances. He is, in conſequence of this Summons, juſt arrived, and I ſhall duly acquaint the Honble. Board with what may be the Reſult of my Negotiations with him.

The ſame Conduct which Mr. Briſtow purſued with Zyne ul ab Dun Cawn, in conſequence of the heavy Balance due from him, he was under the Neceſſity of adopting with Raja Soonit Sing, with this Difference only, that in Conſideration of the Raja's being a very old Servant of the late Vizier's, and the Duwanny of the Soubah being ſtill in his Poſſeſſion in the Name of his Son-in-law, Raja Jaggomaut, he employed Admonitions much longer before he had Recourſe to the Meaſure of placing a Sezanwul over him. Finding, however, theſe ineffectual, and knowing that neither Troubles within the Provinces nor Diſturbances from without, nor yet an Inſufficiency in the Rents could be pleaded in Excuſe of his Failure, he was at length reluctantly compelled to ſend a Sezanwul. I ſhould, however, have mentioned to the Honble. Board, that upon Soorut Sing's alledging that he had Tuncaws upon him to a larger Amount than his nominal Jumma, (for he will not admit that he ever conſented to any eſtabliſhed one) and particularly ſpecifying the Tuncaw in favour of Khoja Luttafut, amounting to about Five Lacks of Rupees, Mr. Briſtow obtained from the Vizier an Order for the Reſumption of the Jayaads Luttafut had obtained, with a poſitive Injunction to pay him, only after having fully ſatisfied the Demand upon him, on Account the Engliſh Tuncaw; but notwithſtanding this Order, and explicit Inſtructions from his Excellency to Captain Erſkine, to furniſh Soorut Sing with any Number of Troops he might ſtand in need of, to act againſt Lettafut's People, ſhould they prove refractory and refuſe peaceably to reſign their Jaaydaards, he made uſe of the Perwannah, but ſuffered Littafut's Agents to keep quiet Poſſeſſion of their Jaaydaards, and to receive their regular Kiſts, while he was every Day falling heavier in Balance to the Engliſh, in direct Contradiction to a moſt ſolemn Engagement which he entered into with Mr. Briſtow, binding himſelf never to make any Excuſe on Account of Payments to other Tuncawdars, but to give him the full Amount of his Tuncaw, agreeably to the Terms of his Kiſtbundy, letting the Deficiency, if any ſhould ariſe, fall excluſively on the other Tuncaws. Some Time after the Arrival of the Sizanwul in Rohilchund, and on his preſſing the Raja for Payment of the Kiſts in Arrears, he renewed his Engagements with Mr. Briſtow, under the moſt ſolemn Aſſurance, that on Condition the Sezanwul was immediately recalled, he would in Twenty Days pay up his whole Balance to that Time, and in future Kiſt by Kiſt by the 20th of the Month enſuing the Kiſt. Mr. Briſtow placing implicit Faith in theſe freſh and ſolemn Aſſurances of a Man of his Rank, Character, and Station, inſtantly withdrew the Sizanwul. How far the Raja has on his Part adhered to his Engagement, will beſt be evinced by the heavy Balance now due from him. In this alarming Situation of Affairs, and when, ſo far from diſcovering an Intention to comply with his Engagements, he plainly declared that he neither could nor would pay the whole Amount of the Tuncaw, recurring again to the old Pretext, that he was over Tuncaw'd, although ſtill continuing to allow Lettafut his Jaydaads, in direct Oppoſition to the Vizier's Orders; when, inſtead of endeavouring to get his Jumma Waſil Bakee ſettled with Government, by which he might be exempted from every Demand on him beyond his aſcertained Jumma, he evades coming to any Adjuſtment by every Artifice and Fineſſe in his Power, and will not even charge himſelf with any ſpecific Jumma, under the Pretence that he is no Aumil, but has the Country in Amaury veſted in him on the Footing of his good Faith, to pay to Government whatever he ſhould receive, I thought it but a neceſſary Piece of Prudence to liſten to the Overtures made by thoſe now holding the Province under Soorut Sing, to take the Country on the common farming Conditions, binding themſelves to a ſpecific Jumma conſiderably more than has ever been accounted for to Government by Soorut Sing. Theſe People having, from the Time of the Conqueſt of Rohilchund by Shuja ul Dowla, been the real Holders of the Country, muſt be thoroughly acquainted with its preſent State and Capacity, and having been judged the proper People to be employed by Soorut Sing himſelf, none of thoſe Objections which might be urged againſt putting in new and unexperienced Men, at ſo critical a Seaſon, operate in this Caſe as they would in a Change in the Doaud. The Vizier himſelf, irritated by the obſtinate Backwardneſs he found in Soorut Sing to come to any determinate Settlement by which he might be able to aſcertain what he might expect to receive from this extenſive Country, was not only willing, but apparently very deſirous, that theſe new Overtures ſhould be liſtened to, and empowered me, in Conjunction with the Miniſters, to conclude with their Propoſals, unleſs Soorut Sing ſhould alter his Mode of Conduct, and come to ſome equitable Adjuſtment. For my own Part, I muſt own, I liſtened to theſe Overtures, only in the Hope that Surut Sing, when he found others were in Treaty for the Country, would ſee the Neceſſity of a more determinate Conduct, and accede to reaſonable Terms; and during the whole Negociation with the other People, I myſelf told and gave every collateral Intimation to Jaggernaut, that I ſhould moſt willingly liſten to any reaſonable Terms he might propoſe, even though leſs advantageous to Government than thoſe already offered by the other People; but unleſs he would come to ſome final Settlement by which the Vizier's Revenue might be ſecured to him, and my Demands ſatisfied, the Country muſt and would be taken from him. All theſe Endeavours proving ineffectual, I was at length compelled to urge the Miniſters, who, as I before obſerved, were empowered to act deciſively in this Matter, to cloſe with the Offers of the new People; and they were accordingly written to, to ſend their Cabooleats. The Day preceding their Arrival, Jaggernaut came to me and offered to pay up the Balance of my Tuncaw, to give ſufficient Security for the due Payment of his Kiſts, and to charge himſelf with an equitable Jumma. Theſe Points were what I had been for near a Month labouring to bring him to, and all I required from him; but the Miniſters repreſented to me that the Acceptance of theſe Conditions now, would expoſe this Government to the Imputation of a Breach of Faith, and leave the new People at the Mercy of Soorut Sing, who would reſent, with every Species of Cruelty and Oppreſſion, this Attempt to throw off their Dependance upon his Authority. I was, indeed, too well convinced of this Truth, and I could think of no other Way of compoſing Matters, than propoſing a Part of Rohilchund to be given to the new People, who ſhould pay their Revenue, and ſettle their Accounts at the Preſence, ſo as to have nothing to apprehend from Soorut Sing's Reſentment, and the Remainder of the Country to continue as before under the Rajah. This Jaggernaut agreed to, intimating only a Wiſh that the Cabooleat of the new People might, for the Sake of preſerving the Rajah's Honour, be given to him, and not to the Officers at the Sudder. I undertook to uſe my Endeavours with the Vackeels of the new People, to gain this Point, though I thought it by no Means regular, and with ſome Difficulty did get them to conſent to it, upon an Aſſurance from me, that it was not meant to place them in any Degree of Dependance upon Soorut Sing. I now conſidered the Matter as finally ſettled, and new Cabooleats were accordingly entered into, never ſuppoſing it poſſible that Jaggernaut, after the Terms he had voluntarily propoſed, and which, for his Satisfaction alone, were liſtened to, could think of diſputing any longer the Payment of the Balance due upon my Tuncaw. In the Evening, however, when I propoſed to him the Mode of Adjuſtment which appeared to me the moſt equitable with regard to both Parties, which was to make the new People accountable for ſuch a Proportion of the Balance of my Tuncaw, as the Balance due from the Diſtricts they were to hold to the Time of their taking Poſſeſſion might amount to, the Remainder to be paid by Soorut Sing; in future the Rajah only to be chargeable with a Diviſion of the Kiſts of my Tuncaw, proportionate to the Jumma of the Country left in his Hands; I was aſtoniſhed to find he had, in the courſe of a few Hours, ſo far deviated from the Nature of his own Propoſals, that he would neither agree to one or the other, but evaded making himſelf anſwerable for any determinate Conditions, either as to the Tuncaw, or his future Jumma. Under theſe Circumſtances, and after the Buſineſs has been kept ſo long in Suſpenſe, merely from Motives of Indulgence to Soorut Sing, I think I ſhould have ill diſcharged the Truſt repoſed in me by the Honble. Board, and have acted an unworthy Part towards the Vizier, who, in a great Meaſure, left the Deciſion to me, if I had not urged the Miniſters immediately and finally to cloſe with the new People's Offers, for the whole Country, to the Excluſion of Soorut Sing. This Step I have moſt reluctantly and from nothing but Neceſſity, taken. I anxiouſly wiſhed to have kept Soorut Sing in Poſſeſſion of the Country, as an old Servant of the late Vizier; and it is my Wiſh, as it ſhall ever be my Study, that ſuch ſhall be the People employed by the preſent Nabob. At the ſame Time the Intereſts of the Vizier, and the Honble. Company, muſt not be blindly ſacrificed to this Object, however deſirable in itſelf.

I have now furniſhed the Honourable Board with a ſimple Recital of Facts, from whence they may impartially judge of my Conduct; and I flatter myſelf their Deciſion will be favourable, at leaſt to the Motives upon which I have acted, having had no other View whatever but that of doing the beſt I could for the Intereſt of the Vizier, and the Security of ſo large a Part of the Honourable Company's Property.

I have, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Nathl Middleton,
9th March 1777. Reſit Vizier's Ct.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 580.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Middleton 20th March.

Since I laſt addreſſed the Honourable Board, I have received Intelligence, the Authenticity of which there is no Reaſon to doubt, that Saadut Allee, who was beſieging Beet in the Beaunah Province with an Army of about Three thouſand Men, having attempted to ſtorm the Place, was repulſed with great Loſs, and after his Repulſe ſurrounded by a Party of Marrattas brought by the Rana Kiſhoorey to the Aſſiſtance of the Jauts, and a Detachment of Pertaub Sing's Troops. After a ſhort and moſt unequal Conflict, Saadut Allee's Forces were totally defeated, and he with his People obliged to retreat precipitately towards Deig, leaving moſt if not all his Artillery, Ammunition, and Baggage behind him. He has reached a Place called Candoo, a few Coſs diſtant from Deig, where it appears he means to wait until he may receive a Reinforcement from Nudjif Cawn's Army. By the Public Accounts it appears that Saadut Allee has loſt upwards of a Thouſand Men in the Repulſe at Beet and ſubſequent Attack, in which are numbered many of his Sudars and principal Officers; but as the Intelligence was ſent off immediately after the Action, it may in this particular be defective.

I ſhall do myſelf the Pleaſure to addreſs the Honourable Board To-morrow on the Subject of my Negociations with Zyn ub al Dun Cawn.

I am, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Nath. Middleton,
20th March 1777. Reſdᵗ Viſier's Cᵗ.

Mr. Middleton, 21ſt March.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I acquainted the Honble. Board in my * of the 20th inſtant of the Arrival of Zyn-ul-ab-deen Cawn, Naib of the Doaub; and I was in Hopes I ſhould have been able, long before this, to have informed them that ſome ſatisfactory Adjuſtment had been effected with him by which I might hope to realize the large Balance due from him, and ſecure the punctual Payment of his future Kiſts.

* Sic in Orig.

To this End, I propoſed to him the raiſing a Sum of Money on Loan among the Merchants of this Place at a moderate Intereſt, and making over a certain Proportion of his Revenue to be appropriated in monthly Kiſts to the Liquidation of this Debt, to which he was very willing to conſent; but his Credit among the Merchants and Men of Property was ſo low, that even with the Security offered them, none would liſten to his Propoſals unleſs I would become a Party in the Agreement, and pledge the Faith of the Honble. Company for the ultimate Security of the Debt. This was an Expedient I could by no Means agree to; for beſides the Riſk there might be in taking any Degree of Reſponſibility on myſelf, and the Impropriety of engaging the Honble. Company in any private Engagements of this Nature, it might poſſibly be ſuppoſed to invalidate their Claim upon the Vizier, to whom, as the Tuncaws he has given, I preſume, can only be conſidered as collateral Security, we muſt ultimately reſort for any Balances ariſing upon them. Upon the Failure of the Expedient I propoſed, I could think of no better Method of guarding againſt the fatal Conſequences of Zyne-ul-ab deen Cawn's Miſmanagement than endeavouring to get from him Jaydaards to the Amount of the Balance now due upon my Tuncaw, and obliging him to enter into an Obligation with me that the Revenue of the Diſtricts thus aſſigned over ſhall be ſolely and entirely appropriated to the Payment of my Tuncaw, which he, after much Altercation conſented to; and I have the Pleaſure to incloſe the Honble. Board a Copy of his written Obligation to that Effect, marked, No. 1. In order that I may have a ſufficient Check upon him to prevent any Deviation on his Part from the Terms of the Obligation he has entered into, I have appointed a Sizanweel over each of the Naibs on whom the Aſſignments are given, who, with the Conſent of Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn is inveſted with Authority to call upon the Naib for an Account Wakil Bakee of his Diſtrict, to require regular Information of the daily Receipts of Revenue from every Pergunnah, and to take effectual Care that no Part of it is appropriated to other Uſes. For the more particular Information of the Honble. Board, I beg Leave to incloſe a Copy of my Inſtructions to the Sizanwuls, No. 2, which I flatter myſelf will evince to them that I have omitted no Precaution whatever which could tend to the Security of the very heavy Demand I have upon Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn. The People I have ſent in the Capacity of Sizanwuls are all Men of Credit and Ability, and as they will by their Stations gain a local Knowlege of the preſent State and Capacity of the Doab, I apprehend they will be the propereſt Men to ſucceed Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn, ſhould it hereafter be found neceſſary to diſmiſs his Aumildarry, which I am of Opinion muſt be the Caſe, as he appears to poſſeſs neither Integrity or Ability equal to ſo important a Charge; nor has he been able to account in any ſatisfactory Manner for the Appropriation of the Money he appears to have collected; but an Inveſtigation into this Matter would have taken up many Days and have kept him from his Buſineſs at a moſt critical Period; and, whatever Proofs of Delinquency might appear againſt him in the Courſe of ſuch an Inveſtigation, it would ſtill be impoſſible to diſmiſs him from his Office without riſking the moſt miſchievous Conſequences, for at this Seaſon of the Year no Men of Credit or Reſponſibility would take the Country but upon the moſt * advantageous Terms to Government. I therefore thought it moſt prudent to appear ſatisfied myſelf, and to adviſe the Miniſters to content themſelves with taking every Means in their Power for the Security of the future Collections, ſuſpending an Enquiry into Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn's paſt Conduct, until a more favourable Opportunity.

* Sic in Orig.

§ " (a) I beg Leave to incloſe the Honble. Board a Liſt of the Diſtricts which have been aſſigned
" over to me in Jaydaad, N° 3. I have to remark, that I have made choice of thoſe Pergunnahs
" which have been repreſented to me as the moſt flouriſhing, and the moſt likely to yield the
" Revenue at which they are eſtimated; but until the Sizanululs arrive in the Diſtricts, I cannot
" poſitively aſcertain how far my Hopes may be realized, as I have little more than Zyne-ul Ab-
" deen Cawn's own Report to form my Judgement upon. If, however, upon a local Inveſtiga-
" tion, it ſhould appear that theſe Diſtricts have been overrated, I will inſiſt on their being
" exchanged, or having the Revenue of others aſſigned over to me to make good the
" Deficiency. As the Mode of taking ſeparate Jaydaards ſeems beſt calculated to obviate large
" Balances upon my Tuncaws, I have adopted it in every Diſtrict where I thought it likely the
" Collections would fall ſhort, which I am ſorry to ſay comprehends almoſt every One upon
" which I have any Demand, and the Deſcription, with a very few Exceptions, might juſtly be

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1885.

" extended to every Diſtrict in the Vizier's Dominions. It is with Concern I exhibit to the " Honble. Board ſo unfavourable a Picture of his Excellency's Affairs, but I ſhould ill " acquit myſelf of the Duty I owe my Employers, were I to conceal my Sentiments upon a " Matter which appears of ſuch ſerious Conſequence to this Government. By the Accounts and " Statements which Mr. Briſtow tranſmitted the Honble. Board a few Days after my Arrival, " they would perceive that the Nabob's Diſburſements, at the Rate he is now going on, exceed " his annual Income many Lacks; but if thoſe Statements are juſt, which, from the " beſt Information I have been able to obtain, I have no Reaſon to doubt, the Deficiency " will be far more conſiderable than Mr. Briſtow has ſuppoſed, he having formed his Eſtimate " upon the Jumna Bundy of the Country, without making any Allowance for Balances, which, " I believe, I may venture to affirm will, at the Cloſe of the Year, be little ſhort of One Fifth of " the Whole eſtimated Revenue at this Time, as I have already obſerved there is ſcarcely a Diſ- " trict throughout the Nabob's Dominions that is not conſiderably in Balance. In this and the " enſuing Month, 'tis true, large Collections will be made, and the Arrears to that Time probably " nearly paid up; but it is alſo equally true, that after that Period the Collections will bear no " Proportion to the Kiſts. In this Situation I ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. " Board, how far it may be proper to interfere in preſſing the Nabob to regulate his Expences, " either by a Reform in his Military Eſtabliſhment, or a Retrenchment in his Civil Diſburſements, " ſo as to bring them more upon a Footing with his probable Income.

" I have, &c.

" Lucknow,
21ſt March 1777.

(Signed) " Nath. Middleton,
Res^t Vizier's Court.") §

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 598.

Copy of an Agreement under the Seal of Zeir ul Abdeen Khan Bahadre Aumil of Ittaweer, &c.

In the Mahals aſſigned for the Diſcharge of the Tunkas of the Engliſh Gentlemen, having taken a Bond from the Aumils of each Mahal for the full Revenue which it can afford, give ſtrict Injunctions that they deliver an Account Wavil Bakee in the Mofuſſil, and comply with the Cuſtom of giving Security for their Appearance as well as for the Revenue, that the Collections of the Government Money may be ſatisfactorily inſured.

Whatever Overplus, after the Amount of the Tunka has been diſcharged, may remain in the Mahal, this they are not to deliver on Account of the Tunka to the Engliſh.

Delay not the Diſcharge of the Tunka to the laſt Kiſt of the Year, but let the firſt Kiſts be appropriated to this Purpoſe. After which reſerve the Remainder. In the mean Time let no other Demand be made on the Aumils.

The Money being appointed to be paid by the Talookdars and Zemindars, let not the Officers of the Aumils interfere with their Influence colluſively to prevent the Collections being made at the proper Seaſon. Let the complete Income be entered in one Account, and not ſeparately. The Charges of the neceſſary Officers employed for the Collection of the Government Money are to be defrayed by the Aumil, excluſive of the Government Revenue; in conſideration of which the Sum of 15,000 Rupees for the Charges of Seſſawuls, and in lieu of all other Charges, is agreed to, and ſhall be paid out of the Taxes collected from the Mahals, excluſive of the Revenue to Government.

Copy of Inſtructions given to the Seſſawuls.

To Skeek Aſſud Ullah.

Accompanying you will receive a Copy of an Agreement from Zeen ul ab deen Khan Bahadre, by which certain Diſtricts are aſſigned over to me, out of which you are appointed Seſſawul of Hawer, &c. Places particularly ſpecified in a ſeparate Liſt incloſed for your Information. You are required to take from the Aumil of theſe Places the Account Waſil Bakee; ſpecifying what Amount has been paid to Government; what Part expended in the Diſcharge of Tunkas to the People ſtationed there; and what applied to the Payment of Salaries; and, alſo, what Amount ſtill remains due from the ſaid Pergunnahs; and this Account you are to ſend to me. You will ſtation a Perſon in the Character of your Naib with the Naib of each Pergunnah, who may ſet in the Cutcherry; keep a Diary and Receipt of the Diſburſements; and by his Injunctions to the Naib of the Pergunnah oblige him to ſuffer it to be compared with his Papers, and afterwards tranſmit it you. You will be very ſtrict in obliging the Aumil of each Pergunnah to deliver a Bond for the Amount due from his Pergunnah, and will alſo take Muchulkas from the Aumils of each Pergunnah, that they will remit to you the full and complete Amount of whatever is collected from the Diſtrict, after deducting the Amount Salaries, and Charges, of the People ſtationed there. Alſo take Muchulkas from the Aumils and Naibs of Zeen ul ab Deen Cawn Bahadre, that they ſhall conſider themſelves reſponſible for whatever Deficiencies may ariſe in the Purgunnahs under them; and do you cauſe the Muchulkas to be obſerved without any Deviation. Likewiſe ſtrictly enjoining your Naibs that they diligently collect the Revenue at the proper Seaſon, and give you particular Accounts of the Purgunnahs.

(Signed) N. Middleton.

A Liſt of the Diſtricts which have been aſſigned over in Jaydad for the Payment of the Engliſh Tuncaw, on the Revenue of the Doab.

Sizawol Mahomed Allee Beg.	Kanouge, &c. comprehending the following Purgunnahs.		
	Kanouge	50,000	
	Bulloot	80,000	
	Ruſſoolabad	90,000	
	Duvah	30,000	
	Duapore Mungulpore	80,000	
	Papoon	2,50,000	
	Taulgram	1,50,000	
			7,30,000
Sizl Meer Saad ul Dier.	Ackberpore, &c.		
	Ackberpore Shanpore	2,00,000	
	Ackberpore Beerbul	60,000	
	Gautumpore	70,000	
	Secundera Belaſpore	30,000	
	Shookaabad	3,00,000	
			6,60,000
Sizl Camyar Caun.	Etawa, &c. comprehending the following Purgunnahs.		
	Etawa	4,00,000	
	Shugunpore Nugudputty	60,000	
			4,60,000
Sizawol Jewan Naut.	Bongong, &c.		
	Bongong Allepore, &c.	1,00,000	
	Etah	35,000	
	Suckheet	40,000	
	Mynporey	90,000	
			2,65,000
	Eſtimated Revenue		21,15,000

Lucknow,
the 21ſt March 1777.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Reſdt Vizier's Court.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXIII.

Vide ſupra, Appendix, N° CCLXXI.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXIV.

Vide ſupra, Appendix, N° CCXCV.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXV.

Vide ſupra, Appendix, N° CCXCVI.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXVI.

Vide ſupra Appendix, Nº CCCI.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXVII.

Book 100. Page 564.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 30th of May 1776.

Fort William, 13th May 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs, Camp near Etwa, 30th April 1775.

§ Mr. Briſtow.

(“ (a) I had the Pleaſure of addreſſing the Honble. Board on the 24th inſtant. The Nabob, in order to put a Stop to all further Diſputes with the Begum, had tranſferred the Share of the Balance due to him to the Company. In conſequence of which I did myſelf the Honour to write to her, and requeſt the Payment of the Money. The Begum refuſes to admit the Whole of the Vizier's Demand, and I therefore, for the Information of the Honble. Board, incloſe the Copies of my Letter and her Anſwer.

“ As I ſuppoſe it will be impoſſible to ſettle the Account to the Begum's Satisfaction without attending to every minute Circumſtance, I informed her, that I ſhould not trouble her on the Subject any more by Letter, but ſend Mr. Chandler to examine into every Particular, ſoon after my Arrival at Lucknow, of which I hope the Honble. Board will approve.”)

☞ [Intelligence is this Day arrived, that Nudjiff Cawn ſtormed and took Dike on the 27th inſtant. Runject Sing eſcaped, but his Family have fallen into the Captor's Hands. Matters were underſtood to have been ſettled, for Runject Sing had the Day before the Storm agreed to pay Nudjiff Cawn Seven Lacks to raiſe the Siege, as many People died for Want of the Neceſſaries of Life. If I hear of any further material Circumſtance, I ſhall be ſure to inform the Honble. Board.] §

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp near Etawa, (Signed) John Briſtow,
May 1ſt, 1776. Reſident at the Court of the Vizier.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I addreſſed the Honourable Board on the 30th ultimo, and propoſe to ſet off this Evening for Lucknow.

I have often mentioned the mutinous Spirit of the Nabob's Troops, ever ſince the Example made of the Battalions at Mindigaut, and it lately broke out in a more violent Manner than it had done for ſome Time. The Vizier before his Departure particularly inſtructed me always to withhold One Month's Pay from the Troops under Britiſh Officers. About Two Months were altogether due to them, and there was a Report ſpread by the Commandants and Adjutants of the Battalions under Lieutenants Blacker and Mince, that I had received the full Sum, but that I had retained Half. One Month was ordered to be iſſued on the 26th inſtant, which the Sepoys refuſed to receive, and during the whole Day ſome of them behaved and ſpoke to their Officers in the groſſeſt and moſt unbecoming Terms. I poſitively inſiſted on the Officers adhering to the Point, and the Sepoys at one Time agreed to receive One Month's Pay, upon Condition that they were promiſed another Month in Twenty Days. I returned for Anſwer, that it was always my Intention, as alſo the Nabob's, to have them regularly paid, and as there remained Twenty-five

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1900.

Days of the fixed Time, that I would engage to give them another Month at the Expiration of that Period: On having this Meſſage explained to them, they poſitively refuſed to receive any Part, but inſiſted upon the Whole, ſo that I was obliged to ſend for the Commandants to my own Tents. I told them that their Officers had already explained to them, that it was a falſe Report my having received the full Arrears of their Pay. I had it not to give them, and they muſt not expect to receive it. I reproached them with the unbecoming Behaviour of their Men; and aſked them what Service they could do to themſelves, the Nabob, or the Company, by making a Diſburbance; and furthermore, inſtead of engaging to fix a Day for a further Payment, I poſitively proteſted againſt it. I aſſured them at the ſame Time, that they might expect the Money whenever I received it myſelf. I deſired them further to explain to the Sepoys, that the Vizier had enjoined them implicitly to obey the Orders of their Officers, but if they would not, it was a Diſgrace for them to command ſuch Troops, and they would leave them; the Conſequences of which they ought to conſider. They liſtened very attentively, underſtood all I ſaid, and returned to the Lines.

In ſo numerous a Body as Six Battalions of Sepoys, without any authorized Leader, it is hardly poſſible to expect Unanimity. All the Battalions, excepting thoſe under Lieutenants Blacker and Mince, refuſed to ſtand out, as they ſaid, to forward the Deſigns of a few prejudiced Men, and ſo reſolved on ſubmitting, which of courſe brought the other Two to do the ſame. The Commandants in about Two Hours again waited on me, and informed * of the Sepoys having conſented to obey in this and all other Points.

* Sic in Orig.]

I do not think we were ever in any great Danger. Lieutenant Balfour's Battalion, which is a new raiſed one, and encamped ſeparate from the others, offered to ſtand by us; and the Commandants of the Right and Left Hand Lines, ſaid they thought we might depend on their Men in caſe of its coming to Extremities.

The Day after this Affair, the greater Part of the Black Officers in Lieutenant Blacker's Battalion refuſed to ſubmit to his Command, upon the ridiculous Pretence that his Appearance did not pleaſe them. I aſſembled them at my Tent, and told them that they ſhould ſubmit to him, or have no other Officer, and immediately conſented. I took this Opportunity of informing the Commandant and Adjutant that I knew they were Ringleaders in all Mutinies, and that it would be their Ruin. I wanted to have them diſmiſſed the Service on the Spot, but the Officers objected to it, as they ſaid they could not ſufficiently depend upon their Men. This was the laſt weak Effort of their refractory Spirit, for now they obey all Orders. What makes me think Diſcipline may be very eaſily introduced is, that above the Number of Forty Sepoys in each Battalion, who were marked as Ringleaders by the Officers, have aſked their Diſcharge and gone off with their Arrears paid up. By thus weeding the Battalions, we ſhall, in leſs than Six Months, new model them. After what had happened, I judged it expedient to ſeparate * Battalions, that the Ringleaders might not have the Opportunity of holding their Conſultations, and that the Officers might obtain a perſonal Influence in their different Corps. This Meaſure was alſo much recommended by Zyne Ul Abdyne Cawn the Naib of the Province; who urged, that at this Juncture, it would be particularly uſeful in eſtabliſhing his Authority, and collecting the Revenues, as the Zemindars were very refractory, and it was neceſſary to have the ſtrongeſt Checks on them. Agreeable to his Advice, I made the Diſpoſition of the Officers in the Doab; a Return of the Whole I have the Honour to encloſe. Lieutenants Maxwell and Martin will have the firſt Vacancies. Lieutenant Maxwell acted as Aid de Camp whilſt the Seven Battalions were encamped together, but this Appointment is now rendered unneceſſary by the Separation of the Battalions.

* Sic in Orig.

I perceived, before the Vizier marched, that it was neceſſary to give the Officers every Authority and Weight amongſt the Troops that it was poſſible, and therefore adviſed his Excellency to write a Letter to each of them, empowering them to retain or diſmiſs Men, as their Behaviour might render it neceſſary. A Tranſlation of it I have the Pleaſure to encloſe, and hope it will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board; though I would recommend ſuch an extraordinary Power to be only temporary, until ſuch Time as the Diſcipline ſhall be properly eſtabliſhed.

The mediating of Peace with the Marattas, the principal Object of my Stay, was ſo delicate a Point, that I did not chuſe poſitively to conclude it; and therefore wrote to Bolow Row, recommending to him to continue the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, until I ſhould be favoured with particular Inſtructions from the Honble. Board. The Nabob could not, in any Reſpect, be detrimented by this Delay, as in the Interim of my receiving theſe Inſtructions, the Battalions being diſperſed to different Parts of the Country, we ſhould be able poſitively to aſcertain what Degree of Dependance was to be laid on the different Corps; whereas it would neither be ſafe or prudent to truſt theſe Troops, in their preſent State, in the Face of an Enemy, in caſe the Vizier ſhould be obliged to continue the War. The Terms the Marattas require are, for them to keep all the Countries on the other Side the Jumna, excepting a ſmall Extent near to Bend, which Captain Stuart is going to protect, and the Vizier to keep all theſe on this Side the River. It is true his Excellency had conquered the Country very near to Junſey, only Six Months ago, but the Goſſaynes gave it up again, and it is now partly in the Poſſeſſion of the Marattas, and partly in Poſſeſſion of petty Zemindars.

The Vizier would not declare what he wiſhed to have me ſettle, but left me at Liberty to act as I thought moſt for his Intereſt, a diſcretional Power. I ſhould be happy if he had not delegated to me, as I conjecture he is deſirous of holding the Country on the other Side of the Jumna, and I do not know whether I ſhould obtain it for him without riſking a War.

One Advantage both to him and to the Company, I recommend to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, that by the Vizier's having Poſſeſſion of a ſtrong Hold ſo far advanced as Jancy, the ſevereſt Check would be laid on the Attempts of the Marrattas againſt the Company's Frontiers, as a numerous and regular Army, under Britiſh Officers, might, at a very ſhort Notice, enter the very Heart of their Dominions. No Inconvenience will reſult to the Vizier from his not having concluded any Thing definitively for a Month, becauſe the Marattas can keep the Field for near that Period, and afterwards, on the ſetting in of the periodical Rains, they will be obliged to retire if attacked. They cannot ſtand againſt regular Troops at any Time; and their only Mode of conquering is to lay waſte the Country, and cut off all Supplies which they could not do at that Time of Year, nor could they provide for themſelves. The Marattas have, at preſent, no Force equal to what the Vizier could bring into the Field, though, at an after Period, they may collect a very formidable one, and advance into the Doab, to the great Loſs of his Excellency's Revenue, and, perhaps, ultimately the involving the Company in a War, by an Attack on the guarantee Provinces. The Country to be conquered will, I expect, hardly pay the Expences of the Army; it only intended to keep this Country from ever being the Seat of War; and when I ſpeak of ſuffering the Rana of Goad to hold the Diſtricts on the other Side the Jumna, in Fact, I only mean as a Farm from the Vizier, as all the Forts and ſtrong Places ſhould be garriſoned by his Excellency's Troops. Peace having been concluded with the Marattas at Poona, I feared to inſiſt on what I conjectured to be the Vizier's Inclinations, leſt it ſhould claſh with the good Underſtanding that had taken Place between them and the Engliſh, at the ſame Time I could not relinquiſh his Excellency's Intereſts; ſo, for every Reaſon, I thought it my Duty to wait the Inſtructions of the Honble. Board, not knowing how far they might even approve of my Mediation. At all Events, I am ſatisfied, that by the Diſpoſition of the Troops, the Doab is ſecured from any Danger at preſent, as, upon only Seven Days Notice, Six Battalions of Sepoys can always be aſſembled in any Part of the Province.

I ſome Time ago forwarded Letters from the Vizier to the Governor General, ſoliciting to be ſupplied with Gentlemen for the undermentioned Stations:

Three Surgeons

Two Officers under Lieut. Connellan, who commands the Body Guard; an Officer and Aſſiſtant to ſuperintend the Arſenal.

The Surgeons and Superintendant of the Arſenal are abſolutely neceſſary; and I alſo ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Honourable Board, the Propriety of having the Body Guard well officered.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Vizier.

Ordered, that the Incloſures in the above Letter be entered after the Conſultation.

Reſolved, that the following Reply be written to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

§ ("(a) We have received your Letters of the 30th paſt, and 1ſt inſtant.

"We conclude that you will be appriſed of the Begum's ultimate Reſolutions, with reſpect to "the Payment of the Balance of her Account with the Vizier, before this Letter reaches you; "and that you will either have recovered the Amount, or received her peremtory Refuſal to "pay it. We do not diſapprove of your accepting of the Vizier's Transfer of that Debt to the "Company. But as it is highly improper to make them the Inſtrument of aſſerting his Pre-"tenſions on any * his Subjects not in open Rebellion againſt him, and more particularly in en-"forcing diſputed Claims on his Mother, we direct that if ſhe ſhall not have diſcharged the "Aſſignment, or freely conſented to pay it when you receive this Letter, you will immediately re-"turn it to the Vizier, and leave it to him to adjuſt the Account with the Begum, accepting at "the ſame Time any Part that ſhe may be willing to pay you on Account.") §

* Sic in Orig.

☞ [We approve very much the Advice which you gave to the Engliſh Officers after the Mutiny, reſpecting the Removal of the native Officers under them, as we are of Opinion that theſe laſt, being the only Sufferers by the new Eſtabliſhment, will continue to foment, as it is evident they lately contrived the Seditions among the Sepoys, and that theſe Corps will never be reduced to a perfect State of good Order and Diſcipline, until the former native Officers, or at leaſt the greateſt Part of them, be diſmiſſed. This Opinion we deſire you will take Occaſion to communicate to our Officers in ſuch Manner that it may not be publickly known.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1901.

We are inclined to think, that the Terms on which ſome of the principal Mutineers have been allowed to depart with their full Arrears of Pay, were too advantageous to them, and more likely to encourage others to behave in the ſame refractory Manner, than to produce the good Effect which you ſeem to expect from it. We rather think that in every ſimilar Inſtance, the Ringleaders of the Sedition ought to be publickly puniſhed with particular Severity; for this Reaſon we deſire that you will adviſe the Nabob to cauſe every Officer or Sepoy againſt whom a Charge ſhall appear, either of Mutiny or any other groſs Offence, to be brought to a publick and formal Trial before a Court Martial, and to abſtain himſelf from every Kind of ſummary Puniſhment, but when reduced to it by the laſt Extremity.

We have now in our Service many ſupernumerary native Officers at Patna, who have been long accuſtomed to the Engliſh Service and Diſcipline; as we think they may be of great Uſe in reforming the Nabob's Troops, and introducing Subordination among them, we are willing to ſpare them to fill up any Vacancies that may happen in his Battalions. Capt. Hardy has been ordered by the Commander in Chief to furniſh you with a Liſt of their Names, that you may apply to him for them, in caſe the Vizier ſhould think proper to engage them.

With reſpect to the Negociation you have entered into on Behalf of the Vizier with the Marrattas, we can give you no particular Inſtructions, as we are yet unacquainted with the Objects of Contention, and the Nature of the Tranſactions which have hitherto paſſed between them, but we adviſe on the Whole, to endeavour to accommodate Matters between them on the moſt ſecure and honourable Terms that you may be able to obtain for the Vizier, without engaging the Company in any Guaranty, or riſking an Interruption of the Peace lately concluded at Poona.]

Fort William,
13th May 1776.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extract, Page 586.

Letter from Mr. Briſtow to the Begum, dated 3 Suffer, 17th Year King's Reign.

Having neglected for a Length of Time to write you, but being ever deſirous of teſtifying my good Wiſhes and Concern for your Welfare, I now encloſe to you a Statement of the Balance due, agreeable to the Coulnama, as adjuſted by the Nabob. The Articles of Bullock Carriages, and Carts and Horſes, &c. are valued by your Mutſeddies in the Terd incloſed in your Letter at 42,320 Rupees; but by the Eſtimate which has been ſince made by the Appraiſers, they are only valued at 13,934 Rupees, which Sum has been written to your Credit in the Waſſil Bakey. The Difference is 28,396. Perhaps your Servants may have made a Miſtake in the Valuation of the Articles, for it appeared to me when I ſaw the Bullock Carriages, that they had been charged at twice their Worth. The Balance due from you to compleat the Coulnama amounts, agreeable to the Account Current which I now encloſe you, to 948,966 Rupees; the Payment of which, according to this Adjuſtment, will put an End to all Diſpute. The Nabob has promiſed to pay this Money to the Company which makes me ſo earneſt that you ſhould ſend it by Meen Mahomed Aſſen, the Naib of Mirza Hoſſen Reza Cawn, who holds the Office of Sezawul for the Receipt of the Money on Account of the Engliſh Brigade, and whom I have appointed to this particular Charge. I requeſt that you will favour me with Letters.

Anſwer of the Begum.

After a long Silence, I have been favoured with your Letter, in which ſome Accounts are encloſed. The Caſe is as follows: Allow me Credit agreeably to my Account, and take Balance. Perhaps there may have been a Miſtake in the Accounts which you have encloſed in the Valuation of the Bullocks, &c. which amounts to no more than 13,000 Rupees. The proper Value, is that at which I have eſtimated them, in which there is no Miſtake, and from which there ſhall be no Difference. Your Mutſeddies have much undervalued the Articles, and I cannot, this being this the Caſe, anſwer the Balance. I now encloſe an Account in which it is clearly explained. Allow me Credit for this, and ſend me a truſty Man, that I may deliver in his Preſence other Articles, at the Bazar Price, for the Payment of the Remainder.

I have received a Letter from Mr. Haſtings and the Council informing me, that they have written on the above Subject to you, and that the Articles which I deliver ſhall be valued at an equitable Price, and by no Means otherwiſe, of which I may reſt aſſured. I charged the Broad Cloth &c. which I ſent, at a proper Price, that there might be no Diſpute. I know not when the preſent Diſpute will end. I ſhall always be happy to hear of your Welfare.

The Governor General and Council aſſured me, that no one ſhall diſtreſs me in future, or treat me in an unbecoming Manner, and that they have written for this Purpoſe to Mr. Briſtow. You have not written to me on this Subject, but I requeſt that you will communicate to me the Inſtructions which you have received from the Governor General and Council.

Diſpoſition of the Britiſh Officers in the Service of his Excellency the Navaub Vizier.

INFANTRY.

Nº of Regiments.	Captains commanding Regiments.	Lieutenants commanding Battalions.	Adjutants and Quarter Maſters.	Stations.
1ſt Regiment	John Erſkine	Wm Lane 1ſt Battn Jas. Marſhall 2d Battn	John Petit McNamara	Daranagur in Rohilkund.
2d Ditto —	Robert Stuart	Alex. Monro 1ſt Battn Edwd Clark 2d Battn	Peter Cutten Thomas Pothill	With the Naib of the Doab. To the Wt. ÷ of the Jumna.
3d Ditto —	George Hoggan	Lewis Smith 1ſt Battn George Young 2d Battn	Patk Heatley John Darby	Daranagur in Rohilkund.
4th Ditto —	James Home	—— Wright 1ſt Battn —— Mence 2d Battn	Peter Murray A. Edmonſtone	Ettawah. 5 Compy at Ettawah, and 5 with the Naib of the Doab.
5th Ditto —	Charles Ware	Edwd Blacker 1ſt Do James Morer 2d Do	Thomas Welſh John Rotton	Khojapool in the Doab. Guttumpore in the Doab.
1 Independant Battn	——	Wm M Clary —	Jonathan Wood	To the Wt. ÷ of the Jumna.
2nd Ditto ditto	——	Arthur Balfour —	James Denty	Etah.
1 Battn Body Guard	——	Peter Connellan —	——	With his Excellency.

ARTILLERY.

Nº of Regiments.	Captains commanding Regiments.	Lieutenants commanding Battalions.	Adjutants and Quarter Maſters.	Stations.
1 Company —	Capt Lt Hill	— —	——	Daranagur in Rohilkund.
2 Ditto —	——	Edwd Montagu —	——	To the Wt. ÷ of the Jumna.
3 Dittto —	——	Richd Fotey —	——	Do Do.

CAVALRY.

Nº of Regiments.	Captains commanding Regiments.	Lieutenants commanding Battalions.	Adjutants and Quarter Maſters.	Stations.
1ſt Regiment —	Chas Marſack	Joſeph McVeagh Robert McKenzie John Griffith	Hy Mordaunt	Ferruckabad.
2nd Regiment	James Webber	James Law Ebenezer Nun Walter Bourk	Alexr McIntoſh	Eteh.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Thomas Carter, Surveyor.
Lieut. John Collins, Aſſiſtant Ditto.
Captain James Webber, Adjutant General.
Lieut. Peter Connellan, Acts Dy Do.
Lieut. Robert Grant, Tranſlator.

SUPERNUMARIES.

Lieut. Robert Maxwell.
Lieut. George Martin, doing Duty in Room of Lieut. Bourk who is ſick.

(Signed) James Webber,
Adjutant General.

N. B. Captain Showers's Caſe referred to the General.

Tranſlation of a Circular Letter from the Navaub Vizeer to the Officers commanding Regiments or Battalions in his Service.

Repoſing entire Truſt in you: I hereby empower you to retain or diſmiſs from the Battalion or Battalions under your Command, Commandants, Soubadars, Jemmadars, Havildars, Naicks, and Sepoys; and order you to exerciſe this Power in future, as Occaſions ſhall ariſe. Should any Perſon or Perſons fail to yield Obedience to your Orders, or act contrary thereto, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall incur my higheſt Diſpleaſure; and I ſhall not only puniſh them for their diſobedient Behaviour, but will never employ them on any Service afterwards.

Written on the 3d of
Rubbee ul Aul 1190.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) R. Grant, Tranſlator.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXVIII.

Book 38. Page 437.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 12th Auguſt 1776.

Fort William, the 12th Auguſt 1776.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
Colonel Monſon indiſpoſed.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 7th inſtant.
Received the following Letter from Colonel Stibbert.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 10th inſtant, and beg Leave to inform you, that agreeable to your Orders I have conveyed to Lieutenant Colonel Parker your Sentiments of his Conduct on the late Action between the Detachment which he lately commanded, and the Vizier's Forces under the Command of Mohboobe Ally Khan.

The Honourable Board are pleaſed to remark, that although the Inſtructions I gave to Lieutenant Colonel Parker did not expreſsly authorize him to attack Mohboobe Ally Khan, yet they ſo plainly pointed him out as an Enemy and a Rebel, that they do not know upon what Grounds I paſſed that Judgment on him, which cannot be juſtified but by the Authority of the Nabob himſelf; and that if I had any ſuch Authority from him, deſire I would communicate it to them, as nothing yet appeared that can induce them to believe his Intentions to have been hoſtile.

In Anſwer hereto, I have, Gentlemen, to inform you, that I have already tranſmitted you the whole of the Nabob's Correſpondence with me on the Subject of the Korah Detachment, except one Letter which I received ſince the Engagement, and which I now do myſelf the Honour of encloſing herewith. This laſt Letter, and the one incloſed with mine of the 23d ultimo, to which I beg Leave to refer, will clearly point out what were his Excellency's Sentiments reſpecting Mahboobe, whom he not only declares therein to have been diſaffected to his Government, and a Rebel, but that he had entered into a Treaty and League with his Enemies, which was not an Opinion newly adopted by him; there can alſo want no Proofs, that he diſobeyed the Nabob's Orders in not attacking the Marattas whom he was detached againſt, after croſſing the Jumna, was evident; and that his Conduct was highly ſuſpected at the Time of the general Mutiny, will be ſeen by Mr. Briſtow the Reſident's Letters to me, (Copies of which I had the Honour to tranſmit to the Honourable Board at that Time, with my two Addreſſes of the 20th and 24th of May) to which, as well as to his Excellency's Letters aforeſaid, I muſt alſo beg to refer; likewiſe to the Reſident's Letters to me of the 22d of June, a Copy of which I tranſmitted with mine of the 25th, wherein I mention his Defection to have been proved beyond a Doubt; that Eliza Khan (the Miniſter) had ſeen the Treaty ſworn to on the Korah, which he had ſent to Saadut Allee, profeſſing himſelf his Subject; and that Lieutenant Law in his Way from Tarnagur, was preſent with Nuzzif Khan at Deig, when he received a Letter from him offering to come off to him with all his Forces.

From the above Circumſtance I flatter myſelf, it will appear I had every Reaſon, and that it was an indiſpenſible Duty incumbent upon me, to caution Lieutenant Colonel Parker to be upon his Guard with his Detachment againſt Maboobe Ally Khan and his Forces. I alſo flatter myſelf that had I pointed him out as a Rebel, and an Enemy, which I am condemned for as having done, I ſhould have ſtood juſtified in it, without having merited any Blame for the Attack, which the Honble. Board have thought proper to cenſure Colonel Parker for making upon his Army contrary to my Orders. But my Inſtructions to Colonel Parker reſpecting Maboobe, ſo far from directing him to treat him as an open Enemy, go no farther (as will be ſeen by the Extracts of my Letter to him already tranſmitted to the Board, and Extracts and Letters which I now encloſe) than to repreſent him as a Perſon highly ſuſpected of being diſaffected to the Nabob's Government, which his Conduct had ſo highly manifeſted, and to direct him to take Poſt with his Detachment, and act upon the Defenſive ſhould he be attacked by him or by any other much ſuperior Force, till I could give him the neceſſary Aſſiſtance; and it is with no little Concern for me to find that the Council ſhould have given any other Interpretation to them, or that they ſhould, in the ſmalleſt Degree, have conſidered them as warranting Colonel Parker on his Proceedings. In my Letter of the 31ſt May, I declare it as my Opinion that Maboobe will not croſs the Jumna, in an hoſtile Manner; and in all my ſubſequent Letters to Colonel Parker on this Subject, I have continued to give it as my fixed Sentiment that he would not at that Time be ſo imprudent to break out into any open Acts of Rebellion, which muſt inevitably end in his Ruin, whatever Deſigns he might harbour, and however he might continue in Diſobedience to the Orders of his Prince.

It is unneceſſary for me to repeat, having more than once aſſured the Honble. Board, that I ſhall pay the ſtricteſt Attention to their Orders in not dividing the Brigade hereafter on any Account whatever, without having their previous Sanction for ſo doing, nor ſhould any Conſideration have induced me to have ſent out the late Detachment to Korah, had I at that Time been better acquainted with their Sentiments, and had I known they would ſo highly have diſapproved of the Meaſure. The Board may alſo be aſſured that I ſhall not ſuffer the Forces under my Command to be employed on any Service whatever, without a previous Requiſition from the Nabob in Writing, ſpecifying the particular Service to be performed (which I have never yet deviated from) and that I ſhall take particular Care at all Times that it is of ſuch a Nature as to be warranted by the general Tenor of my Inſtructions.

I ſhall likewiſe take care to obſerve inviolable the Orders I have received not to let the Troops, on any Account, paſs beyond the Limits of the Guaranteed Provinces, as far as I am, and can make myſelf acquainted with thoſe Limits; but I know of no Rule there is to draw the Line by, except the original Poſſeſſions of the Nabob, which lie interſected at different Parts with the adjoining Provinces, and have nothing to determine them but by the Extent of the ſeveral Zemindarries. I certainly did know, when I ſent out Colonel Parker's Detachment, and ordered him to croſs the Ganges at Mindegaut on his March to Korah, that the former was out of the preſcribed Boundary, but as it was the moſt convenient Part for the Troops to croſs the River, the Boats being ready there for this Purpoſe, as it is alſo the high Road from hence to Korah, and as the Detachment was only to paſs, in a peaceable Manner, from one Station to another, I did not conceive it was of any Conſequence. I ſhall however, for the future, be more particular.

Camp, Belgram, I have the Honour, &c.
July 28, 1776. (Signed) G. Stibbert.

Ordered, that the Encloſures in the above Letter be entered after the Conſultation.

§ “ (a) Read the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Mr. Briſtow. “ Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

“ In conſequence of the Information I gave the Honourable Board, I attended his Excellency to this Place, to obtain Payment of the Money due from the Begum, and a final Adjuſtment of her Accounts. The Vizier claimed Nine Lacks Sixty-three thouſand Nine hundred and Sixty-ſix Rupees; but the Begum admitted only of Three Lacks Sixty-ſix thouſand Six hundred and Seventy-ſix Rupees, Seven Annas, and Nine Pies; the Particulars of which are explained in the encloſed Account (N° 1.). Neither Party would at firſt relinquiſh their Claim, and I apprehended a Settlement would not have been effected; but his Excellency, after Two or Three Interviews with the Begum, ſhewed a great Inclination to come to an Adjuſtment upon almoſt any Terms; and I, the Day before Yeſterday, attended him to her Palace, when he agreed to take the ſpecific Sum of Five Lacks. He ſet off immediately after for Lucknow, and left me with an Acquittance, of which the encloſed is a Copy (N° 2.). On the Vizier's Departure, the Begum objected to the Payment of the whole in Money, and wanted me to accept Three Lacks in Goods, which I declined; and informed her, if it was not perfectly agreeable to her to comply with the Vizier's Draft, I ſhould not urge her to it, contrary to her Inclination. She afterwards gave up the Point of the Goods, upon Condition that ſhe had Time granted her to provide the Money in.

The Periods ſhe fixed were as follows, viz.

In Two Days — — —	100,000
In Twelve Days — — —	100,000
In Six Monthly Kiſts, at 50,000 Rupees per Kiſt	300,000
Owd Sicca Rupees — — —	500,000

“ I ſaid, I could not agree to theſe Terms without the Sanction of the Honourable Board; but offered to receive whatever Sums ſhe would pay me, until their Approbation ſhould arrive. To afford the Honourable Board further Information on this Subject, I herewith do myſelf the Pleaſure to encloſe the Copy of the Begum's laſt Letter to me (N° 3.). Lieutenant Grant will ſtay at this Place to receive the Two firſt Payments, all together amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees.

(a) Vide ſupra Minutes, Page 452 and Page 1904;——and Appendix, N° XIV.

"The Cloth was the only Article in the Account on which the Begum laid any great Streſs; "but by her own Confeſſion is was much worm-eaten and damaged, ſo that by what I underſtood "it could not be ſold at a Fifth of what it was valued *. * Sic in Orig.

"The Begum in her Arguments principally urged the late Miniſter's having agreed to accept "Eleven Lacks of the ſtipulated Sum in Goods, a Circumſtance I well remember, though not "mentioned in the Treaty; and under this Pretence ſhe offered all the Cloths and Plunder taken "in the Rohilla Campaign in Part Payment, at a moſt exorbitant Rate. I, for my Part, have been "very cautious in ſaying any Thing to induce either the Vizier or Begum to adopt my Opinions "in the Settlement that has taken place, but to let them act entirely from themſelves.

"Fyzabad, "I have the Honour, &c.
17th July 1776. (Signed) "John Briſtow,
"Reſident at the Vizier's Court." §

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In my Addreſs of the 17th inſtant, I informed the Board of the final Adjuſtment, which with their Approbation was to take place with the Begum. Lieut. Grant has ſince received One Lack of Rupees from her, and is promiſed the Payment of another immediately.

The Vizier's real Reſources (if properly managed) are ſo much ſuperior to thoſe of any foreign Power, that I entertain little Doubts of his withſtanding any Attacks that might be made on him, notwithſtanding the preſent reduced State of his Army gives an Opening which may never happen again, and if it were ſeized, might be productive of much Loſs and Trouble to him, both in Rohilcund and the Doab. The Forces now ſtationed there are inadequate to their Defence, and the Rains alone, I believe, prevent his Excellency's Enemies from invading thoſe Provinces. To ſome of Nudjif Cawn's Troops Six, to others Eleven Months Arrears were due, only a ſmall Proportion of which he has been able to pay; as for the Three Months to come, he cannot poſſibly expect any conſiderable Collections. I humbly conceive it to be very poſſible, that, rendered deſperate by Diſtreſſes, he might be induced to undertake Operations againſt the Vizier; his Troops, though mutinous, * laying at Dike, as they now are, without even the Proſpect of a Subſiſtence, would, in all Likelihood, follow his Standard in Hopes of Plunder. * Sic in Orig. Their Situation cannot be well worſe than it is; and it appears to me that it muſt be indifferent to them, and to Nudjif Cawn himſelf, what Service they undertake, ſo that it even only has the Shadow of Succeſs. Runjūt Sing has been ſoliciting at Oujine for Aſſiſtance, and, it is ſaid, Mohajy Syndea promiſes him Twenty-five thouſand Men, and that they are really marched with an Intention to come ſtraight to Dike. I remember, on many former Occaſions, the Jauts have propagated Reports of expected Succours from the Marattas when they were never really meant to be ſent. Such I conceive to be the preſent Caſe. The Marattas rarely move without ſome Proſpect of Payment of their Troops. The Jauts have abſolutely no Money for them; and at this Seaſon of the Year, for the Marattas to march to their Aſſiſtance, in Hopes of drawing their Subſiſtence from the Country, (which has been a long Time the Seat of War) it is very improbable they will think of doing it. Theſe Reaſons, and the Diviſions which I underſtand ſubſiſt in the Adminiſtration at Poona, make me rather diſcredit the Reports of Mehajy Sindea's Succours. If, though, there be any Truth in his March, I think there muſt be more intended than the avowed Cauſe of Aſſiſtance to the Jauts, from whom he cannot expect any Advantages adequate to the Expence of the Enterprize. I look upon it that this muſt be a Cloak to his invading the Vizier's Territories, by which he might gain his Ends, and revenge the Diſgrace thrown on the Arms of the Marattas by the Loſs of the Doab. I know they ill brook this; and whatever Willingneſs they may profeſs to conclude a Treaty of Amity with his Excellency, I believe they are in this only awed by his Alliance with the Company.

Admitting Nudjif Cawn to be free from Danger from other Quarters, there are People about him perſonally inveterate againſt the Vizier, whoſe Fortunes are deſperate, and will loſe no Opportunity of raiſing his Jealouſy. The Goſſayne Baſheu Cawn, and all the Vizier's Subjects who have left his Service in Diſguſt, may be reckoned amongſt this Number, and if he be deprived of all Hopes of Proviſion from this Quarter, I look upon it, Saudet Ally might, from his Rank and Abilities, become really formidable. He is at preſent greatly diſtreſſed, and, I am convinced, would be happy to return. His Agent has repeatedly urged me to remit him Fifty thouſand Rupees to bear his Expences to the Company's Territories. I have not yet been able to obtain any honourable Terms for him from the Vizier; but his remaining with Nujif Cawn, with whom his only Object can be to interrupt the Peace of his Brother's Government, is a Matter of that great Conſequence, that I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board. I am convinced, in my own Mind, that Nudjif Cawn would be glad to be at Variance with the Vizier, as he has given a very ſtrong Proof of it in the late Negociation of the Niabut of the Vizarut. It is Ambaſſador Mirza Hellyle ſolicited for this Appointment in the moſt urgent Manner, while we were at Etawa. The Vizier, for ſome Time, refuſed it him, until the King's Approbation was previouſly obtained; but Mirza Hellyle got over this Difficulty, and received the Kelaat the Day before his Excellency left that Place. The Mutiny in the Army, a ſhort Time after, broke out in the Doab, and the Vizier's Affairs had an unfavourable Appearance, upon which Nudjif Cawn refuſed to put it on, nor did he do it until very lately.

His Majeſty, according to his laſt Year's Plan, has fixed on a Day to take the Field, the 14th of the Lunar Month. It is ſaid the Sikes are collecting a numerous Army, with which they have agreed to join him; that they have previouſly refuſed to attack Nudjif Cawn, but offered readily to undertake any Enterprize againſt the Vizier. Fyz ulla Cawn has, for ſome Time, been treating with them, and is ſuſpected of having encouraged with Hopes of entering into their Views of invading Rohilcund; and in order to cloak his raiſing a large Body of Troops, he does not himſelf entertain above the Number of Five thouſand ſtipulated by the Treaty with Sujah ul Dowlah, but he authorizes his Zemindars and Servants to do it in their Names. It is farther ſaid, that Sabiter Cawn is invited to join in the Confederacy. What Dependance is to be laid on this Intelligence I cannot ſay, but it appears to me abſolutely neceſſary that the Vizier ſhould loſe no Time in putting his Army, eſpecially that Part under Britiſh Officers, on the moſt reſpectable Footing, for in leſs than Two Months the Rains will ſubſide, and the Country be open to the Attacks of the Enemies.

I have the Honour, &c. &c. &c.

Lucknow,
July 29, 1776.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Perſian Papers encloſed in Mr. Briſtow's Letter of the 17th of July, be ſent to the Perſian Tranſlator, and entered in the Records of his Office, and that the Begum's Account with the Vizier be entered after the Conſultation.

§ (*a*) " (Reſolved that the following Letter be written to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. Briſtow.

" To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" We have received the Letter you addreſſed to us on the 17th and 29th ultimo.

" We conſent to your accepting the Offers which you acquaint us the Begum has made to you " for the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees aſſigned by the Nabob to the Company; but " with this expreſs Reſervation, that the Company's Right to reclaim from the Nabob himſelf " the Amount of ſuch Part as ſhe may refuſe to diſcharge ſhall not be impaired thereby. And " we ſtrictly caution you to avoid interfering or becoming a Party in any Difference, which may " ariſe between the Nabob and his Mother.") §

" Fort William,
12th Auguſt 1776.
We are, &c.
(Signed) *]

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extracts from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 481 of the ſame Book.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Vizier Aſſoph ul Dowlah to Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Forces in the Province of Oude, received 24th June 1776.

I have lately learnt that Mihhool Alli Khan having been at the Head of certain unwarrantable Meaſures, Colonel Parker, whoſe Wiſdom, Penetration, and Friendſhip for me is exceſſive, beſtowed on him due Chaſtiſement. This Event has afforded me infinite Satisfaction, Colonel Parker having acted but agreeable to my Requeſt and Inclination. It therefore becomes you, Sir, to recommend in a proper Manner, the Colonel and the whole Detachment to Mr. Haſtings, whom you will alſo inform that this important Buſineſs was performed at my Deſire, and to my Satisfaction. I ſhall likewiſe ſend Commendations of that Gentleman, and of the Conduct of the Detachment to Mr. Haſtings.

At this Time, when ſuch Diſturbances have happened at Korah, when we have diſmiſſed and put to Flight the Troops of Mihhool Alli Khan, Colonel Parker's Continuance with the Two Battalions at Korah is neceſſary, as well for the Safety and due Management of my Affairs, as for the Reputation of the illuſtrious Engliſh; and till that Country be properly ſettled, the recalling of Colonel Parker from Korah will in no wiſe be prudent or adviſeable, or to the Credit either of myſelf or the illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs. It therefore becomes your Friendſhip that you write to Colonel Parker, directing him to remain at Korah; and I alſo will write to this Purpoſe to Mr. Haſtings, taking (in the mean Time) all the good and bad upon my own Shoulders.

A true Tranſlation,
W. Kirkpatrick.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Minutes, Page 451, and 1904;——and Appendix, N° XIV.

Extracts of Letters from Colonel Giles Stibbert to Lieutenant Colonel Parker, commanding a Detachment at Korah.

Camp Belgram, May 20th 1776.

As the ſame Spirit of Mutiny reigns through the Whole of his Excellency's Battalions now in the Doab, which have been put under our Officers; and, as it is much apprehended, that Mahboob Ally Khan ſtands diſaffected to his (the Nabob's) Government; I am therefore ſtrongly to recommend you to be upon your Guard; and, in caſe you ſhould have Advice of any Junction being made of a Force much ſuperior to your Detachment, and moving towards Korah, you will be pleaſed to croſs the Ganges at Cawnpore, and afterwards march and join to Brigade.

Camp at Belgram, 26th May 1776.

In my Letter of the 20th, I directed you, in caſe you ſhould hear of Mahboob's having croſſed the Jumna and a Junction of a Force much ſuperior to your's marching towards Korah, to croſs the River at Cawnpore, and join the Brigade; but as you inform me the Lines of that Place are in good Order, and tenable, I am now to deſire that in ſuch Caſe you will retire to and take Poſt in thoſe Lines, immediately acquainting me thereof; and at the ſame Time in my Name ſend Orders to Lieutenant Balfour, or any of the Nabob's Troops that may be near your Station, to join you in the Lines of Cawnpore where you can eaſily hold out againſt any Force till I can render you Aſſiſtance from hence.

A few Days muſt clear up what the Event of all theſe Matters will be, when I ſhall be able to determine with more Certainty what Steps will be moſt proper to be taken in the preſent dangerous and critical Situation of the Nabob's Affairs.

Camp, 29th May 1776.

The peaceable Return of Ellije Cawn, the Reduction of the mutinous Battalions, and the ſeeming Intention of Mahoob to remain true to his Maſter, by having begun to act againſt the Marattas, have greatly diſpelled the Clouds which ſo lately threatened Deſtruction to his Excellency's Affairs; and I hope, from all theſe favourable Circumſtances, they will be again reſtored to ſome Kind of Order; and that he will ſoon be able to defend himſelf againſt all Attacks that may be made upon his Government either by foreign or domeſtick Enemies.

Camp, 31 May 1776.

I cannot imagine Mahbood intends croſſing the Jumna in a hoſtile Manner, as he muſt be inevitably ruined by plunging into open Rebellion; but ſhould he be imprudent enough to do ſo, I think your Detachment ſufficient to ſupport itſelf in the Fort of Ally Gur againſt all his Force, (as you inform me it is ſo ſtrong and tenable) eſpecially with the Reinforcement of the Guns of Lieutenant Blacker's Battalion and the Horſe that eſcorted them, together with the Ammunition. You will therefore, if you hear of Mahboob's croſſing the Jumna with all his Troops, take Poſſeſſion of that Fort, and defend it if attacked, till you receive further Orders from me. I will ſend you 20,000 Rounds of Muſket Ammunition to Sarajepoor as you deſire, under a ſmall Guard of Sepoys, which, with what you have got already, will be quite ſufficient; but as to ſending another Battalion to join you, it would be quite contrary to my Inſtructions, and what I cannot do; beſides, when I conſider the different Circumſtances of the Reduction of almoſt all the mutinous Battalions, and the Puniſhment of many of the Ringleaders; the peaceable Return of Ellije Cawn; the almoſt certain Intelligence that Nipiſh Cawn does not mean to aſſiſt the Nabob's rebellious and diſcontented Subjects, and indeed if he did wiſh to do ſo, that the Diſorder in his own Affairs effectually prevents him; add to all this, Maboob having offered to go to the Preſence unattended, with only Mr. Briſtow's Aſſurance of Safety; I ſay, when I conſider all theſe Circumſtances, I am convinced Maboob has no Intentions, after ſo great a Change in the Nabob's Favour, of openly declaring himſelf againſt him; but, on the contrary, thinks of availing himſelf of the preſent Juncture to gain the Nabob's Forgiveneſs and Protection of the Engliſh; beſides I do not think it improbable that he has Hopes from Elijah Cawn's being taken again into Favour, that the Favourites of his former Maſter may likewiſe be again employed with that Confidence which the late Miniſter deprived them of.

Camp, 3d June 1776.

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 31ſt ult. and agree with you that the Conduct of Mahboob is very myſterious; but I cannot help ſtill being of Opinion that he will never be ſo imprudent as openly to revolt when there is ſo little Probability of his ſucceeding, after the remarkable Change that has ſo lately happened in his Excellency's Affairs.

I have wrote you fully on this Subject in my former Letters, and alſo given Directions how to proceed in caſe he ſhould come in an hoſtile Manner; but ſhould he have the Nabob's Permiſſion to come with a Thouſand or even Fifteen hundred Men, I cannot think there will be the ſmalleſt Danger to be apprehended; in ſuch Caſe, I have only to recommend to you not to ſuffer him or any of his Troops to encamp near you.

(True Extracts) Charles Hay, Secʸ.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

(a) STATEMENT made by the Begum of her Account with the Vizier.

Paid in Money and Jewels.						
In Gold Mohrs and Rupees,	15,30,704	—	—			
Jewels,	3,31,129	8	—			
Gold Bullion,	38,166	8	—			
				19,00,000	—	—
Thirty-five Elephants,	1,05,000	—	—			
One hundred and Seventy-six Camels,	17,600	—	—			
				1,22,600	—	—
Cloths of various Kinds, Tents, &c.						
Broad Cloth,	4,00,000	—	—			
Tents,	20,000	8	3			
Cloths,	54,393	—	—			
				4,74,393	8	3
Hackaries, &c.				42,330	—	—
Revenues of Gorruckpoor,				85,000	—	—
D° Vizier Gunge,	5,000	—	—			
D° Ismael Gung,	4,000	—	—			
				9,000	—	—
Total paid,				26,33,323	8	3
Balance due,				3,66,676	7	9
Amount agreed to by the Treaty,				30,00,000	—	—

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

STATEMENT made by the Vizier of his Account with the Begum.

Received in Money and Jewels.						
Gold Mohrs,	2,15,343	3	6			
Rupees,	13,53,527	4	6			
Jewels,	3,31,129	8	—			
				19,00,000	—	—
Thirty-five Elephants,	1,05,000	—	—			
One hundred and Seventy-one Camels,	17,100	—	—			
				1,22,000	—	—
Hackeries, &c.				13,934	—	—
Total received,				20,36,034	—	—
Balance due,				9,63,966	—	—
Amount agreed to by Treaty,				30,00,000	—	—

The Vizier claimed	9,63,966	—	—
The Begum admitted	3,66,676	7	9
Difference	5,97,289	8	3

Fyzabad, the 17th July 1776.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſidt at the Vizier's Court.

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° XIV, Page 24.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXIX.

Book 35. Page 910.

Extract of a Conſultation of 2d April 1781.

Fort William, 2d April 1781.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. abſent on Command at the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

The Agreement with the Nabob Walau Jau Behauder, recorded in the Proceedings of the laſt Meeting, having been fairly engroſſed on Two diſtinct Papers, bearing the Seal and Signature of the Nabob and the Dewan, Syed Aſſain Cawn Behauder and Mr. Richard Joſeph Sullivan attending, the ſame is ſealed and ſigned by them in the Preſence of the Board, and by the Governor General and Council in their Preſence, and formally interchanged.

The following Credentials are granted to Mr. Sulivan.

To Richard Joſeph Sulivan Eſquire.

We, the Governor General and Council, in virtue of the Powers veſted in us, by the King and Parliament of Great Britain and by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, to direct and controul the political Affairs of all the Company's Settlements in India, relying on your Fidelity, Prudence, Integrity, and Circumſpection, have deputed and appointed you to be the Repreſentative and Miniſter of this Government, at the Court of the Nabob Walau Jau, for the Purpoſe of maintaining the Faith of this Government in the Agreement which has been this Day concluded with the ſaid Nabob, and for the Repreſentation of ſuch Matters as may at any Time require your Interpoſition in that Character, and in our Name, either with the Nabob, or with the Preſident and Council or Select Committee of Fort St. George. And we do hereby delegate to you full Powers and Authority to act in that Capacity.

Given, in Fort William, under our Hands, and the Seal of the Company, this Second Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to the Preſident and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Nabob having deemed it expedient, in the preſent critical State of his Affairs, to ſend his Miniſter Aſſain Cawn on a Deputation to us, and to inveſt him with full Powers to treat with this Government for the Attainment of ſeveral Points, as particularly ſet forth in his Inſtructions; we have maturely conſidered the Nature and Extent of the Requeſts preferred by the Nabob, and have, in conſequence, come to ſuch Reſolutions upon them as we doubt not will contribute equally to the Support of the Nabob's Honour and Character, the Satisfaction of his numerous Creditors, the Benefit of the Company, and the Preſervation of his Country. For your compleat Information upon this Subject, we encloſe you a Copy of the Requeſts of the Nabob, together with Copy of the Replies we have made to every Article ſeparately; and earneſtly recommend it to you to conform ſtrictly to the Agreement entered into on our Parts, and on the Part of the Nabob, which, though not executed in the Terms of a formal Inſtrument, we look upon to have all the Sanction, Force, and Validity of a Treaty.

And for the better Security that the Plan of Publick Arrangement, ſettled as we hope now upon a permament Baſis, and in ſuch a Manner as to ſecure to us the Thanks of the Creditors and the Approbation of the Company, ſhall not be interrupted by ſecondary private Conſiderations, or the Interference of Individuals, to the Detriment of General Intereſt; it was our original Intention to appoint a Servant of this Eſtabliſhment to be our Reſident at the Nabob's Durbar, and the Inſtrument of Communication from us to you upon all Matters that mutually relate to the Nabob and the Company. In the Points abovementioned, though we ſtill admit the Propriety of ſuch a Meaſure, and are unwilling to deviate from our original Intention in Preference to any of the Company's Servants upon another Eſtabliſhment; yet the very particular Manner in which the Nabob has recommended Mr. Richard Joſeph Sulivan to this Appointment, and the intimate Confidence with which it appears he has diſtinguiſhed this Gentlemen by joining his Name in the Commiſſion with Aſſain Cawn, and thereby making him a Party to the Agreement which has been concluded, would argue a Want of Reſpect in us towards the Nabob were we to withhold our Aſſent; eſpecially as we have an Opinion of the Abilities and Integrity of Mr. Sulivan, and believe him qualified for ſuch a Truſt. We have therefore thought proper to appoint Mr. R. J. Sulivan the Repreſentative and Miniſter of this Government at the Court of the Nabob Walau Jau, for the Purpoſe of maintaining the Faith of this Government in the Agreement concluded with the ſaid Nabob, and for the Repreſentation of ſuch Matters as may at any Time require his Interpoſition in that Character, and in our Name, either with the Nabob, or with the Preſident and Council or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and we have accordingly granted him Credentials to this Effect, a Copy of which is encloſed.

2d April 1781. We are, &c.

Agreed, That the Governor General be requeſted to write the following Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob Walau Jau.

To the Nabob Walau Jau Bahauder.

The Letters which were brought to me by your Vakeils Seyed Aſſan Cawn Bahauder and Mr. Richard Joſeph Sulivan, I have read with Attention. I have alſo given the fulleſt Conſideration to the Repreſentations which they have made to me in your Name. The Diſtreſſes of the Carnatic I am not ignorant are very great. I have long been of Opinion that ſtrong and laſting Remedies were become abſolutely neceſſary for the Welfare and Security of your Government, as well as for the Intereſts and Reputation of the Company with whom you have had ſo long and ſo unſhaken an Alliance; but theſe Remedies can only be applied ſo as to give them permanent Effect by your own Firmneſs and Reſolution. It hath now been a conſiderable Length of Time ſince the Load of public and private Debt with which it hath been encumbered hath been burthenſome to the Carnatic. A twelve Years undiſturbed Repoſe was inadequate to its Relief. Inſtead of leſſening, your Debt ſtill encreaſed. Your Revenues likewiſe diminiſhed, and in this Situation you were found, when Hyder entered your Dominions. I do not mean to aggravate your Misfortunes. The Zeal of Friendſhip which actuates me towards you, would rather lead me to ſeek for Ways to eſtabliſh your Happineſs than unneceſſarily to add to your Affliction. In deliberating, however, on the Arrangements which it is at length incumbent on us to make for extricating your Government from its Difficulties, I have had three Points invariably before me. The Honour and Stability of yourſelf and your Family in the Soubaſhip of the Carnatic, the Intereſts of the Company my Employers, and the Relief of your numerous Creditors, who have called upon me for Protection, and for the Interpoſition of the controuling Authority of this Government. Impreſſed with theſe Sentiments, the Plan which I have determined on, will, I have every Reaſon to ſuppoſe, be productive of every public, and every private Advantage. I need not enumerate the Particulars of this Plan to you here. Your Miniſters will fully inform you on the Subject, and will further acquaint you with our Reſolution to exert the whole Power and Authority of this Government towards the carrying of it into Execution. The better to accompliſh this Purpoſe, and that your Deſires might fully be complied with, I have formed the whole into an Agreement which I have ratified on the Part of the Company and which your Miniſters have alſo executed on the Part of your Government. Thus ſanctified with all the Validity, though not with the preciſe Form of a Treaty, all that is now requiſite is, that the ſeveral Articles be duly and punctually obſerved. To this Effect I have written to the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, and to this Effect I am earneſtly to deſire your entire and determined Reſolution to ſupport and execute what has been thus far done: And for the better Security that this Plan of public Arrangement, ſettled as I hope now upon a permanent Baſis, ſhall not be interrupted by ſecondary private Conſiderations or the Interference of Individuals to the Detriment of the general Intereſt; it was my original Intention to appoint a Servant of this Eſtabliſhment to be Reſident at your Durbar on the Part of this Government to be the Inſtrument of Communication from us to you. But ſince you have ſo particularly recommended Mr. Richard Joſeph Sulivan for this Appointment, and have beſides diſtinguiſhed this Gentleman by joining his Name in the Commiſſion with Syed Aſſain Cawn Bahauder, and thereby making him a Party to the Agreement which has been concluded, I conceive it would be an improper Want of Reſpect to refuſe ſo reaſonable a Requeſt. I have therefore appointed Mr. Richard Joſeph Sulivan to be the Miniſter and Repreſentative of this Government at your Court, for the Purpoſe of maintaining the Faith of this Agreement, and for the Repreſentation of ſuch Matters as may require his Interpoſition in that Character, and in our Name, either with the Honble. the Preſident and Council or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and have accordingly granted him Credentials to this Effect.

2d April 1781.

§ (“ (*a*) Agreed that the following Letter be written to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

“ Sir,

“ We herewith ſend you a Copy of an Agreement which we have concluded this Day with the Nabob Walla Jau Behauder, through the Channel of his Dewan Syed Aſſam Cawn, and Mr. Richard Joſeph Sulivan, deputed to us by him for that Purpoſe.

“ The Advantages preſented by this Engagement are ſo great and obvious, and at this Time eſpecially ſo eſſentially and indiſpenſably neceſſary, that we know not, nor can deviſe any Objection that can be made to it upon publick Grounds; nevertheleſs, we think it proper to recommend it, and in the moſt ſerious Manner, to the Support of your Influence and Authority, ſhould any Occaſion require it. To this Support it has a double Claim, as One of the moſt important Acts of the Government of which you are a Member, and as a Meaſure which has for its ſingle Object in its ultimate Effect the Promotion of your Operations for the Preſervation of the Carnatic, and of the valuable Intereſts of the Nabob, and of the Company depending on it. The Revenues of theſe Provinces muſt fail by a continued Application of them to all the Emergencies of the other Preſidencies and to remote Wars, and we already ſeverely feel the Effects of the Drains which have been made from them. We do not mean to relax in our Supplies, for in Effect our whole Attention has been and is directed to the Carnatic. For this Object we have incurred a Debt at this Time exceeding a Crore of Rupees; we have withheld our Supplies for the Inveſtment; we have tranſported Cargoes of Grain equal to the Tonnage of our Port; and though the Seaſon in which Ships go from hence is almoſt expired, we ſhall avail ourſelves of the firſt fair Seaſon afterwards to continue the ſame Proviſion. We have exerted, we have ſtrained every Nerve to aſſiſt that Preſidency, but in future we muſt generally leave the Maintenance of the War in the Carnatic to its own Reſources, which we are aſſured are fully equal to it, though we ſhall at the ſame Time readily * any anſwer any Bills which may be drawn on us agreeable to the Licence before given.

* Sic in Orig.

“ We have acceded to ſeveral Propoſitions made to us by Raja Ram Pundit Naib of Cuttac, and acting on the Part of Raja Chimnagee Booſsla, and he has engaged to furniſh 2,000 Cavalry to join Colonel Pearſe's Detachment, and to act under his Orders.

“ We regard this as the Preliminary of a cloſer Alliance with the Government of Berar, and as a public Declaration of that Government in our Favour, which we deem of itſelf a conſiderable Advantage.

“ 2d April 1781. “ We have the Honour to be, &c.”) §

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Edw. Wheler.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXX.

Book 29. Page 391.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors, dated the 27th of April 1781.

33d. With a Letter received by us from the Preſident and Select Committee of Fort St. George, under Date the 23d January, and recorded on our Proceedings of the 23d of the following Month, is tranſmitted to us, Copy of a Letter received by the Nabob Wallaw Taw from his Vakeel at Poona, on which the Gentlemen at Fort St. George, obſerve that ‘ they are happy to ‘ perceive the Adminiſtration there are inclinable to pacific Terms.’ A Suggeſtion of this Nature raiſed our Curioſity to a Knowledge of the Terms * which the peaceable Intentions of the Poonah Government were to be proved to us; and as we ſincerely wiſhed for a Peace with the Mharattas, we were in Hopes that the Terms propoſed would have been ſuch as to admit of our according to them. You will judge then of our Surprize, when we found the following to be the Conditions recommended:—That we ſhould deliver up to the Mahrattas the Iſlands of Salut and Buſſein, the Fort of Gwalior, the Forts in Guzerat, and all the Countries which we had taken from them in Concan, &c. and ſurrender to their Pleaſure the Perſon of Rayonaut Row.

* Sic in Orig.

§ (“ (*b*) Par. 34. Although we wiſh for Peace with the Mahratta State, we will not make Peace on Terms diſhonourable to ourſelves. We will not diſgrace the Engliſh Name by ſubmitting to Conditions which cannot be complied with without a Sacrifice both of the Honour and In-

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1905. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1907.

“ tereſt of the Company; yet ſuch are the Conditions preſcribed in the Propoſal to which we have
“ alluded on Hyder's Invaſion of the Carnatic, and on the unfortunate Intelligence which we
“ received of the Defeat of a Detachment of your Troops near Conjoveram. You have been
“ adviſed that ſuch Terms were agreed to be propoſed to the Mahratta State through the Me-
“ diation of the Rajah of Berar, as appeared to us very reaſonable, and ſuch as might be ho-
“ nourably yielded to on both Sides. They were ſuch therefore as we thought would not be
“ refuſed by the Enemy, but the Event has been otherwiſe. Inſtead of finding them inclined to
“ make Peace, the Diſtreſs which the Company's Affairs have ſuffered in the Carnatic, and their
“ Belief of our conſequent Inability to ſupport the War againſt them, has raiſed their Preſumption,
“ and induced them to inſiſt on Terms for the Concluſion of it, which the worſt State of your
“ Affairs would not warrant us in yielding to. We are morally convinced that nothing but a
“ vigorous and ſucceſsful Proſecution of the War will prevail on them to make a Peace, or over-
“ come their preſent Diſinclination to it. Peace is our Object, and we are determined to purſue
“ the only Means which appear to us likely to give it an honourable Effect, and we will readily
“ accept it when we can.”) §

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler.

APPENDIX, No CCCXXI.

Book 518. Page 158.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 7th September 1781.

§ (“ (a) Fort William, 7th September 1781.

Secret Dept.
Friday.

“ At a Council; Preſent,
“ Edward Wheler Eſquire.
“ The Honble. the Governor General, abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
“ Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

“ Read a Letter, as follows, from Sir Eyre Coote.

“ The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council,
“ Fort William.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Nancy Ketch has arrived ſafe with the Trea-
“ ſure Conſignments, ſaid to be in Gold, in Value equivalent to C. Rs 5,00,943 5 8, which I
“ have ordered the Paymaſter to have re-coined, and to tranſmit an exact Account of the Pro-
“ duce thereof to the proper Office.

“ I beg of you to accept my Thanks for this Supply, which has proved a moſt ſeaſonable one;
“ the Army being very conſiderable in Arrears, and until lately ſo much diſtreſſed for Want of Pay,
“ that but for the perſonal Attention ſhewn the Troops, my own Exertions to raiſe a little Money
“ in the ſtarving Town of Cuddalore, and the ſpirited Efforts of Lord Macartney, ſince his Ac-
“ ceſſion to the Government, to the ſame End at the Preſidency; I ſay, but for the little pecu-
“ niary Aid theſe united Endeavours produced, and which ſerved in ſome Meaſure to ſuppreſs
“ the Clamours of the Troops, the Conſequences might have been moſt pernicious.”) §

The Money alſo which has been ſent by the ſame Conveyance for the particular Uſe of Colonel Pearſe's Detachment, will no doubt be likewiſe a very ſeaſonable Supply; as the Right Honble. the Preſident and Committee here found it neceſſary, a few Days ago, at Colonel Pearſe's preſſing Requeſt, to ſend him the Sum of Five thouſand Pagodas, which, although ſmall, required an Exertion, and was not got together without Difficulty.

I have huſbanded the Money which I brought with me, and which you have ſince from Time to Time conſigned to me, in the moſt economical Manner in my Power. I have carefully avoided every Sort of Arrangement dependent on my own Authority that could tend to burthen the Company with Addition or unneceſſary Expence. The Staff either belonging to myſelf or the different Corps in the Army have not been increaſed, however much the conſtant Duties attendant upon actual Service might have vindicated the Step. I ſhould have been happy the Offices under that Denomination in the Bengal Detachment had been leſs numerous, as I ſhould have been thereby ſaved the diſagreeable Neceſſity I ſhall be under of retrenching ſome and reducing others. It is impoſſible that, after the Detachment joins this Army, I can admit of a Major having a

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2011.

Staff, when Field Officers of a higher and equal Rank in both the King and Company's Troops ſerving here, have none, nor is it neceſſary or proper they ſhould. At all Events, they cannot act, if your Government ſhould even hereafter be diſpoſed to indulge them with their Allowances.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, and ſame Letter, Page 163.

Satisfied as I am that nothing beſides a ſincere Regard for the Succeſs of the Affairs of the Company and the Engliſh Nation in this Country, has influenced me either to profeſs a Deſire of being informed of, or expreſs an Opinion on our political Connections in general; I receive with Acknowledgements the few Communications you have been pleaſed to favour me with; and, whilſt I moſt heartily wiſh your Endeavours towards accommodating our Differences with the Marattas, and gaining the Nizam to our Intereſts, every poſſible Succeſs, I cannot in Duty refrain from apprizing you, if a Peace ſhould not be effected, of the Misfortunes which, if I have any Foreſight, ſeem to await our Intereſts on the Malabar Coaſt, ſo ſoon as the Rains are over and the united Forces of the Poonah State ſhall again take the Field. Brigadier General Goddard has declared his Inability with the Troops he has longer to act offenſively. A Syſtem of mere Defence has, in conſequence been reſolved on, but which, as we cannot cope with our Enemy in the Field, can be of no longer Duration than the Time which will be unavoidably taken up by the Movements of their main Army from One Station to another. To evince the Goodneſs of this Poſition I need only call your Attention to what has been the Fate of many of the Poſts in the Carnatic, as well as what would have been the Fate of thoſe which remain to us, had not I been able to have taken and kept the Field. Viewing Matters on the Malabar Coaſt in this Light, we muſt naturally not only be apprehenſive for the Safety of our new Acquiſitions, but for our more antient Poſſeſſions.

Since the Victory of the 1ſt inſtant, whereof I am aſſured by the Gentlemen here, that they forwarded to you Copy of my Relation, as I requeſted they would, and likewiſe have ſent you from Time to Time the moſt material Parts of my Correſpondence with them, Hyder has not afforded me an Opportunity of a ſecond Bruſh. When encamped on the Red Hills near Pondicherry, he took up his Station at Valdore, which induced me to hope that he meant to try the Iſſue of another Action, but immediately * our Troops appeared moving towards him, he ſtruck his Encampment and went off, taking a Nothern Route. Wandewaſh being at this Time cloſely inveſted by the Detachments under Tippoo Sahibe, and the Son of Meer Sahib, and my Intelligence, as well as the Importance of the Object itſelf, giving me Reaſon to believe that Hyder might make one great Effort againſt it, I reſolved alſo to move with a View to its Safety and Relief. On an Occaſion of this Kind, I could have wiſhed to have moved in the direct Road to Wandewaſh, but the State of my Proviſions, and the inconceivable Number of Sick, obliged me to reſolve on marching by the Way of Paringoly, where I could depoſit them in Security, if it ſhould have been neceſſary to have purſued my Intentions of going to Wandewaſh, which I have the Pleaſure to inform you the Enemy drew off from on the 18th inſtant in the Morning, and left the Officer in Command at Liberty to deſtroy all the Preparations they had made for proſecuting a Siege, which makes the Third Time in my Life that I have had the Honour to relieve that Garriſon.

* Sic in Orig

Its Safety being thus provided for, and the Detachment under Tippoo Sahib and Meer Sahib's Son having marched towards Conjeveram, with an Intention to attack the Bengal Detachment, and Hyder by Report having himſelf moved towards Ginjee, I marched to the Mount, where I ſent Orders to Colonel Pearſe at Nellore to advance to join me. He accordingly marched, and having taken the Route by the Sea Side as I recommended, and thereby got between the Lake of Pullicate and the Sea, he has flung Tippoo Sahib, Meer Sahib's Son and Lalla, whoſe Detachments had all aſſembled at Goomrapondy half Way on the high Road from hence to Nellore, in order to prevent a Junction, which however I truſt will be happily effected in Three or Four Days. To favour it, I have already moved the Army One Day's March to the Northward of the Mount, and ſhall if neceſſary march quite to Pullicate, where I hope to hear of Colonel Pearſe's ſafe Arrival To-morrow Morning.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Eyre Coote;

Head Quarters, Choltry Plain,
30th July 1781.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Edwᵈ. Wheler;

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXII.

Book 518. Page 415.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 1ſt October 1781.

Fort William, 1ſt October 1781.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
The Honble. the Governor General, abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Mr. Macpherſon delivers in the following Minute, and the Papers which accompany it.

Mr. Macpherſon's Minute.

Mr. Macpherſon takes the earlieſt Opportunity of laying before the Board Copies of the following Papers.

Nº 1. Copy of a joint Letter to the Government of the Maratta State, ſigned by
Lord Macartney,
Sir Eyre Coote,
Sir Edward Hughes, and
John Macpherſon.
Dated at Madras, 11th September 1781.

Nº 2. Copy of a joint Letter to the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, ſigned by
Lord Macartney,
Sir Eyre Coote,
Sir Edward Hughes,
John Macpherſon.
Dated Madras, 11th September 1781.

No. 3. Copy of a Letter to the Governor General, ſigned by Lord Macartney and Sir Eyre Coote. Dated at Madras.

Had the Governor General been preſent, theſe Papers come, in the firſt Inſtance, officially under his Cognizance, as they relate to a Correſpondence with the Country Powers.

In regard to the Neceſſity which gave riſe to ſo unuſual an Application to the Maratta State, Mr. Macpherſon begs Leave to inform the Board, that ſoon after his Arrival at Madras, my Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, the Nabob, and Sir Edward Hughes, communicated to him the deplorable Situation of the Company's Affairs in that Preſidency, as well as upon the Bombay Side of India. They further explained to him that the very Exiſtence of the Company's Affairs upon both Coaſts demanded a Peace with the Marattas; and that the Arms of the Bombay Government ſhould be immediately turned againſt Hyder Ally's Malabar Dominions, ſo as to draw at leaſt Part of his Forces from the Invaſion of the Carnatick. Hyder Ally, notwithſtanding our Victory of the 27th Auguſt, had cut off our Army from the leaſt Supply of Money, Cattle, or Proviſions, from the Carnatic. The Army and the Settlement depended entirely upon Bengal for their Supplies; and about the 10th of laſt Month there were only 23,000 Bags of Rice in Store at Madras, though the daily Conſumption of the Army was 700 Bags. The State of Affairs at Bombay was repreſented in Colours equally alarming. A public Debt of a Crore and a Half of Rupees, no Power in that Government to raiſe or command Reſources, their Troops diſperſed with no Proſpect of their being able to aſſemble them or take the Field on the opening of the Campaign; and yet, amidſt ſuch Circumſtances, that Preſidency appeared, from the Correſpondence of General Goddard with General Sir Eyre Coote, to be ſo infatuated as to think of no Meaſure to lighten their Diſtreſs, and co-operate with the Carnatic, but by wild Propoſitions of raiſing Eight new Battalions of Sepoys and puſhing the War through the Heart of the Maratta Dominions into thoſe of Hyder. A Plan which had it been practicable in the firſt Inſtance, was declared by Sir Eyre Coote, to be the moſt ſummary Method of riſking the Company's Exiſtence without the leaſt Chance of Succeſs. Amidſt theſe Circumſtances, the only Probability that appeared for extricating the Company's Affairs was to make the beſt Effort poſſible to conclude a Peace with the Marattas, and to found the definitive Advances to that Peace, upon the Orders of the Company and the Wiſhes of the Engliſh Government; and, in order to provide againſt the Diſgrace of future neceſſary Conceſſions, it was for the Dignity of the Company and the Nation to ſhew that the Orders for immediate Peace upon any reaſonable Conditions were iſſued in England, at an Hour when the Company and the Adminiſtration heard only of the Succeſſes of our Arms in the Maratta Country, and had received the higheſt offers of Advantage and Territory by the Vakeels of Rayonaut Row.

Mr. Macpherſon begs to inform the Board, that as he was charged with the Commands of the Court of Directors to this Government under date the , and as he knew fully the ardent Wiſh of the Company, and of the State at large to conclude the Maratta War, and turn our Arms if poſſible againſt our European Enemies; ſo he had no Heſitation in yielding to the moſt earneſt Requeſt of my Lord Macartney and Sir Eyre Coote to ſubſcribe the Letter to the Marattas, as well as that to the Bombay Government. He further knew that in ſo doing he would fall in with the Wiſhes of this Board, and particularly with the Deſire of the Governor General; who, in his public Correſpondence, and private and moſt confidential Letters, had expreſſed his continual Anxiety to terminate the War upon any Terms that might be thought ſafe or honourable to the Company.

Mr. Macpherſon begs to add, that at the Time of his acceding to this Meaſure, he was fully aware of its being out of the common Line of the Company's Syſtem of Correſpondence; that he had no official Right, at that Time, to ſign Directions to the Government of Bombay; that the Correſpondence with the Country Governments is eſpecially veſted in the Governor General, and that the Uſe made of the Name of the King, and of the Authority of Parliament in the joint Letter to the Marattas, was unauthoriſed by any official Orders. But alas! the Criſis of the Company's Fate, and of the Affairs of Great Britain upon the Coaſts of India, called not for Adherence to Forms, but for the heartieſt Exertions of every good Servant of the Company, and every zealous Subject, to devote himſelf and his Situation, and call forth every Faculty of his Ability for the public Service. Acting from ſuch Motives, and called upon by the Commander in Chief in the moſt earneſt Manner to join in the Application to the Marattas, as the only Meaſure from which he could have a Chance of ſaving the Carnatic, Mr. Macpherſon doubts not of the Approbation of the Board, nor has he a Difficulty in believing that the Company, ever ready to applaud zealous and diſintereſted Exertions for their Service, will fully approve the Part that he has acted in Concert with their other very diſtinguiſhed Servants upon this Occaſion. He would not have entered upon ſo long a Detail, but that he thinks it the Duty of every Servant of the Company to juſtify their beſt intentioned and moſt meritorious Proceedings when they are out of the common Line of the Service.

(Signed) J. Macpherſon.

Draft of a Letter to the Government of Poonah accompanying Mr. Macpherſon's Minute.

Mr. Haſtings, the Governor General for the Affairs of the Engliſh in India, has no doubt informed you of the Wiſhes of the Company to eſtabliſh a Peace between them and your Government. The Steps which he is purſuing to ſettle this deſirable Buſineſs, cannot fail of being attended with Succeſs, when ſupported by the Orders juſt arrived, not only from the Company, but from the King of Great Britain our juſt and moſt illuſtrious Sovereign.

Theſe Orders, iſſued at a Time when the News had arrived in England of Conqueſt by General Goddard, and when Vaqueels had brought Letters to the King and to the Company, from Rayonaut Row with great Offers, ſpeak moſt forcibly * favourably the Juſtice, the Wiſdom, and the unalterable Determination of the Company, of the King, and of the whole Engliſh Nation, to adhere to the Maxims they had long ſince adopted and declared in their Inſtructions to their Servants, of remaining ſatisfied with their Poſſeſſions in this Part of the World, without aiming at new Conqueſts, but living in Peace and Amity with all the Powers of India.

* Sic in Orig.

Such has been the Indignation felt at the Infraction of thoſe wiſe and pacific Maxims; And notwithſtanding the Accounts of Succeſſes gained by the Engliſh Arms, and before any Knowledge of the Invaſion of the Carnatic, ſo peremptory have the late Orders been for an immediate Obedience to the former Inſtructions, that we, Sir Eyre Coote Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's Forces over all India, Sir Edward Hughes Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Fleets, Lord Macartney Governor of the Coaſt of Coromandel, and One of His Majeſty's Privy Council, and Repreſentative of the Crown on divers Occaſions in Europe and America, and John Macpherſon Eſquire, Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, appointed under the Authority of Parliament, and juſt arrived in this Country from England, charged expreſsly with the ſaid Orders, write to you this joint Letter with a View to carry them into Execution. And we have further requeſted the Nabob Waulau Jau Behaudre, the antient Friend of our Nation, to write to you * his Information.

* Sic in Orig.

The Orders are to ſettle immediately a Peace, and eſtabliſh a Treaty of Friendſhip with your Government, which will be ratified by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and which cannot be altered or infringed by any Sardars or Servants of the Company.

As a Proof of our Reſpect for, and Obedience to theſe Orders, and in the fulleſt Confidence of a ſuitable Return on your Part, we do not heſitate to ſend at once to General Goddard, and to the Preſidency of Bombay, the Company's Commands to ceaſe immediately all Hoſtilities againſt you; not doubting but that you will, at the ſame Time, direct Hoſtilities to ceaſe againſt us.

We requeſt that you will be pleaſed to write without Delay to the Governor General and Council, the particular Stipulations of the Treaty of Peace and everlaſting Friendſhip, which you will deſire to have eſtabliſhed between us, under the Authority of the King, the Parliament, and the Company.

And as we know already, in general, what your wiſhes are, and as we are ordered and empowered to bring this Affair to a happy Concluſion, we hereby pledge to you, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, our reſpective Honours, not only upon our own Parts, but upon the Part of the Governor General and Council, and in Behalf of the Company, and the King our Maſter, and the Britiſh Nation, that every juſt Satisfaction ſhall be given you in a ſincere and irrevocable Treaty.

After theſe Aſſurances, you have before you the Alternative of Peace or War: The evil and fatal Conſequences of War, if you ſhould be bent upon it, will hereafter reſt on you: If you join with us in prefering Peace, you will at the ſame Time enjoy all the Advantages which our Friendſhip will be willing and able to afford you.

May God grant you Wiſdom to make a juſt and proper Choice.

(Signed) Macartney,
Eyre Coote
for Sr Edward Hughes,
John Macpherſon.

Copy of a Letter to the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay accompanying Mr. Macpherſon's Minute.

Gentlemen,

We have the Honour to acquaint you, that a few Days ſince John Macpherſon Eſquire, One of the Supreme Council of Bengal, arrived here from England, and communicated to us the Orders and Inſtructions of the Court of Directors contained in their general Letter, together with the concurrent Syſtem and Intention of the Adminiſtration relative to the War, in which we are engaged with the Maratta State.

Being thus fully poſſeſſed of the Lines of our Duty from the firſt Authority, we have without a Moment's Delay taken the proper Steps towards concluding a firm Friendſhip and laſting Peace with the Government of Poonah, and for the perfect Accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an Object, we expect that you will give not only your hearty Concurrence, but every poſſible Aſſiſtance and Co-operation.

Theſe, Gentlemen, we are authorized and empowered to demand, and, from particular Conſideration for you, we think it neceſſary to add, that ſhould the leaſt Difficulty or Delay ariſe from you in the Proſecution of this Meaſure, you alone muſt ſtand reſponſible for any Failure to the Public and ill Conſequences to yourſelves.

It is our meaning that all Hoſtilities do immediately ceaſe on the Part of the Government of Bombay; in the ſame Manner as Hoſtilities ceaſe on the Part of the Marattas.

A Copy of what we have written to them is incloſed in this Letter, which will be forwarded to you through their Channel. You will as ſoon as poſſible receive Inſtructions from Bengal of a ſimilar Nature.

Mr. Macpherſon ſails this Evening.

We have, &c.

Fort Saint George,
10th September 1781.

(Signed) Macartney,
Eyre Coote,
J. Macpherſon.

From Lord Macartney and Sir Erye Coote, to the Governor General, accompanying Mr. Macpherſon's Minute.

Sir,

The late Diſpatches from England contain ſuch ſtrong Expreſſions of the Deſire and Directions of the Company, and of Adminiſtration, that Peace ſhould immediately be made with all the Country Powers in India, leaving our Arms free to act againſt our European Enemies, that we have not the leaſt Doubt of your firmeſt Determination to co-operate with ſuch Views. Our Affairs in this Country were thought at Home at the Departure of the laſt Ships, to be in a general State of Proſperity, and of Tranquillity, except with the Marattas: Yet to procure Tranquillity with that Power was, even under ſuch ſuppoſed Advantages, thought highly expedient on Account of the Difficulties in which the Nation was involved elſewhere; but the Events in this Country, of which the Relation muſt have ſince reached England, will have no Doubt extended their Idea of Expediency into that of abſolute Neceſſity, of which indeed we feel every Day the approaching Preſſure. So many Enemies; ſo few Reſources; this Coaſt without Money or Proviſions; an Invader whom repeated Victories over him do not enable us to expel; the Danger of your liberal Hand being ſtopped by the Impoſſibility of ſupporting us; the Poſſibility of an Union between our Indian and European Foes; the Likelihood of a combined hoſtile Fleet in theſe Seas: Theſe are all Motives of which you do not want the Enumeration to induce you heartily to endeavour at a Peace, but without which we ſhould not perhaps have been inclined, without your previous Concurrence, to take any preparatory Step for enabling you to attain that End. But in the preſent Situation, we thought no Moment ſhould be loſt in availing ourſelves of the favourable Diſpoſition of the Marattas towards an Accomodation with us, of which we have received unequivocal Aſſurances from the Nabob Waulaujau: We have therefore written a Letter to the Miniſters of Poona, expreſſive of the pacific Intentions of our Employers, and your Readineſs to comply with the juſt Demands of the Marattas; we conſider ourſelves as having confirmed, or at leaſt anticipated ſimilar Declarations from you on the ſame Subject. Our chief Motive was to efface as much as could be effected, by our joint Teſtimony, the Suſpicion dwelling in Indian Minds of the Inconſtancy of our Meaſures, and by taking the earlieſt Opportunity of communicating the juſt Intentions of the Engliſh Government, before it had received any ill News from India, to facilitate and accelerate the Concluſion of a Treaty, of which we declare the Stipulations muſt be regulated by you, as charged with the Affairs of the Engliſh all over India. To be extricated from the Dangers which ſurround us, requires indeed the Exertion of your Wiſdom and Abilities, and we flatter ourſelves that you will be pleaſed at our Efforts to aſſiſt you in ſo arduous and deſirable a Purſuit.

It is unneceſſary to enter further into this Buſineſs, as Mr. Macpherſon, who propoſes to ſail this Day for Bengal, will fully explain to you ſeveral Points which may give you a ſtill ſtronger Impreſſion of the abſolute Neceſſity of the preſent Meaſure.

We have the Honour to be,
Fort St George, (Signed) Macartney,
11th Sepr 1781. Eyre Coote.

Ordered, That the above Minute and Papers be tranſmitted to the Governor General.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 432.

(" (a) Read the following Letter from Fort St. George.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" It affords us a ſenſible Satisfaction to acknowledge our having received every * conſiderable Aſſiſtance from you, both in Money and Proviſions; but we are much concerned to inform you, theſe Aids are very inadequate to our Neceſſities. Since the Army arrived here from the Southward on the 24th July, to the 7th of September, we have furniſhed it from this Garriſon with 22,337 Bags of Rice, beſides Doll, Grain, &c. We continue to ſupply them at preſent with 750 Bags per Day, and our whole Store of Rice now remaining is only 23,000 Bags. In our Treaſury there yet remains about 300,000 of Pagodas, which however is not more than One Half of the Demands which immediately preſs upon us, and the indiſpenſable Monthly Charges are One Lack of Pagodas. The Nabob contributes nothing; no Sums whatever are received from the Country, nor can any Arrangement, ſuch as you mention in your Replies to his Requeſts, were he ever ſo zealous to help us, produce a Supply to afford us any conſiderable Relief, as long as the Enemy is Maſter of the Country; and we do not ſee any Proſpect, to be relied on, of his being ſoon driven out of it. Thus then you ſee we have nothing to ſave us, but extraordinary Exertions on your Part in Money and Proviſions, or a ſpeedy Peace, which we fear can ſcarce be expected on very favourable Terms.

* Sic in Orig.

" We have the Honor to be, &c.
" Fort St. George, (Signed) " Macartney,
" 8th Sept. 1781. " Anthony Sadlier,
" Wm Williams.") §

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 434.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Fort George.

To Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Notwithſtanding the Seaſon is ſo far advanced that we think Ships may be expoſed to bad Weather in ſailing at preſent for Madras, we cannot obſerve the Neceſſities of your Settlement ſo urgent as they appear to be, without exerting every Effort in our Power to afford you a timely Supply of Proviſions and Money; we have therefore ordered the above Ships, as well as the Chapman, which lately arrived here, to be laden with all poſſible Expedition, and diſpatched to you immediately. We ſhall likewiſe prepare Cargoes of Rice for the other Ships which may be expected, and conſign them back to you, together with ſuch further Supplies of Grain as we may be able to procure Tonnage for, on any reaſonable Terms. We have no Doubt that Individuals will alſo be induced by the Proſpect of ready Sales, and a good Market, to carry large Quantities on their own Account, and we hope by theſe united Means that your preſent Diſtreſſes will be effectually relieved. We intend further to take the earlieſt Opportunities of remitting to you the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees, either by Bills of Exchange, or in Bullion. The Urgency and Extent of the various Demands on our Treaſury at this Time preſs ſo hard upon us, that our Current Reſources are by no Means adequate to the Liquidation of them, and the late rebellious Conduct of Raja Cheyt Sing (for the Particulars of which we refer you to the encloſed Narrative of the Governor General's Tranſactions at Benares) has thrown that Country into ſuch Confuſion, that it deprives us, for the preſent, of the uſual Collection from thence; yet you may be aſſured that we ſhall not fail, as far as our Endeavours can be efficacious, to aſſiſt you with Means to bring the unhappy War, in which you are engaged with Hyder Ally, to a ſpeedy Termination.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2013.

Fort William, (At the End of the Letter)
1ſt October 1781. We are, &c.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXIII.

Book 83. Page 542.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th March 1782.

Fort William, 11th March 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday. " At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

From Fort St. George. Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Although Eight Days have now elapſed ſince the Engagement between the Fleets, we are, as yet, unable to inform you of the Event.—A Boat which our Preſident diſpatched the 16th for Intelligence returned the Day before Yeſterday without having ſeen our Fleet; and by her his Lordſhip received a Letter from the priviſional Chief of Cuddalore, of which we encloſe a Copy. Reſpecting the 22 French Ships mentioned in the Letter, we can form no certain Opinion whether they conſiſted only of the Tranſports and ſmall Veſſels with Frigates for their Protection or included any of the large Ships of War; but by their taking with them their Boats from Pondicherry, and ſailing to the Southward beyond Cuddalore, we conclude it to be their Intention to land the Troops at Porto Novo; they conſiſt we underſtand of about 2,000. Sir Eyre Coote is ſtill encamped near the Mount, waiting for Intelligence from the Admiral; on which muſt, in a great Meaſure, depend his future Plans. In the Interval he is uſing his Endeavours to throw a Quantity of Proviſions into Chingleput, in order to facilitate the Movement of the Army, and aſſiſt its future Operations. If Sir Edward Hughes be not in Purſuit of the French Fleet, we think it probable that he is cruſing to the Southward to meet our Tranſports from Bombay, and the Magnanime and Sultan with the June Fleet from England. We have not as yet received any Confirmation of the unfavourable News from the Tanjore Country; nor can we account for Colonel Braithwaite's having been encamped at or near Manaccoes, or for his having ſo ſmall a Force with him, as would appear from the Number of Officers mentioned in the Intelligence Paper, who were almoſt all of his Staff, or belonging to Lieutenant Sampſon's Troop of Cavalry. From the preſent Aſpect of Affairs, we are ſtill more deſirous that a Detachment of your Forces ſhould advance towards the Circars; and we have ſent Orders to our Reſident at Ganyam to prepare every Thing for their Accommodation. § (" (a) We need not obſerve to you that your " Aſſiſtance is now become more neceſſary to our Preſervation than ever. If you can enable us " to pay and ſubſiſt our Army and the expected Reinforcements we doubt not of fruſtrating " the Deſigns of our Enemies; but without thoſe Aids the worſt Conſequences may be apprehended: But you may rely on every Exertion on our Part to prevent them from happening.") §

Since our laſt, our Preſident has received from the Nabob Tranſlations of the Letters from Poonah, which we mentioned to you; but as we have not an Opportunity of comparing them with the Originals we cannot vouch for their Exactneſs.

We have the Honour to be, &c.
Fort St. George, (Signed) Macartney,
25th February 1782. Mw Williams.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2013.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXXIV.

Book 601. Page 23.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 1ſt April 1782.

Fort William, the 1ſt April 1782.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

Secret Dept. Monday.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

From Fort St. George.

You have been fully apprized of the Nature of the Agreement entered into by the Nabob for appropriating what remains of the Revenue of his Country to the public Service. We expected, from Motives of Policy at leaſt, that he would have ſtrictly adhered to that Agreement, but we are ſorry to ſay that it has been already violated in every Inſtance. It was our Intention to have proceeded with the greateſt Delicacy and Tenderneſs, and in that View our Preſident made it a Point of continuing the Nabob's own Ameelders and Renters in their reſpective Offices; but he ſoon found that theſe People, inſtead of obeying his Orders reſpecting the Revenue, were ſtill influenced by the Durbar, and that Remittances were ſecretly made to the Aumeen ul Omrah, in Spite of all our Preſident's Vigilance: Of this there are the fulleſt Proofs; but this was not the only Attempt to defeat the Purpoſes of the Agreement. Our Preſident found he could get no Information whatever from the Country. For theſe Three Months has he been ſending Order after Order for the Accounts of Collection made in the different Diſtricts, but to no Purpoſe. Delays and Evaſions are employed by the Ameeldars, while the Money is either embezzled or conveyed ſecretly to the Durbar. Every part of the Country too affords ſuch a Scene of Miſmanagement and Oppreſſion, as is ſcarcely to be paralleled.

Under Circumſtances ſo difficult and perplexing, there ſeemed no other Courſe to take than that of purſuing the ſtrict Line of the Agreement. It appeared evident that no Benefit could be expected ſo long as the Nabob's Ameeldars remained in Office, yet ſo apprehenſive was Ameer ul Omrah of their being changed, that, upon meer Rumour only that one Appajee had given Propoſals to the Company for the Aumeeldarſhip of Nellore, he had the Temerity to ſend for him, and put him in Confinement, meaning probably by this Act to deter others from making the like Offers; and ſo far, indeed, has it ſucceeded, that we found we had no Method left of procuring People to rent the ſeveral Diſtricts but that of advertiſing publicly for them, under Promiſe of the Company's Protection.

When the Company are expending their laſt Shilling in the Defence of the Carnatic, it will be mortifying to them to perceive ſuch Difficulty in the Way of their Endeavours to obtain the little Reſource now left in the Country. Whatever be their Sentiments on this Occaſion, we flatter ourſelves they will approve of the Part we have taken for their Service at ſo critical a Juncture; and that it will be honoured likewiſe by your Countenance and Support.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
13th March 1782.

Macartney,
Anth^{y} Sadlier,
Alex^{r} Davidſon,
M^{w} Williams.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 109.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

From Fort St. George.

Having made you acquainted with every Thing material that has come to our Knowledge ſince the Appearance of the French Fleet upon the Coaſt, and particularly with the late Sea Engagement, and the ſubſequent Landing of the French Troops at Porto Novo, we are purſuaded that the critical Situation of the Company's Affairs here, and the Danger with which they are threatened, will be no leſs apparent to you than it is to us, and that you will concur in the Opinion we have formed, upon the moſt ſerious Conſideration, that Peace with the Mahrattas had become abſolutely neceſſary to us; and that, unleſs it be very ſoon concluded, there is Reaſon to apprehend the moſt fatal Conſequences to the Britiſh Intereſts on this Coaſt.

This Opinion, with the Circumſtances of our Situation on which it is grounded, we have communicated to Mr. Anderſon, your Miniſter at Poonah, in a Letter of which we encloſe a Copy, together with a Copy of One which we at the ſame Time wrote to Mr. Holland. The Deſcription we have given Mr. Anderſon of the Diſtreſſess and Difficulties under which we labour, makes it unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here. With reſpect to the Apprehenſions we have expreſſed of a Famine in this Settlement, in caſe the French ſhould continue ſuperior at Sea, you will find it juſtified in the encloſed Paper, N° 4, which ſhews the Quantity of Grain we have in Store, and how long it will laſt.

We ſend you by the Ship Reſolution, which conveys our preſent Diſpatches, Five French Officers lately taken by Sir Edward Hughes, and as Opportunities offer we ſhall ſend you the Private Soldiers. Among them are Numbers of Germans, the greater part of whom you will probably be able to engage in the Company's Service.

The encloſed Paper, No. 5, is a Copy of the Parole which the French Officers have ſigned.

We truſt it is unneceſſary to aſſure you we do not thus burden you without the moſt eſſential Reaſons. The Weakneſs of our Garriſon renders it improper to keep any Number of Priſoners here, if it can poſſibly be avoided; and the Scarcity of Proviſions is an Argument that equally demands our Attention.

The General Abbeſtie, a Daniſh Ship, arrived here the 20th inſtant from Tranquebar; and by the Commander Capt. Mainieholl we received the Intelligence contained in the encloſed Paper, No. 6.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
22d March 1782.

(Signed) Macartney,
Anthy Sadlier,
Mw Williams.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 112.

To David Anderſon Eſq. encloſed in the Letter from Fort St. George, 22d March.

Sir,

The Governor General and Council of Bengal having, in a Letter to us of the 26th December laſt, announced your Appointment of Miniſter to the Court of Poonah to negociate a Peace with the Marattas, and ſent us a Copy of your Inſtructions; we congratulate you on being nominated to ſo honourable a Commiſſion; and as the Welfare, and indeed the Preſervation of the Company's Intereſts on this Coaſt, may eventually depend on your Succeſs, we think it of Importance that you ſhould be fully acquainted with our Situation, and enabled to judge how far it ſhould influence you in acceding to the Demands of the Marratta.

You muſt have heard before you left Calcutta that Hyder Ally, tho' defeated in Three General Actions with our Army under Sir Eyre Coote, retained Poſſeſſion of the greateſt Part of the Carnatic. It was with the utmoſt Difficulty that we enabled the General to march to the Relief of Vellore; and, ſince his Return from that Expedition, the Army has from Neceſſity remained inactive at the Mount.

The Arrears due to the Troops already amount to many Lacks of Pagodas; and, we have Reaſon to apprehend, they will rather encreaſe than diminiſh.

The Diſtricts of the Carnatic aſſigned over to us, and unpoſſeſſed by the Enemy, from the Intrigues and Artifices of People about the Durbar, have hitherto produced little or nothing. We have alſo been, in ſome Meaſure, diſappointed of the Supplies of Treaſure we expected from the Governor General and Council. Their Means of aſſiſting us are not adequate to our Neceſſities; and, if all they intend to ſend us this Seaſon ſhould arrive ſafe, which is now become very doubtful, it will not be ſufficient to diſcharge the Army Arrears, not to mention the very conſiderable Arrears and Balances due to the other Branches of our Eſtabliſhment.

If this was our Situation when we had no Enemy to oppoſe but Hyder Ally, you will readily conceive how much our Danger muſt be augmented by the Arrival of a French Fleet upon the Coaſt, ſuperior in Force to ours, with Tranſports and 3,000 Troops, which are landed at Porto Novo. The French Fleet, conſiſting of 12 Sail of the Line with Frigates and Tranſports, making in all 28 Sail, appeared near Prelie at the Beginning of laſt Month. After taking and deſtroying a great Number of our Grain Ships and Veſſels, coming from Bengal and the Northern Settlements, they, on the 15th ultimo ſailed paſt theſe Roads, and, as ſoon as they had got to Leeward, our Fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, tho' inferior by Three Ships of the Line, weighed Anchor and ſtood after them in Line of Battle. An Engagement accordingly took Place the 17th, in which the Enemy, by having the Advantage of the Wind, were enabled to bring Eight of their beſt Ships upon Five of our's; and that unequal Combat was maintained by Sir Edward Hughes with the moſt determined Spirit, from 5 o'Clock until 25 Minutes paſt 6, when the French hauled their Wind and ceaſed Firing.—Sir Edward Hughes finding Two of his Ships, the Superbe and Exeter, very much diſabled was obliged to proceed to Trincomalee to refit them. He left that Place the 4th and arrived here the 10th inſtant.—One of the French Tranſports, the L'Auriſton, laden with Troops and military Stores, was taken before the Engagement. The Remainder, with their Fleet, proceeded to Porto Novo, where we learn from ſome of our Seamen, who ſeized one of their Boats and eſcaped to this Place, they have landed their Troops amounting to 3,000

Men. Tippoo Saib, with a conſiderable Part of Hyder's Army, lately attacked and entirely defeated our Army in the Tanjore Country under the Command of Colonel Braithwaite, who with 19 Officers fell into his Hands. He is ſtill encamped near the Field of Battle, and as we have no Force in that Country capable of making Head againſt him, we think it probable he may attempt the Siege either of Tanjore or Tritchinopoly in Conjunction with the French. Our Army under Sir Eyre Coote you have already ſeen is unable to move for Want of the Means of carrying Proviſions; beſide, as we are in daily Expectation of a Reinforcement from England by the June Fleet, it would in all Events be prudent to wait its Arrival before we attack Hyder and the French united.

We have given you, Sir, in the foregoing Lines an unexaggerated Account of the State of the Company's Affairs on this Coaſt. The Abſtract is this.—The Enemy, before in Poſſeſſion of the greateſt Part of the Carnatic, is now joined by 3,000 French Troops; our Army not ſufficiently ſtrong to oppoſe their combined Force cannot move to the Relief of any Place they may attack; our own Reſources are exhauſted; the expected Supplies from Bengal far inadequate to our Wants; and (as our Fleet is at preſent inferior to that of the Enemy) the Arrival even of thoſe Supplies extremely precarious; to which may be added, that ſhould the Enemy preſerve a Superiority at Sea, we ſhall have Reaſon to apprehend a Famine in this Settlement.

Such is our critical Situation; and the Concluſion we draw from it, and wiſh to impreſs upon your Mind, is that Peace with the Marattas is abſolutely neceſſary; that no other Event can afford us a probable Hope of recovering our Poſſeſſions in the Carnatic, or keeping the few that ſtill remain to us, and, in a Word, that without it we may ſhortly be reduced to the laſt Stage of Danger and Diſtreſs.

We have judged it our indiſpenſible Duty to make this Declaration to the Governor General and Council of Bangal, and we make the ſame to you, perſuaded that our Repreſentation of the Company's Affairs here will lead you to exert all your Powers to the utmoſt Latitude of your Inſtructions in order to conclude a Peace with the Marattas. We conſider ſuch a Meaſure to be moſt probably deciſive of the future Intereſts of Great Britain in the Carnatic.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

Fort St. George,
15th March 1782.

(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Thomas Kingſcote, Dʸ Secʸ.

To Mr. Hollond.

Sir,

Our Preſident has laid before us your Letter to his Lordſhip of the 1ſt Inſt. and we are ſenſible of your Attention in having ſo fully and explicitly communicated your Sentiments reſpecting the Overture made by Ehitſham Jung. Your reaſoning on the Subject entirely coincides with our Ideas, and we ſhall accordingly be careful to avoid going any Length with Ehitſham Jung, or making him any Profeſſions, that if known to the Soubah would poſſibly give him Umbrage, or prejudice your Negociation. As Ehitſham Jung may in conſequence of our Preſident's Anſwer to his Letter make an Application to you, his Lordſhip will take Occaſion to write to him again, and to the Purport you have recommended.

We informed you, under Date of the 12th inſtant, of the Event of the Engagement between the Fleets. Sir Edward Hughes found the Superb and Exeter ſo much diſabled as to make it abſolutely neceſſary for him to proceed to Trincomalee to refit them. The French Fleet in the mean Time ſteered for Porto Novo, where they have landed their Troops to the Number of 3,000 Men. This Event gives the Enemy a Superiority at leaſt for the preſent, and cauſes a very ſerious Change in the Aſpect of our Affairs. After taking a comprehenſive View of our Situation, the various Difficulties and Embarraſſments we labour under, the exhauſted State of our Reſources, the Uncertainty of Supplies from Bengal, and the Probability of * approaching Scarcity of Proviſions as well as Money; we are of Opinion, without yielding to any Ideas of Deſpondency, that unleſs a Peace be ſhortly concluded with the Marattas, there is Reaſon to apprehend the moſt imminent Danger to the Company's Affairs on this Coaſt. In conſequence of this Opinion we have judged it neceſſary to addreſs a Letter to Mr. Anderſon, the Company's Miniſter at Poonah, of which we now encloſe you a Copy in your own Cypher, and requeſt you to forward the accompanying one with all Expedition.

* Sic in Orig.

We need not obſerve to you, that the ſame Reaſons which evince the abſolute Neceſſity of a Peace with the Mahrattas, make us extremely anxious for a ſpeedy and favourable Iſſue to your Negociation with the Soubah. The Syſtem which good Policy would dictate under other Circumſtances, muſt give Place to the Danger which now threatens the Company's Affairs; and we therefore receive great Satiſfaction in finding, that on hearing News of any Kind concerning the Fleets, it was your Intention to endeavour immediately to conclude a Treaty upon the beſt Terms you could.

Fort St. George,
17th March 1782.

We have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

A true Copy.
(Signed) T. Kingſcote,
Dʸ Secʸ.

Stock of Grain at Madras, March 18, 1782.

	Bags.	Total Bags.		Gaiſes.
Paddy, in the different Veſſels in the Road	9,525	11,685	or	194¾
Paddy, landed and in Store in the Town	2,160			
Rice, on float in the Roads	19,748	167,758	or	2,795⅚
Rice, landed and in Store	148,010			
Natcheny, on float in the Roads	570	960	or	16
Natcheny, landed and in Store	390			
Horſe Gram, on float in the Roads	600	6,080	or	101⅓
Horſe Gram, landed and in Store	5,480			
Wheat, on float in the Roads	300	2,030	or	33⅚
Wheat, landed and in Store	1,730			
Various other Sorts of Grain, on float in the Roads	360	4,990	or	83⅙
D° landed and in Store	4,630			

N. B. The Conſumption of the Town is about 26 Garce of Rice, and 20 of Paddy and other Gram ℔ Day.

	Bags.	Total Bags.		Gaiſes.
Rice in the Garriſon	70,283	78,199	or	1,304
Rice on float in the Roads belonging to Government	7,916			

N. B. The Monthly Conſumption of the Garriſon is about 7,000 Bags; but beſides this muſt be reckoned the Expenditure of the Army, which is entirely ſubſiſted from the Garriſon Stores. From July 18 to 1ſt October, 20,000 Bags were delivered to the Agent Victuallers; from 1ſt October to 1ſt January, 16,000 Bags; and from 1ſt January to 18th March, 37,322 Bags.

Note. 1 Garce is 60 Bags or 9,256½ Hˢ, or 400 Marcals. 1 Marcal is equal to 12 Seers or 23⅐ Hˢ.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 124.

To Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We are very ſorry that at a Seaſon of ſuch accumulated Difficulty and Danger, you ſhould have ſeen any Thing in the Nabob's Conduct of a Tendency to have impreſſed you with ſuch ſerious Apprehenſions, or extorted from you ſuch ſevere Reflections upon it.

You are already in Poſſeſſion of our Sentiments upon the late Arrangement, concluded with him for the Aſſignment of his Revenues and entire Management of them to the Company. In the Name of your Preſident we have applauded the Zeal and Ability, which dictated and brought to effect ſo important a Meaſure; and we have given the Nabob the Credit of unexampled Fidelity and Attachment in ſo great a Sacrifice. We had entertained the Hopes that ſuch an Act, which with the Revenue and its Adminiſtration, implicated every Right of Sovereignty, and the temporary Delegation of his whole Patrimony to the Company, for the Preſervation of their mutual Alliance and common Intereſts, had precluded every Poſſibility of future Difference or Competition. It was not like a Line of Accommodation drawn between contiguous Authorities, which, even under the wiſeſt and moſt minutely cautious Proviſions, muſt be liable to ſome Encroachments. It was the abſolute Surrender of every Portion of participated Power and of independant Property on one Part, to the entire and unreſerved Poſſeſſion of the other. When you had contended for ſo great an Acquiſition with ſo fortunate an Iſſue, you muſt allow us to expreſs our Regret, that you ſhould have ſuffered any Conſideration even of Delicacy towards the Nabob, or Attention for thoſe Feelings which it might be natural for him to retain for the Intereſts of the Carnatic which were ſtill eventually his, to reſtrain you from availing yourſelf of it with an Effect as complete as the deſperate Neceſſity which alone could warrant your having exacted ſuch a Conceſſion inevitably demanded. If the Revenues of the Carnatic could have been adminiſtered by one Hand, while the Conduct of the War, which was neceſſary to its Salvation, and which could not be ſupported without the entire Appropriation of its Revenue to it was directed by another, there was no Neceſſity to combine them under one excluſive Authority. If this Combination was neceſſary, it would unavoidably defeat its Purpoſe, if after it had been effected in Form, its Subſtance was deſtroyed by a Participation of Authority permitted to exiſt under any Mode of Connivance. We beg that your Lordſhip, &c. will not underſtand theſe Obſervations as intended to convey any Kind of Cenſure. Happy would it be for the national Intereſts and Reputation if the ſame diſintereſted and forbearing Spirit ſhould invariably dictate the Conduct of their Affairs. In this free Diſcuſſion of a Point, upon which your explicit Reference of it ſeems to call upon us for our decided Opinion, and you expreſs your Aſſurance of receiving our ample Support, we mean not to convey Cenſure but to impreſs Confidence. To Perſons whoſe Integrity we did not hold in the higheſt Eſtimation, we ſhould not offer the Advice which we now give to you, which is that you do hold, and exerciſe the entire and undivided Adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and of every Power connected with it. In a Word, the whole Sovereignty if it ſhall be neceſſary to the effectual Exerciſe of ſuch a Charge, not admitting the Interpoſition of any Authority whatever, which may poſſibly impede it, until the Neceſſity which has required the Suſpenſion of the conſtitutional Controul ſhall ceaſe, and it ſhall revert of courſe to its original and regular Channel.

In the Concluſion of your Letter upon this Subject, you give us Hopes that you would adopt as your own the Conduct which we now recommend, by the Reſolution expreſſed, of placing Perſons in the Management of the aſſigned Countries who were likely to be more under your Authority and Controul, and to take ſuch other Meaſures, conſiſtently with the Spirit and Meaning of the Nabob's Agreement, as may give full Effect to every Stipulation in Favour of the Company. If you continue the Nabob's Agents, or ſuffer them to remain under whatever Denomination in the actual Charge or virtual Controul of the Revenue, they are, under the Syſtem which you have lately eſtabliſhed, your Servants and you alone will be deemed reſponſible for all their Acts, which ſhall be the Effect of the Influence of the former Syſtem ſtill ſubſiſting by your Permiſſion of it. While you purſue this Plan, your Intercourſe with the Nabob may and ought to be reſtricted to ſimple Acts and Expreſſions of mutual Kindneſs. You may with Propriety decline to enter into controverſial Explanations or Matters with which he has no preſent Concern, referring him to that Period at which he may require from you a Reſtitution of your Truſt, and a faithful Report of the Manner in which you have diſcharged it. All intermediate Acts are independantly your own, and can only be made ſubſervient to his Intereſts, being independently yours.

Although we have entered upon this Subject in conſequence of your Reference of it to us, yet we have an additional Incitement to urge it from the Conſideration of its immediate Relation to your Subſiſtence. However liberally we may be diſpoſed to ſupply you from the Reſources of theſe Provinces, and whatever preſent Means we may poſſeſs for that Purpoſe, we are nevertheleſs interdicted by Cauſes independent of us from ſupplying them beyond the Periods which Nature has preſcribed to our Communication. Out of Twelve Lacks of Rupees which we had conſigned to you in Treaſure, we are informed only of the Arrival of Two Lacks imported by the Reſolution, and are uninformed of the Fate of the Dartmouth and Yarmouth which carried Four more, and his Majeſty's Ship the Active, on which we had laden the remaining Six Lacks, has been obliged, by Streſs of Weather and her leaky Condition, to return and reland it. This Sum, and as much more as we can add to it, we deſtine for your Uſe, and hope to be able to ſend it to you by the moſt expeditious Conveyance; but the moſt expeditious will take up the Time of Two Months at leaſt, beſides the caſual Impediments of the Seaſon, and be expoſed to the moſt imminent Hazard of Interruption by the numerous Veſſels of our Enemy cruizing in its Way. After that Time, and until the Reapproach of the Northern Monſoon, we ſhall hope to be able to afford you further Aſſiſtance by the Means of Bills, having already taken the proper Means for that Effect. In the mean Time, it is with Pain we ſee you reduced to depend upon your own Reſources, and thoſe, by your Repreſentation of them, inſufficient in the paſt Application of them, to yield you even a partial Subſiſtence. This Review of your Situation ſeems to reduce your future Exiſtence to a Dependance on the Revenues of the Carnatic, and on the improved Mode which you have reſolved to employ for obtaining the full Produce of it. We hope the Mode will anſwer your Expectations, and we ſhall be impatient to hear the Succeſs of it.

Fort William, We are, &c.
April 5, 1782.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 133.

Read a Letter, as follows, from Sir Eyre Coote.

From Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

I have great Confidence that your ſupreme Board have at Length brought about that moſt neceſſary and deſirable of Objects, a Peace with the Marattas: We may then expect a Chance of effectually parrying our other Enemies, but, till then, deſtitute of Reſources of all Kinds for carrying on ſo general and deſtructive a War, as we are unfortunately now engaged in, I ſee no poſſible expectancy * preſent, but certain Loſs of Country, Credit, and Reputation.

* Sic in Orig.

I encloſe Returns of the Troops belonging to the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, ſerving with the Army under my Command; you will obſerve the Corps are very incomplete; moſt of the Battalions belonging to the Coaſt Eſtabliſhment are in the ſame Predicament; but, I muſt do the Army the Juſtice to ſay, that what they want in Number, they have hitherto made up in Military Spirit.

§ (" (a) The preſent Period though is a very alarming one—the Army is now Five Months in Ar-
" rears—not One Month's Pay in the Treaſury—and if Money does not arrive from your Preſidency,
" there does not appear any other poſſible Means of Supply. It it needleſs for me to urge the Ne-
" ceſſity of your attending to our pecuniary Wants. You muſt be ſenſible that we can exiſt no
" longer than you can find the Means of ſupplying us with Money.")

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
Eyre Coote.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2014.

APPENDIX, No CCCXXV.

Book 601. Page 417.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th April 1782.

Fort William, 29th April 1782.

Secret Dept.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
John Macpherſon Eſquire.
Mr. Wheler indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read, the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

I am honoured with your Letter of March 11th, accompanied by one of the ſame Date, addreſſed from your Supreme Board, to the Right Honble. the Preſident and Select Committee here. I have alſo received your Favour of the 14th ultimo. To the Firſt, and its accompanying Encloſure, permit me to anſwer as follows.

The Impracticability of carrying on the publick Service to Advantage, whilſt this Government iſſued their ſeparate Orders to principal Detachments of the Army without either my Concurrence or Knowledge, and in many other Points highly injurious to the Service, at ſuch a Time as the preſent, took the Lead in Military Detail, was the immediate Motive that drove me to the Neceſſity of applying to your ſuperior controuling Power for Interference, to avert ſuch irregular and deſtructive Proceedings in future.

The inadequate Situation of Reſources to repel our very formidale Enemies being alſo conſidered, it appeared but barely poſſible to ſtem the offenſive Torrent even whilſt Military Operations were conducted on one regular digeſted Plan of Action. But if our ſmall Force is to be diſunited and rendered ſtill more unequal to the Taſk required, from a Variety of Orders by different Parties counteracting one another, I have declared to you that under ſuch unſurmountable Embarraſsments I neither could nor would anſwer for the Service. You are pleaſed to coincide with me in Opinion that Uniformity of Military Syſtem, ſolely guided by me, is for many Reaſons abſolutely neceſſary to enſure a Chance of Succeſs to our Undertakings; and you further acquaint me that you have thought it adviſeable to adopt a conciliatory Style in your Letters to the ſelect Committee of this Preſidency relative to this General Queſtion, hoping by that Mode to obtain for me more effectually independant and entire Command over all the Military Operations in the Carnatic, &c. The Effect of your Plan of Remedy is to be proved; I ſincerely hope there will be no Cauſe to judge it inſufficient. I have not a Doubt but you have taken the Line that appeared the leaſt liable to Defeat: I want no Powers but what will facilitate the Public Service, nor have I a Wiſh or Object but what originates in furthering it.

If no future Interference is attempted, the Recollection of what is paſſed ſhall never corode in my Breaſt. But I firmly repeat, if contrary to your Expectation and my Wiſhes, a Repetition of the ſame Embarraſsments ſhould prevail, I ſhall in the very Minute of their occurring, in Juſtice to the Public, and my own Honour, retire from the Service here, and relinquiſh the Taſk of Command as impracticable.

You have miſunderſtood the very Grounds of my Complaint in your Alluſion to the Siege of Negapatnam. That Object as a great national one met with my moſt hearty Concurrence and Opinion delivered to the Right Honble. Preſident here on the Propriety of the Meaſure. Though abſent from Madras in the Field on other Service at the Time the preparative Detail for the Siege was finally arranged and agreed on, I ordered Major General Munro to take Command of the Expedition, and furthered the Service by every poſſible Means my Abſence would admit of.

* Sic in Orig.

* On my principal Cauſes of Complaint was, that the Select Committee had given ſeparate Orders to Colonel Braithwaite, even without my being informed thereof, for regulating his Operations with the Southern Army. The firſt Intelligence I received on this Head was Colonel Braithwaite's ſending me a Copy of the Order.

From that Minute I found it neceſſary to throw the Reſponſibility of the Southern Troops Operations on thoſe who had taken them under their immediate Orders.

Excluſive of my Letters on theſe Subjects to you, Mr. Graham was diſpatched by me to Bengal, empowered to lay before your ſupreme Board a minute Detail of the different Points of Embarraſſment I laboured under. Had you thought proper to have examined him publickly, I ſhould imagine it would not have been anſwered that there were no adequate Materials before you to found a certain Judgment on the Merits of my Remonſtrance.

You alſo acquaint the Select Committee that you do not pretend to enquire into the Grounds of my Complaint; that you are better pleaſed you are deſtitute of the Evidence requiſite to form a Judgment, whether it is well or ill founded. If there has been Want of Evidence, I again repeat, it has been optional with you not to call in Mr. Graham, ſent purpoſely as already ſtated to give the neceſſary Information; but it is with true Concern I recollect that there was before you other moſt ſtriking Proof of the Juſtneſs of my Remonſtrance. Review but the Fate of Colonel Braithwaite's Detachment, acting under ſeparate Orders from me, and then judge whether it was neceſſary for me to be decided on a Point of ſuch public Conſequence as that lately referred to your Conſideration. However, wiſhing to be enabled to act effectually inſtead of reduced to the Alternative of remonſtrating or quitting the Scene, I will not enter into a Recapitulation of Matters of Complaint. The Times require every Exertion, and on that Principle, * ſhall vigorouſly proceed on the Service as long as the military Syſtem I think neceſſary to adopt is permitted to be carried into Execution, * attending on my Part to co-operate with Government in the fulleſt Acceptation of the Word, affording every Aid and Weight in my Power to their Councils. My ſyſtematic Code is to ſupport the Dignity of Government inſtead of harbouring a Thought tending to any Infringement on its Right. But in ſuch Time of Danger to the State as the preſent, the reſponſible military Commander muſt take the Lead in Defence of it, his Orders be deciſive and uncontrouled; nor will I ever diſgrace the Commiſſion I am from my King and Country entruſted with, by continuing in the Command of the Army on any other Terms.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

§ (“ (a) Read the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I am ſenſible of your Attentions, obliged by the Sentiments expreſſed relative to my Zeal and Exertions, and return my Acknowledgements for the high Opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of my Services. Such a Scene of Diſtreſs has never been exhibited in this or hardly any other Country, as the Army under my Command have conſtantly had to ſtruggle with. On my Arrival on this Coaſt our Affairs wore the worſt of Aſpects; the Enemy triumphant, our Troops diſmayed, and our Military Character on the very Verge of Non-exiſtence:—That Time, thank God, is no more. The Height of the Storm has been parryed, is partly blown over. We again feel our own Conſequence. Time has been given for our Diſtreſſes being known in Europe, and for Reinforcements arriving. Theſe, when joined to the Handful of * Veterany here, who have hitherto by their ſpirited Exertions ſaved the State, added to the Advantages to be expected from our brave and reinforced Squadron, will, I truſt, yet be the Means of our Eaſtern Empire reſuming its former Conſequence and Grandeur, and a happy Period being ultimately put to the Dangers which the Intereſts of our Nation have been, and are threatened with, in this remote Part of the World. The unremitted Attention of your Supreme Government of Bengal towards ſupplying this and our other Armies with the very Eſſentials of Exiſtence and Defence, viz. Troops, Money, and Proviſions, muſt always be remembered, and reflect the higheſt Honour on the Adminiſtration which have ſo evidently marked the Neceſſity of a ſuperintending Power being placed over other Preſidencies, and ſo wiſely adminiſtered their ſaving Hand to ſecure the Means of Exiſtence, and enable us to repel Danger in every Quarter.”) §

* Sic in Orig.

I now proceed to anſwer your Letter mentioned to be received of the 14th ultimo.

I have been guarded in the Mode of even encouraging any diſtant Overtures from Hyder Ally till I received your Sentiments on the Subject. A Channel of Communication has been again offered me, but I had my Doubts whether the Enemy meant any Thing more than to amuſe; alſo cautiouſly avoided going further than by undeciſive Anſwers; keeping the Door open in caſe, from occurring Circumſtances, and under your Authority, it might be thought adviſeable for me to enter into Negociation in that Quarter.

I perfectly agreed with you that every Act that has the leaſt Chance of impeding or retarding our Treaty with the Peſhwa, would, in Effect, be detrimental to our Intereſt, that it is the grand Spring tending to bring about Peace and Re-eſtabliſhment, and will, in the End, be the Means of humbling, nay perhaps extirpating as a Power, the bold Invader Hyder Ally. Should I receive any future Offers from him, that even bear the Stamp of meditated Sincerity, I ſhall, in my Anſwer, attend both to the Spirit and Letter of your Opinion on this Subject.

It is with anxious Expectancy I wait Intelligence of Matters being ſettled with the Poonah Government. * Agree with you alſo, that all Articles to be attended to relative to Hyder Ally, through the Mediation of the Mahrattas, muſt have for their Baſis Hyder's ſeparating himſelf from the French ſo far, that they, our natural Enemies, may not be permitted or enabled to act under Cover of his Protection. I truſt that the Circumſtance of the French having joined Hyder Ally, and the Neceſſity there is for our breaking, if poſſible, their Confederate League, will not operate towards cauſing a further Delay to the Treaty of Peace with the Mahrattas. It is new

* Sic in Orig.

Vide ſupra, Page 2014.

Ground if Moodahjee Scindea wiſhes, or is ordered to temporize, may require referring to Poonah, from thence to Hyder, and back again to the Place of Negociation. I have great Faith in the fortunate Events of Junction of both our Naval and Land Re-enforcements already arrived, and other to be ſoon expected. I think the Mahratta will diſcriminate that the Day of Danger to us is near over, and that French Promiſes and their utmoſt Efforts are unequal to eſſentially hurting us, and that the Mahratta Intereſt is to cloſe with us without Delay. I muſt expect immediate Good to reſult from its appearing that our European Force is increaſing to beyond any Number ever before ſeen in the Eaſt. It is a fortunate Event that even an Armiſtice has been ſettled between us and the Mahrattas; next to Peace a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities was of the utmoſt Conſequence. The Advantages gained over Hyder Ally on the Malabar Coaſt, by the Troops under the Command of Major Abington, are Proofs of this Aſſertion; for what has been executed there with true Military Zeal and Spirit, could not have been attempted if the Mahrattas had continued to act offenſively againſt us.

Accounts are Yeſterday received, that Tippo Saib had taken Poſſeſſion of the Bounds of Cuddalore, and that a Body of French Troops were poſted near the Southern Bound Hedge of that Place. The Enemy had alſo began to trace out Batteries againſt the Fort. As a Fortification, Cuddalore is not to be called defencible againſt a regular Attack, muſt in all Probability fall. I ſhall move the Army from hence in a few Days, but the preſent muſt content myſelf with very limitted Operations.

The Exigency of the Service required my ordering the 98th Regiment, for the preſent, on Duty with the Fleet, and the weak State of the 78th Regiment will not admit of that Corps joining the Army for ſome Time. They are, though ſickly, a fine Body of Men, Four hundred and thirty effective Rank and File, and upwards of Three hundred in the Hoſpital. As their Diſorders are moſtly ſcorbutic, I hope their Health will ſoon be re-eſtabliſhed. The Regiment is cantoned at St. Thome.

We are in daily Expectation of Intelligence from Sir Edward Hughes. Since reinforced with the Sultan and Magnanime, they feel their Superiority over the French in a Manner that gives us every Reaſon to expect Succeſs.

Monſieur Souffrien was, for certain, off Trinquibar on the 1ſt inſtant, and our Squadron at that Time off Sadras, ſtanding to the Southward in Queſt of the Enemy.

* Sic in Orig.

I encloſe * Copy of a Letter received from the Admiral. After it was written the Neckar's Deſtination was altered. She arrived here with the Seven Indiamen. I have opened the Packets for Bengal, peruſed ſome of the public Diſpatches, and put them up again with Care; ordered the Letters addreſſed for Officers here to be delivered to them.

The Select Committee wiſhed for Information reſpecting the Invoices of ſome Stores, &c. arrived on the Ships for your Preſidency. The Packets containing them were examined, and thinking it might expedite the Service to take out the Articles greatly wanted, ſome Medicines, and a few other Things, were ordered to be landed. Government will acquaint you of the Particulars.

* Sic in Orig.

Hyder Ally's Army, by the lateſt Informati * was ſituated about Twelve Miles to the South Eaſt of Wandlewaſh. It was believed in his Camp, that he meant to proceed to the Southward, and form a Junction of his whole Force with the French.

The Want of Money to pay off ſuch Arrears of Pay due to the Army, as were indiſpenſibly neceſſary for both Officers and Men to receive previous to my marching, has hindered me from making any Movement ſince my Letter to you of the 22d ultimo. I hope my Diſpatches of that Date were received. The Active Frigate not being yet arrived is ſeverely felt.

The monied Men of this Settlement have no Faith in Government Security. Remittance on England opened at 8 s. 6 d. the Pagoda, payable in Three Years, the Two laſt Years bearing 5 per Cent. Intereſt per Annum, has only brought a few Thouſand Pagodas into the Treaſury; and the late Arrangements in the Revenue Department have not yet produced any Receipt of Collection.

Permit me the Honour of aſſuring you that,

I am, with ſincere Eſteem, &c.
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Head Quarters,
St. Thomas's Mount,
6th April 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXVI.

Book 552. Page 85.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 6th June 1782.

Fort William, the 6th June 1782.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Bombay, 4th May.

Gentlemen,

We beg Leave to offer in Reply to your Letter of the 9th February, that the deep Diſtreſs of this Government, cannot but prove a full Juſtification of our Conduct in withholding the Surat Revenues from the General, and a ſufficient Evidence of the inevitable Neceſſity of the Meaſure. The late Acceſſion of Territory, and our Situation with the Marattas, made it neceſſary to augment our Army with Seven new Battalions, which cannot be ſubſiſted without the Revenues; and if we had continued the excluſive Appropriation deſired by the General, we ſhould have been obliged to diſcharge the Troops, for the Payment of which, and our other encreaſed Expences, we had no other Fund but our Revenues ſince the Diſcontinuance of Remittances from Bengal, as particularly ſtated to you in our Letter of the 17th Auguſt 1780, which ſpeaks fully to the Point in Queſtion. We have further to obſerve, that we have afforded large Aſſiſtance to the Bengal Army, in Caſh and Aſſignments on our Bond Debt, and that our Reſolution did not extend to an abſolute Denial of all Supplies to the General, but only to the Repeal of a Reſolution which veſted him with the abſolute and excluſive Diſpoſal of the largeſt Part of our Revenues. We, alſo, left the Reſource of raiſing Money by Bills upon you entirely to him, by diſcontinuing all Drafts on Account of this Government, and have very lately, upon his moſt preſſing Requeſt, ſupplied him with a Lack of Rupees, with which he was in Hopes to ſatisfy the Troops till Supplies arrived from you; but if the Conſequences you apprehend ſhould happen, it will be a leſſer Evil than the ſame Conſequences to the Bombay Army, and we have not the Means to ſupply both.

We ſhall obſerve your Directions for not drawing upon you. We have not from the Month of November, to this Time, paſſed any Bills upon your Government, except One Set of a Lack of Rupees in Favour of Mr. James Sibbald, which we granted, as that Gentleman was entitled to particular Conſideration, and had advanced Money at a Time of great Exigency. However, not to counteract your Endeavours for ſettling an advantageous Exchange, we have agreed with Mr. Sibbald that the Rate is to be ſettled by you, and we hope you will put him, in that Reſpect, on the ſame Footing as other Merchants with whom you may negociate Bills for this Preſidency.

Bombay Caſtle, 4th May, 1782.

We are, with Reſpect, &c.
(Signed) Wm. Hornby.
&c. Select Committee.

Ordered, That the Encloſures in theſe Letters be entered after the Conſultation.

§ (“ (a) Read, the following Letter from General Goddard.

General Goddard 1ſt of May.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have been honoured with your Letter of the 9th February, acknowledging the Receipt of
“ mine of the 8th November and 2d of December laſt. It is with ſincere Pleaſure, I ſtill have it in
“ my Power to confirm the Information conveyed to you by the Letter of the Preſident and Select
“ Committee of Bombay's precipitate Reſolution of the 2d November, having failed in producing
“ the very diſagreeable and fatal Conſequences which were to be apprehended from it: But this fa-
“ vourable Circumſtance muſt be attributed ſolely to the ſteady Attachment and Fidelity of the
“ Troops belonging to your Eſtabliſhment, and not to the Committee's having been made ſenſible
“ of the ill Tendency of the Meaſure itſelf, and in Conſequence revoking it. On the contrary,
“ though repeatedly, and in the moſt ſtrenuous Terms, applied to by me for Aſſiſtance, I have
“ been able to obtain from them One Lack of Rupees only, without the ſmalleſt preſent Encourage-

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2015.

“ ment to expect further Relief. Deprived, therefore, as I have been of every other Reſource, I “ truſt you will, upon a particular and impartial Reference to the Situation I was reduced to, be “ induced to think the Draughts I have been neceſſitated to make on you very moderate, as indeed “ they have not been adequate to relieve the Diſtreſſes and ſevere Hardſhips which the Troops have “ ſuffered, and ſtill moſt painfully feel for Want of even the Means of Subſiſtence. The Sepoys “ are, at this Time, near Six Months in Arrears, and the Officers have not received their Pay and “ Batta for more than a Twelve Month. Such a Situation in a Country where the Hire of Servants, and the Price of Grain, and every Neceſſary of Life, more than doubles what they are in “ Bengal and its dependant Provinces, muſt at once ſuggeſt to you the whole Extent of their Difficulties and Sufferings, from which I have been compelled to make it my particular Study to afford “ them every temporary Relief in my Power. With reſpect to the Rate of Exchange at which I “ have drawn, however unfavourable it may be in Compariſon to what was formerly granted, when “ there was ſcarce any Demand for Money whatever, it has been the loweſt poſſible; and my own “ Endeavours, uniformly and zealouſly aſſiſted by Mr. Boddam, the Chief of Surat, have been “ exerted to keep it ſo. It ſhould be alſo conſidered regarding the Difference of Exchange between “ Calcutta and this Place, that at the former the Specie is immediately paid, and at the latter it “ does not become due for near Two Months after the Bills are preſented; which, at a moderate “ Computation, will require a Period of at leaſt Four Months from the Time the Money is “ received here.

“ I ſhall obey the Orders you have been pleaſed to give me, for drawing no more Bills upon “ your Government from the Date of this Letter; but it is unneceſſary to tell you that my ſole “ Dependance muſt be upon the Proviſion which you may be enabled to make for the Support of “ the Troops under my Command, and that without an early Supply, I ſhall not have it in my “ Power to furniſh them with the Means of mere Subſiſtence, unleſs by the Mode of Draughts “ upon your Government, which you have now thought proper to prohibit me from continuing, “ and from which I ſhall moſt certainly abſtain, unleſs compelled to it by the laſt Emergency “ of the Service, and for the Preſervation and Exiſtence of the Detachment entruſted to my “ Care.”) §

Bombay, (At the End of the Letter)
May 1ſt 1782. (Signed) Thoˢ. Goddard.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 92.

Read, a Letter and Encloſures from Sir Eyre Coote, as follows.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour to write you fully under Dates the 13th and 14th, to which I beg Leave to refer for every Information relative to this Army. Hyder is preſſing the Siege of Permacoil very cloſely.

§ (“ (*a*) I have this Morning advanced a Brigade, and ſhall join it To-morrow with the main “ Body, and proceed South, although I am ſomewhat diſappointed in my Supplies from Madras, “ which have not been ſo ample either in Money or Rice as I could have wiſhed: If ſomething effectual is not done to provide the Army in both theſe Eſſentials, (which your Government has “ already exerted itſelf in an extraordinary Manner to do), the Conſequences may be radically “ fatal on the one Account, whilſt my Operations muſt be circumſcribed on the other.”) §

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp near Vandelour, (Signed) Eyre Coote.
16th May 1782.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 98.

Received Eight Letters as follow from Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, 1ſt May.

You will have long ſince received an Account from us of the Four Lacks of Rupees being landed here from the Dartmouth and Yarmouth. Theſe Ships had a long Paſſage, but you were adviſed of their Arrival by the earlieſt Opportunity. § (“ (*b*) We return to you our very “ ſincere Thanks for the liberal Supplies of every Kind, which you have furniſhed us with, and we “ look forward with anxious Pleaſure to the further Aſſiſtance which you give us Reaſon to hope “ for. Without ſuch Support it would be impoſſible for us in any Degree to ſuſtain the heavy “ Burthens of the War, to which alone you will pleaſe to obſerve, that almoſt all our Funds are “ applied, and yet even to this Purpoſe they are found inſufficient”.) § Our Preſident in his Abſtract of the State of this Preſidency, on the 1ſt of March, which is now encloſed, has given you a clear Account of our Revenues, Incumbrances, and Reſources, by which a very competent Idea may be formed of our Situation. From our Proceedings, which you have already received, and from thoſe which will be ſoon tranſmitted, you will perceive the Share that unavoid-

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2016. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 2015.

ably falls to us of many Things which we imagined ourſelves releaſed from; and you will ſee with what Aſſiduity we have attended to, and complied with, all the General's Requiſitions to the utmoſt Extent of our Power. We ſhall continue the ſame Exertions as far as we are enabled, but we confeſs we by no Means ſee our Way clearly through the War. Our laſt Letters from the Army inform us of their being ſtill in the Neighbourhood of Chingleput. Every Article of every Kind they draw from this Place; and, indeed, without great Attention and Management, it would be difficult to aſſiſt them in the Manner we do. By the encloſed Note from the Agent marked W. R. you will perceive the Demand for the Article of Rice alone, excluſive of the various other Proviſions neceſſary to be furniſhed. By the lateſt Accounts, M. du Chemin was at Cuddalore; Hyder and Tippoo Saheb his eldeſt Son were at Jondeverain; Kerim Saheb his ſecond Son, on Monday laſt came in conſiderable Force within a few Miles of Madras, and detached a large Party to lay waſte the Environs. After plundering a few Houſes, they returned to join their main Body, and we have heard no more of them ſince. We have no Intelligence that can be depended upon of Sir Edward Hughes ſince the Account brought by the Daniſh Snow, which ſaw him and the French Fleet on the 18th off Trincomalay.

Fort St. George,
1ſt May 1782.

We have the Honour to be, &c,
(Signed) Macartney,
&c. Select Committee.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

We have had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 1ſt and 8th April, and, agreeably to your Deſire, we now encloſe an Indent of Grain and Proviſions that we ſhall require from your Preſidency in the Courſe of the enſuing Year. With reſpect to the Article of Rice, although our Garriſon Storekeeper has mentioned 300,000 Bags, we do not wiſh to limit your Supplies to that Quantity, but ſhall be thankful for as much more as it may be in your Power to ſend us. When the expected Tranſports ſhall arrive, we ſhall endeavour to obtain them for the Purpoſe of bringing to us your Supplies; but, as they will not be under our Authority, we doubt much if we ſhall ſucceed.

With regard to Stores, our Wants will depend on the Supplies we may receive from Europe, excepting the Article of Gunpowder, of which we requeſt that, as long as the War continues, you will ſend us a Quantity by every ſafe Opportunity. We have already apprized you of the Capture of 600 Barrels of Gunpowder, which you had ſhipped for us on Board the Coote.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
8th May 1782.

(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 101.

§ ("(a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Sir Eyre Coote is now encamped with the Army about Five Miles to the Southward of the " Mount: He had taken a Poſition beyond Chingleput, but returned Two Days ago for a freſh " Supply of Proviſions and Money, which he thinks neceſſary to enable him to march again towards " the Enemy. The former we ſhall continue to ſupply till the laſt Bag of Rice be expended, and " as to the latter, the laſt Rupee is already gone to him from the Treaſury; but the Whole that, " by the moſt ſtrenuous Efforts, we have been able to collect, is not ſufficient to ſatisfy the Troops " even for the preſent, or to remove the immediate Diſtreſſes which the Officers labour under. We " have therefore, as the only Expedient, authoriſed the Paymaſters of the Army to iſſue Notes to be " paid out of the Money which you have ſhipped for us on the Reſolution; and we muſt hope that " ſomething deciſive in our Favour will be effected by the Time theſe Supplies ſhall be expended, as " beyond that Period we ſee not the Poſſibility of keeping the Army in the Field. The Neceſſity " of making you this Repreſentation is rendered doubly painful by the Senſe we entertain of your " unwearied Exertions in our Behalf; but we ſhould be wholly without Excuſe, were we to conceal any Part of our Diſtreſſes from you, who, ſhould the Remedy ever be attainable, alone have " Power to apply it.") §

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
13th May 1782.

(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2016.

Appendix,

Appendix to Conſultation 6th June 1782.

Dr The Revenue of Fort St. George. Cr

Total Net Revenue (Circars included)	15,00,000	Old Military Eſtabliſhment and Charges of all Kinds in Time of Peace, as in 1780 before the War —	16,00,000
From the Nabob, towards the Military Expences of the Carnatic —	12,00,000	Add 5 Regiments of Cavalry of 540 each, with 2 Six Pounders, Gallopers drawn by Horſes, and proper Proportion of Black Artillery, &c. Light Infantry — —	5,40,000
From the Rajah of Tanjore, to ditto	4,00,000	To Inveſtment and Civil Eſtabliſhment, and Charges — —	9,60,000
Pagodas —	31,00,000	Pagodas —	31,00,000

N. B. Each Regiment of Cavalry conſiſt of 540 Horſe.
80 Artillery.
410 Lt Infantry.
1030

Sketch

SKETCH of the Revenues of Fort St. George, March 1ſt, 1782.

Jaghire — — —	3,24,000	0	0	Now in the Hands of the Company, having been given up by the Nabob the 31ſt January 1782; the greateſt Part of it Waſte from the Devaſtations of the Enemy.
Poonamallee — — —	44,350	0	0	Alſo in the Hands of the Company, given up by the Nabob at the ſame Time, and in the like Situation with the Jaghire.
Beetle and Tobacco Farm — —	49,000	0	0	Let from the 1ſt March 1782 for Five Years, at 49,000 Pagodas for 1ſt Year, 55,000 for the 2d and 3d, and 60,000 for the 4th and 5th.
Arrack and Toddy Licence — — —	18,240	0	0	
Trivatore, Egmore, and Perrembore Farms — —	3,721	0	0	Theſe Farms, in a great Meaſure, Waſte from the Enemy's Incurſions.
St. Thome — — —	6,500	0	0	
Paddy Fields and Salt Pans — —	855	0	0	
Meaſuring Duty — — —	4,100	0	0	
Bankſal Duty — — —	650	0	0	
Ruby Brokerage — — —	700	0	0	
Town Brokerage — — —	315	31	70	
Mint Cuſtoms — — —	5,854	32	15	Variable, ariſing from the Quantity of Money coined.
Land Ditto — — — —	1,640	23	6	Variable, formerly much more; the Sea Cuſtoms particularly greatly reduced on Account of Duty on imported Grain being ſuſpended.
Sea Ditto — — —	6,943	2	20	
Town Conicoply's Duty — —	90	0	40	Vary but little.
Quit Rent and Scavengers Duty — —	10,840	20	30	
Cuddalore Farm (Devecotah included) with the variable Revenue	28,581	34	78	Produce little ſince the War, the Country being overrun by the Armies, and frequently plundered.
Pondicherry Farms — — —	22,190	5	0	
Nagore Farms — — —	50,724	23	0	
Carrical Ditto — — —	10,434	29	0	
Maſulipatam Farms — — —	1,55,342	0	0	
Vizagapatam Farm — — —	17,081	15	14	
Maſulipatam 3 Circars, viz.				
Rajahmundry, Ellore, and Muſtaphanagur —	6,02,075	18	9	
Vizagapatam Circar of Chicacole — —	2,10,285	25	57	
Ganjam Diſtrict of Itchapour — —	1,30,000	0	0	
	17,22,517	9	19	
The Nabob's Kiſts for Current Charges of his Fort, Garriſons, &c. and for the Pay of 10 Battalions of Sepoys, were formerly eſtimated at 30,000 Pagodas ⅌ Month, but now uſually exceeded 40,000 — —	4,80,000	0	0	
Subſidy from the Rajah of Tanjore — —	4,00,000	0	0	
	26,02,517	9	19	
Deduct the Peſcuſh to the Nizam for the Circars —	1,42,857	0	0	
	24,59,660	9	19	

SKETCH of Arrears of Revenue due to Fort St. George, and the Nabob's and Tanjore Rajah's Balances, March 1ſt, 1782.

Nabob's Arrears for the Jaghire and Poonamallee to the 31ſt January 1782 — — —		7,13,030 0 0	The Nabob has not paid a Pagoda to the Company ſince the Commencement of the War, either for the Jaghire or Poonamallee.
Paupah Braming, formerly Renter of Trivatore, Perrimbore, and Egmore, due 1ſt Auguſt 1777 — —		2,550 0 0	Able to pay.
Tanacooty Pillah, late Renter of Egmore, due Auguſt 1780		20,970 11 0	Inſolvent.
Nagapah Chitty and Bimmao Chitty, preſent Renters of Trivatore, Perrembore, and Egmore, due 28th February 1782		4,961 12 0	Able to pay.
Mooperaul Caſhavah, Renter of the Rubby Brokerage, due 1ſt February 1782 — — —		700 0 0	Able to pay.
Chocapah Chitty, Renter of the Arrack and Toddy Licence, due 1ſt February 1782 — — —		2,640 0 0	Able to pay.
Vyde Nada Moodely and Nogapah Chitty, late Renters of the Beetle and Tobacco Farm, due 1ſt February 1782 —		3,333 12 0	Able to pay.
Panaganjary Trevengadah Pillah, Renter of the Meaſuring Duty, due 31ſt December 1781 — — —		8,749 0 0	Inſolvent; now let anew.
Balances from the Circars, December 31ſt, 1781.			
Maſulipatam: Due on the Farms —	2,69,782 10 38		
Maſulipatam: Due by the Zemindars and Renters — —	11,00,104 33 65		
		13,69,887 8 23	
Vizagapatam: Due from the Zemindars and Renters of Chicacole	3,09,315 34 74		
Vizagapatam: Due on the Farms —	10,744 30 17		
		3,20,060 29 11	
Ganjam from Itchapour, &c. — —		4,65,033 19 54	
Nabob's Balance on Account Current, due 28th February 1782, 16 92,573 1 9, from which is to be deducted the Amount of Money and Grain, &c. collected in Tinevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Mellore, &c. Countries, and what was taken at Trepetty ſince 30th September, no particular Account of which has been received by the Superintendant, but may be about One Lack of Pagodas — —		15,92,573 1 9	
Subſidy of Tanjore Rajah as ſuppoſed to be now due —		3,35,754 3 43	
S. Pagodas —		48,40,242 24 60	

N. B. Tho' the Nabob's Balance on Account Current appears to be leſs than 16 Lacks of Pagodas, yet his real Balance muſt be conſidered as a great deal more: For if the extra Funds provided for the Support of this War amount to upwards of 30 Lacks of Pagodas, as ℔ Nº 7, the largeſt Share of that Sum ought to be charged to the Nabob's Account. Now if he were debited with only One Half, his whole Debt to the Company, conſiſting of that Half, and of his Balance on Account Current, and his Arrears for the Jaghire, would fall but little ſhort of 40 Lacks of Pagodas.

With regard to the Rajah of Tanjore, his real Debt muſt be conſidered alſo as much more than ſtated above, becauſe he alſo ought to be charged a proper Proportion of the extra Funds provided for the War in defence of the Carnatic.

Real Quick Stock of Fort St. George Preſidency, 1ſt March 1782.

Caſh in the Treaſury, Bullion in the Mint, &c. about		68,145 27 39
Value of Goods in the Import Warehouſe	2,07,336 13 20	
Caſh in the Import Warehouſe-keeper's Hands	2,516 20 55	
Debts due to the Import Warehouſe	8,369 3 74	
		2,18,222 1 69
N. B. There is a Deficiency of Caſh and Goods due by the late Import Warehouſe-keeper, Mr. Firth, of 26,085 32 58, not included in the above.		
Value of Goods in the Export Warehouſe	73,972 18 2	
Caſh in the Warehouſe-keeper's Hands	3,919 24 51	
Debts due to the Warehouſe, and Money advanced	44,074 16 27	
	1,21,966 23 0	
N. B. The Groſvenor's Cargo now in the Road, valued at Pagodas 1,64,106 1 64, not included in the above.		
Deduct a Debt due by the Export W. H°	9,823 27 0	
		1,12,142 23 0
Caſh in the Land Cuſtomer's Hands		275 7 32
Caſh in the Sea Cuſtomer's Hands	200 0 0	
Notes outſtanding in the Sea Cuſtomer's Hands	27,267 31 48	
		27,467 31 48
Balance due by Captain Wood's Eſtate		1,500 0 0
Captor of Pondicherry		1,666 29 24
Maſulipatam, December 31ſt, 1781.		
Caſh in the Treaſury, in the Hands of Warehouſe-keeper, Store-keeper, and Garriſon Store-keeper	26,570 29 49	
Goods in the Warehouſe	22,296 6 27	
Soucars Bills not yet paid	4,41,886 11 62	
Company's Merchants 13,485 31 8, allowing only One Half to be good Debts	6,742 33 44	
		4,97,496 9 22
Vizagapatam, Dec. 31ſt 1781.		
Caſh in the Treaſury, in the Hands of Paymaſter Paym^r at Chicacole, Import Warehouſe-keeper, and Store-keeper	19,134 13 25	
Export Warehouſe-keeper, Goods under his Charge	1,612 8 54	
Import Ditto	7,586 12 40	
Balances due from various Perſons	4,354 10 50	
		32,687 9 9
Ganjam, December 31ſt, 1781.		
Caſh in the Treaſury in the Hands of the Paymaſter Paym^r in the Itchapour Diſtrict and Store-keeper	5,598 23 29	
Goods and Warehouſe Debts due by Solvent Perſons	4,241 7 50	
Field Charges due by the Zemindars 5,612 : 35 : 75, allowing only One Half to be good Debts	2,806 17 75	
		12,646 12 74
Ingeram, December 31ſt 1781.		
Caſh in the Treaſury	809 15 79	
Goods in the Warehouſe	9,126 17 57	
Balances due by the Merchants and Weavers, &c. 24,001 : 13 : 3, allowing only One Half to be good Debts	12,000 24 41	
		21,936 22 17
N. B. No Accounts have been received from Cuddalore ſince 30th November laſt, at which Time the Preſidency was rather in Debt to that Settlement.		
	S. Pagodas	9,94,187 3 14

Eſtimate of the Charges Civil of Fort St. George Preſidency on the Eſtabliſhment which took Place on Lord Macartney's Arrival.

Pens and Servants Wages.				
Court of Requeſts.				
Charges Diet.				
Charges General.				
Charges Extraordinary.				
Mayor's Court.				
Gratuity to Mr. Brickenden.				
Charges Merchandize.				
Theſe Articles reckoned the ſame as in the Years 79, 80		73,116	1	8
N. B. Of the above the Expence under Articles 1ſt, 4th and 5th may be ſomewhat reduced.				
Preſents for which Money is paid did not, till within theſe laſt Six Years, exceed		800	0	0
Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c. Charges under the Inſpection of the Engineer and Company's Steward ought not to exceed		12,000	0	0
Salary,				
To the Governor per Annum	40,000			
To Sir Hector Monro,	16,000			
Ditto, and Gratuity to the Second and Nine Counſellors	20,500			
Ditto, to the Servants under Council	13,000			
		89,500	0	0
Civil Charges at the Subordinate Settlements, viz.				
Maſulipatam	9,000			
Vizagapatam	7,500			
Gerjam	6,000			
Ingeram and Maddepollam	5,500			
Cuddelore	7,500			
Nagore	6,500			
		42,000	0	0
Total ℘ Annum eſtimated, S. Pagodas		2,17,416	1	8

N. B. There are Allowances made to the Officers of His Majeſty's Squadron ſince the Year 1770, which amount to about 14,000 Pagodas per Annum.

Pay of the Military and Sepoy Eſtabliſhment compleat, in the Carnatic and Tanjore Country.

8 Companies of Artillery Pay and Gratuity, at 488 28 40 per Month	3,910	12	0						
4 Compleat Battalions of Infantry, at 3,236 35 40 per Month each	12,947	34	0						
				16,858	10	0	2,02,299	12	0
European Invalids							19,600	0	0
Ditto Penſioners							4,930	0	0
16 Companies of Laſcars				2,100	0	0	25,200	0	0
16 Compleat Battalions of Sepoys in the Carnatic, at 2,061 24 40 per Month each	32,986	32	0						
5 Ditto at Tanjore, at 2,061 24 40 ditto	10,308	14	40						
2 Battalions of Sibundy's at ditto	2,250	0	0						
				45,545	10	40	5,46,543	18	0
Sepoy Invalids							41,000	0	0
Ditto Penſioners							10,300	0	0
Ditto Recruits							1,200	0	0
Gratuity to the Field Officers							14,427	0	0
Pay to General Munro as Commander in Chief							5,000	0	0
				Pagodas			8,70,499	30	0

Abſtract

Abſtract of the Military Charges of the Preſidency of Tanjore Garriſons, in the Carnatic and Circars, in Time of Peace.

Pay of the Troops, as ℘ Account, Particulars		8,70,409	30	
Pay, and all other Military Charges in the Circars		3,48,000	0	
Expences of the Nabob's Garriſons, excluſive of Pay to the Troops	1,70,000			
Deduct the Amount of Europe Stores, no Money being diſburſed for ſuch	26,000			
		1,44,000	0	
Ditto of the Garriſon at Tanjore	84,000			
Deduct the Amount of Europe Stores, no Money being diſburſed for ſuch	12,000			
		72,000	0	
Charges Garriſon at Fort St. George		10,000	0	
Hoſpital Charges at ditto		30,000	0	
Charges general and extraordinary, under which Heads are charged the Staff of the Army, Peon, Oil, and Stationary Allowances to Officers, and Bounty Money to Soldiers, the Expences of the Garriſon in the Jaghire; viz. Poonamalee, Chingleput and Tripaſſore, &c. &c.		60,000	0	
Batta to Europeans, Sepoys, and Laſcars, over and above what is charged in the Nabob's and the Tanjore Accounts		10,000	0	
At Cuddalore, the Garriſon, Hoſpital, and other Military Charges		7,000	0	
At Nagore and Karrical ditto, excluſive of Batta to Sepoys, which ought to be paid by the Renters		6,000	0	
All ſuch Military Stores, Gunpowder, &c. as are made and paid for in the Country, and* uſed in the Company's Accounts		30,000	0	* Sic in Orig.
Total Eſtimate Amount ℘ Annum	Pagodas	15,87,499	30	

Arrears due by Fort St. George, March 1ſt 1782.

To Governor and Council for Salary, about		90,297	11	14
To Civil Servants, under Council, ditto		25,483	0	0
To Diet Money, and other Charges, ditto		50,594	0	0
To the Military Storekeeper, ditto		32,166	0	0
To the late Agent Victualler, ditto		42,000	0	0
To Gratuity to Field Officers		42,292	0	0
To Hoſpital Expences at Madras, about		37,542	0	0
To Arrears of Pay due to the Army, excluſive of the Bengal Troops		5,03,450	0	0
Amount of Bills accepted by the Superintendant and Military Paymaſter		49,202	33	0
Arrears, &c. due to the Garriſon of Fort St. George		81,300		
Other Accounts and Demands which cannot be now aſcertained, owing to the Accounts not having come in from the Out Garriſons, &c.		1,60,000		
Bond Debt bearing Intereſt		9,33,249	7	59
Intereſt due thereon, about		59,539	19	58
To Accountant General of the Mayor's Court, &c. being Debts due to the Eſtates of decaſed Perſons		4,201	11	5
The Peſhcaſh due to the Nizam for the Circars:				
Arrears, for 1777	4,933	6,08,623	15	34
Ditto, for 1778	5,00,000			
Ditto, for 1779	5,00,000			
Ditto, for 1780	5,00,000			
Ditto, for 1781	5,00,000			
Ditto, for 1782, to this Date	80,849			
	21,30,182 a 350 ℘ % in the Treaſury			
	S. Pagodas	26,59,940	26	10

Amount of extra Funds provided ſince the preſent War, which commenced July 1780, to March 1ſt 1782.

Drafts upon England, in October 1780	5,15,450	9	76
Ditto, in conſequence of the Advertiſement publiſhed in Mr. Smith's Government, in January 1781.	1,07,349	14	35
Ditto, in conſequence of the Advertiſement of the 28th December 1781	1,90,570	22	48
Borrowed upon Bond	6,10,599	17	35
Bills in Bengal	3,15,051	4	49
Money conſigned to General Goddard at Bombay, from Bengal, ſtopped by Mr. Smith, for the Uſe of this Government	89,314	6	71
Money received from Bengal, conſigned to Sir Eyre Coote	5,63,204	4	70
Money received from Bengal, conſigned to the Governor and Council	3,11,539	15	10
Eſtimated Value of Proviſions received from Bengal	3,67,964	30	69
S. Pagodas	30,71,043	18	63

Abſtract of the State of the Preſidency of Fort St. George, March 1ſt 1782.

Revenues of Fort St. George, conſiſting of the Jaghire, the Farms, the Circars, the Nabob's Kiſts for Current Charges, and the Subſidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, as ℔ No. 1.	24,59,660	9	19
Arrears due to Fort St. George, from the Jaghire, the Farms, the Circars, the Nabob's Kiſts, and the Subſidy of Tanjore, as ℔ No. 2.	48,40,242	24	6[illegible]
Real Quick Stock of Fort St. George, conſiſting of Balances of Caſh Bullion in the Mint, Goods in the Import and Export Warehouſe, Balances in the Land and Sea Cuſtomers Hands, Debts from private Perſons at Fort St. George, and the Subordinates, as ℔ No. 3.	9,94,187	3	14

N. B. The dead Stock of the Company, conſiſting of its Fortifications, Buildings, Military Stores, Debt due, Factories and Settlements, &c. is valued in their Books at upwards of 61 Lacks of Pagodas; but it ſeems to be a mere fanciful Valuation, and the greateſt Part not convertible into Money, is not inſerted in any of theſe Papers.

Eſtimate of the Civil Charges of Fort St. George Preſidency, on the Eſtabliſhment which took Place at Lord Macartney's Arrival, as per No. 4.	2,17,416	1	8
Military Expences of the Preſidency of Fort St. George, including the Eſtabliſhment and Charges of the Garriſons of Tanjore, of the Carnatic and Circars, in Time of Peace, as per No. 5.	15,87,499	30	[illegible]
Arrears due by Fort St. George, as per No. 6.	26,59,940	26	10
Amount of extra Funds provided ſince the preſent War, which begun 1780 to March 1ſt, 1782, as per No. 7.	30,71,043	18	63

Expenditure of Rice delivered for the Army in

January	8,478	
February	24,673	
March	19,098	
April	11,396	
		63,665
Sent on board Ship		1,615
Served Batta to Coolies employed in carrying Rice to the Army		1,350
Served to the Families of the Bengal Detachment		85
Proviſions for the General's Body Guards, Batta to People driving Bullocks from the Northward, &c. &c. &c.		40
		66,745 Bags of Six Marcals each.

Fort St. George,
30th April 1782.

(Signed) William Roſs, Agent.

Indent of ſundry Articles of Proviſion and Stores for the Uſe of the Garriſon of Fort St. George to be provid * in Bengal, viz.

* Sic in Orig.

Rice	300,000	Bags Two Mds
Peaſe	1,000	Ditto
Red Grain and Doll	1,000	Ditto
Chillies	160	Candies
Tamarind	200	Ditto
Ginger	15	Ditto
Sugar	60	Ditto

(Signed) P. A. Brodie,
Garriſon Store Keeper.

Fort St. George,
May 2d, 1782.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXVII.

Book 552. Page 450.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 8th July 1782.

Fort William, the 8th of July 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

And Edwd Wheler Eſquire.

Mr. Macpherſon indiſpoſed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Received the following Letter from Bombay.

Gentlemen,

Select Committee, Bombay 3d June.

Colonel Humberſtone after taking the Company's Troops at Callicut under his Command gave up his Scheme for attacking Cochin, and after making a ſhort Incurſion into the Country, and ſkirmiſhing with a Party of the Enemy's * was obliged by the Weather to return to Callicut, where he muſt remain during the Monſoon without a Poſſibility of receiving any Supplies, of which we are ſorry to find the Troops are in great Want, as well as very ſickly.

* Sic in Orig.

The San Carlos and Tranſports proceeded to join the Admiral, and the Ships we had ſent to bring up the Company's Troops returned empty to Bombay. To encreaſe the Misfortune, and in Addition to the Loſſes mentioned in our laſt Letter, we are now concerned to acquaint you that our principal Cruizer the Revenge, with a Lack of Rupees, and other Supplies for Tellicherry, we have every Reaſon to fear periſhed in the late Gale, and that the Lateneſs of the Seaſon, and the State of our Finances make it utterly impoſſible to ſend further Supplies from Bombay, by which unfortunate Accident both the Garriſon at Tellicherry and the Troops at Calicut are expoſed to the utmoſt Diſtreſs.

The Occaſion of this Diſpatch being too ſudden to admit of our ſending the neceſſary Eſtimates and Information properly digeſted, reſpecting the intended Expedition againſt Hyder Ally's Poſſeſſion,* we ſhall ſpeedily diſpatch another Veſſel to Madras with all neceſſary Papers, both for you, Gentlemen, and the Select Committee there, and Duplicates of the Diſpatches from the Committee of Secreſy.

* Sic in Orig.

We have Intelligence that the Fleet for India under Sir Richard Bickerton, ſailed from Portſmouth the 6th February, and had a good Outſet.

We can only now repeat that it will be impoſſible for us to ſet on Foot the intended Expedition without a large and early Supply of Money, as well to pay off Arrears, as for the Equipment of the Armament; and Colonel Humberſton's Detachment can only in a ſmall Degree ſupply our Want of Europeans, as from their preſent Sickneſs and the common Effect of the Climate their Numbers muſt be conſiderably reduced before the Seaſon for Action arrives.

(At the End of the Letter)

3d June 1782 Signed Wm Hornby,

and Select Committee.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 460.

Read the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

Sir Eyre Coote, 21ſt June.

That you may be fully ſatisfied of my hearty Diſpoſition to co-operate with your Government in every Meaſure that may appear for the general Good of our Affairs, I tranſmit you Copy of my Letter to the Bombay Government, written after Receipt of your Letter of the 16th ultimo. Had Col. Humberſton followed my firſt Orders and joined the Army here by the Tranſports lately arrived, I ſhould have had ſuch a Strength of Europeans as would have left me no Cauſe to heſitate about attacking the United Forces of Hyder, and the French even on their own Ground. Circumſtanced as I was, I purſued ſuch a Line of Conduct as appeared the moſt eligible, and with what Succeſs the Conſequences which followed, and whereof you are already informed, bear Teſtimony.

Choultry Plain,
21ſt June 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Further

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 465.

To the Right Honble. George Lord Macartney, Preſident, &c. Select Committee, Fort St. George.

“ My Lord, and Gentlemen,

§ (“ (a) I had the Honour of writing you on the 13th from Outramalore. I arrived this
“ Morning at my preſent Ground of Encampment ſo far in my Way to the Neighbourhood of
“ the Preſidency, in order to obtain a Recruit of Carriage Cattle, and a Supply of Money and
“ Proviſions. What has been ſent of the laſt Article to Chingleput being altogether inadequate to
“ our preſſing Demands, the private Followers have for ſeveral Days been without a Grain of Rice
“ to live on.”) §

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation and ſame Letter, Page 476.

§ (“ (b) I ſhall rejoice if the Endeavours you have exerted for throwing a Supply of Proviſions
“ into Vellore are attended with Succeſs. At the ſame Time I cannot help regretting the total
“ Inability of the Army, from Want of Supplies itſelf, to favour the Expedition ſo effectually as
“ I could wiſh.”) § I flatter myſelf, however, that as Hyder was kept in Check from attempting any detached Operations whilſt we remained in the Neighbourhood of Vandawaſh, that the Convoy may have got ſafe. I have been informed that on the 11th inſtant it was at Pollipes, from which Place I conceive it might with Eaſe reach Vellore in Two Marches, the whole Army having done it in Three. We did not leave Vandawaſh until the 13th, whereby it may be ſaid it was favoured to the laſt Hour which would be requiſite for performing the March. The Encloſures which you did me the Favour to tranſmit in your Letter of the 7 *, being Copies of the Supreme Council's Letters to yourſelves and the Bombay Government, are the ſame as I have myſelf the Honour to receive from them.

* Sic in Orig.

As the Junction I intended ſhould have been formed by the Detachment under Lieut. Colonel Humberſton, with this Army, appears now no longer practicable, I have ſent him expreſs Orders to obey the Commands of the Bombay Government, and to co-operate with the Troops belonging to that Preſidency in every Meaſure which may be deemed proper to adopt for the Public Intereſts. Should the Part which Mr. Sulivan has acted prove the Means of defeating, or in any Shape, impeding the free Operations of theſe Orders, then muſt he and every one elſe who may have had the ſmalleſt Concern therein, be reſponſible to their King and Country for the Conſequences.

(At the End of the Letter)

Camp, Tamerun, 18th June 1782. (Signed) Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 490.

To the Honble. William Hornby Eſquire, Preſident, and Members of the Select Committee, Bombay.

Gentlemen,

You have, ever ſince my firſt coming to take upon me the Command of the Army on this Coaſt, been informed of my Sentiments as to the favourable Effects which would be produced to my Operations on this Side, by a powerful Diverſion in Hyder's Country. My Opinion on this Head is the ſame now as it was then; notwithſtanding I have by my own Exertions, and the Efforts of this little Army, checked Hyder's Career of Conqueſt, and reduced both the Spirit and Numbers of his Force, in ſo much, had the French not arrived, I have the ſtrongeſt Perſuaſion he would, ſome Months ſince, have retired from the Carnatic; as he had not only ſent the principal Part of his Baggage and heavy Artillery through the Gauts, but had deſtroyed the Pettah of Arcot, and demoliſhed many other inferior Poſts in the Country; and ever ſince the coming of his European Ally in what Manner he has been preſſed will be ſhewn to you by the encloſed Copy of a Letter addreſſed to the Select Committee of Fort St. George, containing an Account of an Action fought on the 2d inſtant near to Arnee.

§ (“ (c) You will thereby alſo perceive the Diſadvantages under which I have acted, and muſt
“ continue to act whilſt there are no eſtabliſhed Magazines of Proviſions in the Country, nor any
“ Subſiſtence of any Kind to be drawn from it for the Supply of the Army. The French Fleet
“ having been able to keep the Coaſt to the Southward of Madras, and thereby preventing the
“ Conveyance of Proviſions by Sea, has been a mortifying Check to all my * Deſires of diſtreſſing
“ our natural Enemy. My Views ſhall if poſſible be directed to that Object, but the Equipments
“ for the Carriage of Proviſions, and in other Reſpects, are ſo circumſcribed, that I cannot entertain
“ any ſanguine Expectations of acting with Effect. The whole Means I now poſſeſs for
“ that Purpoſe, is not equal to the Carriage of Ten Days for the fighting Men, and not for Four
“ for the whole Army; add to this, the Troops Four Months in Arrears, ſome Department Six
“ and Seven, and but little Money to diſcharge them.”) §

Theſe Circumſtances are of themſelves ſufficient to ſhew you how impoſſible it is for me to lay down any regular Plan for Military Operations on this Side, and which indeed, whilſt Hyder continues in Force in the Carnatic, is altogether impoſſible, as my own Movements muſt unavoidably be in a great Meaſure guided by his. You will readily allow it is doing a great deal to check his further Progreſs, and occaſionally to diſtreſs him and bring Diſcredit on his Arms.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2017. (b) Vide ſupra, ibid. (c) Vide ſupra, Page 2016.

The Supreme Council have written you with great Explicity on the Situation of our Affairs in general, of their Determination to effect a Peace if poſſible with the Marattas, and urging in the moſt earneſt and ſtrongeſt Terms your Attention to the neceſſary Preparations for creating a powerful Diverſion in Hyder's Poſſeſſions, as ſoon as the Seaſon would admit. I need not after what I have written in this and former Letters add more on the Subject, than that my Sentiments entirely correſpond with theirs.

(At the End of the Letter)
Camp Wandwaſh, (Signed) Eyre Coote.
12th June 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXVIII.

Book 542. Page 37.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 12th Auguſt 1783.

§ (" (a) Fort William, 12th Auguſt 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept.
" The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
" Edward Wheler, and " John Macpherſon, Eſquires.
" Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Received the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

" As the Incloſures, which are Copies of a Letter to me from the Select Committee of Fort
" St. George, and of my Anſwer, contain Matter it is equally neceſſary and proper you ſhould
" have the earlieſt Notice of; I have accordingly tranſmitted them for your Information. You will
" obſerve that the Arrears due to the Army are heavy; that the Proſpect of Reſources under the
" Madras Government to defray them are both circumſcribed and uncertain; and that it is from
" the Continuation alone of that liberal Aid hitherto contributed by your Government, I can entertain
" the moſt diſtant Hope either of being able to act againſt our Enemies, or to keep this
" Army together.")

§ Since writing the encloſed Letter to the Select Committee, Intelligence has been brought me that Hyder, inſtead of having come as therein mentioned South of Arnee, has croſſed the Connembaddy Paſs and marched towards Vellore; whether with an Intention to attack it I cannot poſſibly determine, but I ſhould think the contrary; and that he has no other immediate View than by alarming me for the Safety of that Place, to favour the Movements of the Detachments under Tippoo Saib. Whether they be to cover the Junction of the French with his main Army, or to proceed to renew the Attacks in the Tanjore and Trichinpoly Countries, in either Caſe, had I but a Sufficiency of Proviſions, I ſhould find no Difficulty in counteracting him. I have already moved to within about Five Miles of Wandewaſh, and could I be ſure that Supplies could be ſent me in Safety by Sea, which, although Sir Edward has given Monſieur Suffrein a ſevere Drubbing, ſuch as promiſe * to leave him ſoon Maſter of the Coaſt, there is yet no poſitive Certainty of, I would continue my Route to the Southward. If Suffrein ſhould not depart before Sir Edward is joined by the Scepter and San Carlos, I think he cannot fail of rendering the Buſineſs moſt deciſive; and in which I ſincerely wiſh him every Manner of Succeſs. On the Faith it will ſo happen, I have within this Night * to the Committee to load with Rice and other Proviſions ſome quick ſailing ſmall Veſſels to move to the Southward.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

§ Since I left Madras, I have regularly informed the Governor General of the Progreſs of my Communications with Hyder Ally Cawn on the Subject of Peace. I expect to hear further from him in a Day or two; what I may then learn, I will inform either yourſelves or the Governor General of.

Camp, I have the Honour to be, &c.
Arichanimangalum, (Signed) Eyre Coote.
the 17th July, 1782.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2017.

To Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Sir,

Mr. Saunders, the Military Paymaſter of this Government, communicated to our Preſident Two Days ago a Letter from Mr. Welch the Paymaſter in Camp, demanding a freſh Supply of Caſh in Addition to the 1,18,000 Pagodas iſſued when you were here a few Days before. A State of the Caſh in our Treaſury was immediately ordered to be made out, which appeared on Monday laſt, as by the encloſed Account, to be no more than 28,400 Pagodas. Our Preſident, who ſo often had exerted his private Credit to ſupply the Army's Wants, was not able to ſucceed on this preſent Occaſion; and Mr. Tierney the Paymaſter of the Bengal Detachment, who was applied to, gave little Hope that Money could be raiſed in any way. It was not perhaps very ſafe or prudent to take much from a Treaſury ſo reduced, and expoſed continually to other Calls for public Exigencies. We, nevertheleſs, gave Orders for iſſuing 20,000 Pagodas, agreeably to your Deſire, leaving the Balance of 8,400 Pagodas in our Hands; who, without mentioning the Demands for the Civil Eſtabliſhment, or for Fort St. George and Out-garriſons, are hereby called upon for the Expences which accrue from ſupplying the Troops under your Command with Proviſions and Means of Carriage, of which you will form at once a Judgment by an Inſpection of the encloſed Statement of Bullocks, Rice, and Caſh furniſhed to the Army ſince the 1ſt January laſt. We ſhall continue our beſt Endeavours in providing Funds, and we ſhall continue to apply thoſe Funds towards the Support of the Troops; but we wiſh you to be aware of our Difficulties, and of the Nature and Precariouſneſs of our Reſources. It is a conſiderable Time, about Two Months, ſince we have had any Remittances from Bengal, on which however we chiefly depend. We cannot be certain of the Faculties of the Governor General and Council, though we rely on their Inclination to furniſh us with Sums adequate to the Neceſſities or Calls for them; and in the preſent Juncture of a hoſtile Fleet in theſe Seas, ſuch Remittances may be intercepted. We have had Aſſiſtance from the Circars, but little more is to be expected from them for ſome Time; and after ſurmounting many Obſtacles that were laid in the Way of applying ſome of the Revenue of the unconquered Provinces of the Carnatic to the Support of the War, new Efforts are now making by his Highneſs the Nabob to interrupt and embarraſs the Public Service, as you will obſerve in the Inſtance of Mellore, by the encloſed Extracts of Letters from the Amildar and Siriſtadar of that Diſtrict. A Conduct ſo detrimental to his Highneſs's own real Intereſt, muſt be founded on the ſame ill-judged Motives and pernicious Advice which occaſioned thoſe Obſtructions to the Subſiſtence and Progreſs of the Troops under your Command, which you ſo often met with, and repreſented in your Letters to this Committee. We are attentive to the Difficulties which ſurround us, in order the more eaſily to ſurmount them; but we think it right to ſtate them exactly to you. We have the Honour to be,

Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servants,

Fort St. George,
July 9th, 1782.

(Signed) Macartney,
Anthʸ Sadlier,
Alexʳ Davidſon.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 57.

Eſtimate of Arrears of Pay, Batta, and other Allowances, which will be due to the Coaſt Troops in the Field at the Cloſe of the preſent Month, under the Command of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

February.	Hoſpital Charges	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	7,000	
	Charges general	3,200	
	Charges extraordinary	9,000	
	Gratuity Fund	1,200	
	Cavalry Contract and Cloathing	8,000	
			33,400
March.	Military Charges	5,000	
	Gratuity Fund	1,200	
	Ditto to His Majeſty's Troops	900	
	Seapoy Payments	32,000	
	Laſcars Pay and Batta	7,200	
	Hoſpital Charges	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	6,000	
	Charges general	3,200	
	Regiments of Cavalry	25,000	
	Charges extraordinary	9,000	
			94,500
	Carried forward Pagodas		1,27,900

	Brought forward Pagodas		1,27,900
April.	Military Charges	5,000	
	Gratuity Fund	1,200	
	Ditto to His Majeſty's Troops	900	
	Seapoy Payments	32,000	
	Laſcars Pay and Batta	7,200	
	Hoſpital Charges	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	6,000	
	Charges general	3,200	
	Regiment of Cavalry	25,000	
	Charges extraordinary	9,000	
			94,500
May.	Military Charges	5,000	
	Gratuity Fund	1,200	
	Ditto to His Majeſty's Troops	900	
	Seapoy Payments	32,000	
	Laſcars Pay and Batta	7,200	
	Hoſpital Charges	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	6,000	
	Charges general	3,200	
	Regiments of Cavalay	25,000	
	Charges extraordinary	9,000	
			94,500
June.	Military Charges	5,000	
	Gratuity Fund	1,200	
	Ditto to His Majeſty's Troops	900	
	Seapoys Payments	32,000	
	Laſcars Pay and Batta	7,200	
	Hoſpital Charges	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	6,000	
	Charges general	3,200	
	Regiments of Cavalry	25,000	
	Charges extraordinary	9,000	
			94,500
July.	Military Charges	6,000	
	Gratuity Fund	1,200	
	Ditto to His Majeſty's Troops	900	
	Seapoy Payments	32,000	
	Laſcars Pay and Batta	7,200	
	Hoſpital Charges	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	6,000	
	Charges general	3,200	
	Regiments of Cavalry	25,000	
	Charges extraordinary	9,000	
			95,500
	Agents Employ.		
1781.	For November	20,000	
	December	22,000	
1782.	January	33,000	
	February	35,000	
	March	36,000	
	April	38,000	
	May	38,000	
	June	38,000	
	July	38,000	
			298,000
	1st Regiment 3d Regiment 4th Ditto, and Body Guard — Contract and Cloathing, from April 1781 to January 1782	80,000	
	Advance in Part	15,266	
			64,734
	Hoſpital Charges for the Months of October, December, and January 1782		10,000
	Pagodas		8,7,9634

Camp near Sheveram,
15th July 1782.

(Signed) T. Welch.

A true Copy,

(Signed) Geo. Tyler,
Aſſt Secy.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 69.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

In the mean Time that you may not be without that early and perfect Information, which I wiſh you to poſſeſs of what is paſſing here, and of the real State of this Army, I encloſe you Copy of my laſt Letter to the Select Committee at Madras, which, until I can find Time to write publickly (on which Occaſion I ſhall tranſmit a Copy) you will oblige me by ſubmitting to the Peruſal of Meſſrs. Wheler and Macpherſon.

Camp, (At the End of the Letter)
on the Bank of the Palar near Chingleput, (Signed) Eyre Coote.
3d May 1782.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 75.

To the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney K. B. Preſident and Governor, &c. Select Committe, Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I have been honoured by the Receipt of your Letters of the 20th, 23d, 24th, and 25th ultimo, which I ſhall anſwer in the Order of their Dates. What Captain Lyſaght has ſuggeſted in his Letter to the Council at Maſulipatam, reſpecting the ſending down of Recruits or Drafts, is liable to many Objections, and therefore cannot in my Opinion be adopted. With regard to the Queſtion ſtated by the Council of Maſulipatam, in their Letter to your Committe of the 13th ultimo, I have only to obſerve, that, as by repeated Trials it appears the Northern Sepoys have a rooted Averſion to ſerving to the Southward, and therefore being in no Reſpect to be relied on, either as Reinforcements or as Recruits, for completing the Seapoy Corps of this Army, I ſhould humbly conceive every Idea of increaſing their Numbers beyond the uſual Eſtabliſhment ſhould be ſubſervient to the Nature and Extent of the Service on which they are or may be employed. On theſe Points, the Council of Maſulipatam have it doubtleſs in their Power to give you the fulleſt and moſt ſatisfactory Information.

The earneſt, and at the ſame Time, obliging Manner in which you have been pleaſed in your Letter of the 23d ultimo, to tender me your Aſſurances of Aſſiſtance in proſecuting the vey arduous Service in which I am engaged, claim my warmeſt Acknowledgments. I ſhall in future, as Occaſion offers, communicate to you my Sentiments on every Subject that may appear to me deſerving of your Notice, and promiſing to forward thoſe important Purpoſes to which we are mutually deſirous our united Efforts ſhould be exerted. It is Matter of ſome Uneaſineſs to me to obſerve, your Stock of Rice remaining in Store falls ſo ſhort of what in the preſent alarming Criſis it ought to be; and * ſtill more concerned at the Apprehenſion you expreſs of a Poſſibility of a Scarcity from eventual Circumſtances, even after your beſt Endeavours ſhall have been employed to obtain a conſiderable Supply. It leads me to propoſe to you, in the preſent circumſcribed State of your pecuniary Reſources, to make a Trial, whether, by Means of the ſeparate and unlimited Credit I myſelf have upon the Government of Bengal, I cannot procure a Quantity of Grain to be ſet apart for the immediate Uſe of the Army. I am willing in every Step, which it may occur to me as proper or neceſſary to be taken for the Support of the public Service, to have your Concurrence. I have Reaſon to imagine, that my Endeavours in this Way might not be altogether without Succeſs. It is ſatisfactory for me to be informed of the Pains you * taken to keep up the Stock of ſpare Bullocks. You may eaſily conceive then, that indiſpenſably neceſſary as theſe Animals are for the very Exiſtence of the Army and the Succeſs of its Operations, it was not without the moſt ſenſible Regret that I read in your Letter of the 24th the Report which had been made you of the great Deficiency in the Number mentioned in a Letter to the Agent, Mr. Roſs, to have been ſent from Camp. Having in conſequence called upon the Grain Keeper, Mr. Erſkine, I received a Letter and Report, whereof I incloſe you Copies. Mr. Erſkine's Letter muſt ſpeak for itſelf: The Report ſhews the actual Deficiency in the Number of Bullocks ſent from and returned to Camp, to be 732; and although the above Report does not ſpecify any Number of additional Bullocks received from Mr. Roſs, the Agent, out of the ſpare Ones under his Charge, ſtill it is poſſible, from what you ſay in your Letter on that Subject, that he may have ſent ſome. If ſo be the Caſe, then will the Deficiency in the original Number ſent from Camp be proportionably increaſed. I have examined Captain Pearſon, who commanded the Eſcort from hence, and who is as active and dilligent an Officer as any in the Service, whether, in the Courſe of his March, any Report had been made to him of Bullocks, or any Part of his Convoy, falling behind, he aſſured me not; and that his Rear and Flanking Guards were all properly diſtributed for the Safety and Protection thereof, that they neither ſaw nor heard of any Enemy in their Progreſs to the Mount, conſequently it was impoſſible that any of the Convoy could have been captured. From all theſe Circumſtances it is too reaſonably to be apprehended that the Loſſes have been ſuſtained betwixt the Mount and Madras, and that the Maiſtries and Bullock Drivers have taken Advantage of that Opportunity to ſecrete

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

and diſpoſe of the Bullocks; I would therefore recommend a ſtrict Search to be made in the Town and Neighbourhood of Madras, that the Perpetrators of ſuch a Villainy, and one that ſtrikes at the very Root of our Exiſtence, may be brought to the moſt exemplary Puniſhment. The heavy Arrears due to the Bullock Drivers muſt be a ſtrong Incentive not only to their ſtealing the Bullocks, but the Rice loaded on them. The Loſs ſuſtained in this eſſential Article you will obſerve, by Mr. Erſkine's ſeparate Report, is Carriage Bags 148. From Colonel Stuart's Report of his having received no Injury from the Enemy, * is a Proof that this Quantity muſt have been ſtolen. Theſe Accidents, my Lord, and Gentlemen, at the ſame Time they exhibit a ſtriking Proof of the Inſufficiency of the Mode now obſerved in conducting the Grand Department of the Army, they unavoidably ſubject the Company to a preſent heavy Loſs, create a new and indefinite Expence, and diſappoint or obſtruct my Operations. The Superiority of carrying on this Service under the Reſponſibility of a Contract, needs no further Elucidation than ſimply to remark on the Compenſations it ſtipulates for all Failures, whereby an additional Security is derived to the Accompliſhment thereof, whilſt it would, in its Conſequences, tend equally to facilitate and add Certainty to my Operations. I muſt, therefore, in Juſtice to both the Service and myſelf, give it as my Opinion, that the mode of Contract ought to be adopted; and that if a Man or Men of Subſtance, Credit, Ability, and Execution, can be found to undertake it on Terms which may appear reaſonable, making due Conſideration and Allowance for our preſent Situation and Circumſtances, Engagements ſhould be immediately entered into with him or them accordingly. If I may depend upon my Information, you will I believe find on examining the Accounts of Purchaſes and Charges of Bullocks ſent from the Southern Diſtricts, (belonging to his Highneſs the Nabob) and from our own Circars, that their Coſt far exceeds any Rate which has, to my Knowledge, been propoſed under the Idea of a Contract. Any Attentions, my Lord, and Gentlemen, you may be pleaſed to beſtow on theſe Subjects, ſo as to reduce the Objects of them to Practice, will meet their Reward in the Credit which will ariſe to your Government, from having ſo effectually aſſiſted the Operations of an Army on which ſo much depends. I obſerve what you ſay of the favourable Proſpect we now have of an Accommodation with the Mahrattas. My own Advices from Bengal give me the moſt ſanguine Hopes of its ſpeedy Accompliſhment, and I truſt moſt earneſtly, that nothing will intervene to impede it. By Intelligence laſt Night from Hyder's Camp, which is ſtill on the ſame Ground as mentioned in my former Letters, I am informed that Three Days ago a Vackeel, by Name Kiſtnah Row, had arrived from Poonah with Letters from the Miniſter, Nanna Phurnarcus, to Hyder, importing the Neceſſity he was under, as well from the Urgency of Scindea as from a Want of Money, to countenance Terms of Negociation for Peace with the Engliſh: That he had ſent Kiſtnah Row purpoſely to give him that Information, and to further repreſent to him the large Sums which, agreeable to his original Engagements with the Court of Poonah, were ſtill unpaid; and that, if theſe were ſpeedily made good, he would uſe his Influence to accommodate Matters for him in common with their own. What Anſwer Hyder has given I have not heard: However I think the Meſſage, upon the Whole, conveys a Senſe rather favourable to our Intereſts and Wiſhes for Peace with the Mahratta State. A Report alſo prevails in Hyder's Camp of our Troops on the Malabar Coaſt having had further Succeſs, and particularly againſt a Detachment Hyder had ſent from hence, which ſuffered exceedingly in an Engagement near to a Place formerly a Dutch Factory, laying on the Sea Coaſt, betwixt Tillicherry and Callicut. Grain is ſtill ſaid to be ſcarce in his Camp, and at the dear Rate of Four Seers per Rupee, and that he has been obliged to draw a conſiderable Quantity from his grand Magazine at Arnee. It does not appear any Thing has yet been finally ſettled between him and the French. In Anſwer to your Letter with the Encloſures by Captain Bate, I encloſe Copy of what I wrote to General Duchdimin concerning him. I had, in conſequence, given him my Permiſſion to return to Madras, and he had embraced the Opportunity which then offered of accompanying the ſmall Eſcort under Serjeant Condon, and the returning Coolies, who, inſtead of following my Orders of going away at Night, did not take their Departure until Yeſterday Morning after Day-light; the Conſequence of which has been, that, before they had proceeded Four Miles, they were attacked by about a Hundred of the Enemy's Horſe, who wounded ſeveral of the Coolies, and diſperſed the reſt. Captain Bate and the Serjeant, with the few Sepoys, are ſaid to have ſtood their Ground whilſt their Ammunition laſted, but ſo ſoon as it was expended the Horſe cloſed in upon them, and took them Priſoners, having previouſly wounded Captain Bate with a Spear. Immediately that this unfortunate Intelligence reached me, I ordered out a Party of Cavalry to endeavour to recover the Eſcort, and being ignorant at that Time of the real Strength of the Enemy, I ſent alſo a Battalion of Seapoys, without their Guns, to ſupport them. The Bulk of the Coolies having returned to Camp, I ordered a Muſter of them to be taken, whereby it was found that not above Thirty were miſſing. I again diſpatched them laſt Night under an Eſcort, and hope they will get ſafe to Town. I much fear that this Act of Imprudence in the Serjeant, in direct Deviation from my moſt poſitive Orders, may prove the unhappy Cauſe of depriving the Service in future of the Aſſiſtance of the Coolies to bring more Rice here, which is abſolutely neceſſary; and I beg you will uſe every Means of ſending it without Delay. I have the Pleaſure to inform you that the 78th Regiment, together with the reſt of the Detachment, under Command of Colonel Stewart, joined me on the 29th ultimo. Having received Intelligence on the 26th at Noon, that Hyder had

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* Sic in Orig.

had Intentions of ſending a Detachment, under his Son Kurrin Saheb, to attack the Convoy, I detached a Bengal Regiment of Seapoys and a Carnatic Battalion, together with a Regiment of Cavalry, and the Guns reſpectively attached to them, under Command of Major Blaine, who joined Colonel Stuart on the 27th at Noon, at General Smith's Choultry. About this Time I received further Intelligence of the Enemy having marched in greater Force to endeavour to cut off the Detachment and Convoy. I judged it therefore expedient that Evening to move the whole Army to cover Colonel Stuart's Approach, leaving behind me all our Tents, heavy Baggage, and Followers, which were ordered into Chingleput. I ſent inſtant Information of the Intelligence I had received to Colonel Stuart, with Orders for him to proceed, and that I ſhould advance to within about Eight Miles of his then Encampment, and there halt for his Arrival, which I accordingly did. Not finding the Accounts of the Enemy's Motions either confirmed or repeated with any Degree of Credit, and Colonel Stuart having acquainted me that, in conſequence of the Orders I had ſent, he had marched, and hoped to reach the Ground I was on early in the Morning of the 28th; I ordered the Army to march back to its preſent Situation, went myſelf with a ſmall Guard, and met Colonel Stuart, who for that Night halted on the Ground the Army had left. A pretty conſiderable Body of the Enemy's Horſe ſhewed themſelves in the Rear of Colonel Stuart's Detachment on the 28th in the Morning; but they immediately retired, upon a Couple of Shot being fired from the Rear Guard. On the 29th, Colonel Stuart joined me with the Detachment in Safety. The Money you mention to have ſent by him, viz. One Lack of Rupees has been delivered over to Mr. Welch. The 78th Regiment has ſuffered ſeverely by the Weather having, from its leaving St. Thome until joining the Army, loſt One Captain and Seventeen Rank and File by Death, and Three by Deſertion or miſſing, Fifty-ſeven now ſick, and only 356 fit for Duty. This falls greatly ſhort of the Strength I promiſed myſelf to have added to my European Force by the Junction of that Regiment; and I much fear, as the Weather continues intenſely hot, that, ſhould I march from hence, I ſhall not carry with me above 300 Men of the 78th, notwithſtanding your powerful Exertions to accommodate it with Doolies. You will obſerve by the N. B. at the Bottom of the Commiſſary's Report, that out of 70 Doolies with preſſed Coolies ſent from Madras, only Ten Doolies have been received in Camp, and 38 Coolies, who have refuſed to accompany the Army, being totally unfit for Service. I wiſh moſt anxiouſly for Intelligence of the Admiral and the Fleet being again upon the Coaſt, as I ſhould hope thereby to have it in my Power to move to the Southward, as a Supply of Proviſions might then be ſent me by Sea; without which I could not in the preſent Poſition of Hyder and the French, undertake ſuch an Operation to its full Extent, at leaſt with that Degree of Security ſo neceſſary to the Preſervation of our real Intereſts. I encloſe Duplicate of a Letter, which I have received from Captain Cubbage, commanding at Vellore; wherein you will obſerve he earneſtly requeſts a further Supply of Money to be ſent him, without which he ſeems to apprehend a total Deſertion of his Sepoys, who are already leaving him in great Numbers. The Neceſſity and Importance of ſending him ſpeedy Relief is ſo well known to you, that I am perſuaded you will not loſe a Moment in taking Meaſures for that Purpoſe. Having yet received no Anſwers to my Letters to the Officer in Command to the Southward, containing my Orders for recruiting and re-eſtabliſhing the Troops in that Quarter; it is poſſible that, as your Orders for paying implicit Obedience thereto, may not alſo have reached him, he may poſtpone the Execution of them. I could therefore wiſh, in Order to obviate every Poſſibility of Doubts or Delays on that Score in future, that the Authority you have thought proper again to * reſt me with over the Forces in the Carnatic, be republiſhed in General Orders and communicated in circular Letters to all the Officers in ſeparate Commands, in ſuch Manner as you may deem will prove moſt efficacious.

* Sic in Orig.

Camp, on the Banks of the Palar
near Chingleput, the 1ſt May 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

P.S. Having Yeſterday Evening ordered a General Muſter of the Bullocks in the different Departments of the Army; I purpoſely deferred diſpatching this Letter until To-day, that I might lay before you the Reſult. I herewith accordingly encloſe you Copy of Mr. Jackſon the Commiſſary * Muſter Return and Report of the State thereof, whereby you will obſerve that 221 Bullocks are turned out as unfit for Service. You will alſo further obſerve, that the Commiſſary reports the Carriage Bullocks in the Grain-keeper's Department to be in general in bad Condition; and at leaſt One thouſand, beſides thoſe already diſmiſſed, muſt ſoon be exchanged. Theſe Circumſtances ſerve more and more to evince the Neceſſity of adopting ſuch a Plan for the Conduct of the Bullock Department as, from the Reſponſibility it may impoſe, ſhall promiſe Succeſs in the Diſcharge of its Duties. I need hardly repeat how intirely every Operation of this Army depends thereon, and how much therefore the Caſe calls for your ſerious Conſideration. The Quarter Maſter General has juſt acquainted me that, by Cauſe of the Deficiencies which have by theſe various Occurrences aroſe in our Carriage, we ſhall not be able to carry for the Black Troops by Five Days ſo many Days Rice, as when we marched from the Mount. It has almoſt eſcaped me to inform you, that out of my very ſmall Stock of Caſh, I have ſent Two thouſand Pagodas to the Garriſon of Carringooly.

* Sic in Orig.

The Paymaſter is paying One Month's Pay to the Europeans, and Half a Month to the Black Troops;—nothing to the Officers. After theſe Payments are completed there will remain a very ſmall Balance in our Tumbrils, not ſufficient to anſwer even common Occurrences.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

The 2d May 1782.

A true Copy,
G. Tyler,
Aſſt Secy.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
John Macpherſon.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXXIX.

Book 542. Page 309.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 26th Auguſt 1782.

Fort William, 26th Auguſt 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

§ (" (a) In the Letter which I had the Honour to addreſs you on the 17th ultimo, I acquainted you " with the heavy Arrears due to the Army; of the little Ability in the Madras Government to diſcharge them, from its Proſpects of Reſources being both circumſcribed and uncertain; and that " it was from the Continuation alone of that liberal Aid hitherto contributed by your Government, " I could entertain the moſt diſtant Hope either of being able to act againſt our Enemies, or to " keep the Army together.

" The Arrears due to the End of laſt Month, were near Twelve Lacks of Pagodas, which muſt " have been accumulating under all the dangerous Circumſtances to be apprehended from an Army " without a Farthing of Pay, had not Vice Admiral Hughes, upon my Repreſentation of its " Diſtreſſes, and of the obvious Ruin to which the public Intereſts were expoſed by its Continuation in that State, with great Readineſs, ſupplied me with a Lack of Pagodas from the Government Treaſury, upon my becoming perſonally reſponſible by Bond (bearing no Intereſt) for " the Repayment thereof here on Demand; which I have accordingly done, relying on being " enabled to fulfil my Engagement by Means of the expected Supplies from your Quarter, from " the Firſt of which that arrives, I have promiſed that the Amount ſhall be reimburſed.") §

Head Quarters,
Choultry Plain,
5th Auguſt 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 328.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Sir Eyre Coote.

Sir,

We read with great Concern the Account which you give of the long Arrears due to the Army under your Command, and the Means to which you have been reduced of employing your own Credit to borrow a Sum of Money of the Admiral for their preſent Relief. We have lately diſpatched Six Lacks of Rupees in Treaſure by the Active, and Six Lacks more by the Reſolution; we have alſo taken the Means for the Remittance of about Seven Lacks; and although the Supplies are conſigned to the Preſident and Council of Fort George, we have expreſsly deſired that they may be wholly appropriated to the Payment of the Army; and we hope they will be ſo applied in Time to afford you that Aid for which our Endeavours have been uniformly exerted, and which it is our moſt earneſt Deſire on all Occaſions to grant to your Military Operations.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2018.

We requeſt that you will repay the Admiral, out of the firſt Supplies you receive, any Sums which you may have borrowed from him for the Uſe of the public Service, and if you ſhould find it neceſſary hereafter to take up further Loans on your own Credit for the Diſburſements of the Army, we pledge ours for the early and punctual Repayment of them.

We are with Eſteem,

Fort William,
26th Auguſt 1782.

&c. &c. &c.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 330.

Received the following Letter from Fort St. George.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Army marched from this Neighbourhood the 3d inſtant, and returned to it the 26th inſtant for freſh Supplies, which, as far as they regard Proviſions and Bullocks, we hope to furniſh in a few Days, but as to Money our Treaſury is utterly exhauſted by the Efforts already made to ſupport the Army. The Statements ſent to you with our Letter of the 12th inſtant will have ſhewn you that the Sums with which you have ſo liberally aſſiſted us, with other Sums equally conſiderable derived from our own Reſources, have been applied to the Uſe of the Army, nor can we add any Thing to what we then wrote to you on the Subject.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
31ſt July 1782.

Macartney,
* Authʳ Sadlier,
Alexʳ Davidſon.

* Sic in Orig.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 334.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General and Council, Fort William.

Honble Sir, and Sirs,

We have the Honour to encloſe you Copies of a Letter which we received a few Days ſince from Sir Eyre Coote, and of our Anſwer.

The Army was to have marched this Morning with a Supply of Proviſions to the Relief of Vellore, which it appears from the above Letter is the General's preſent Object; but by a Letter juſt received from him, we find that he does not proceed till To-morrow.

We encloſe alſo Copies of Two Papers of Intelligence which were received this Morning from Sir Eyre Coote, and immediately communicated to the Admiral, who informed our Preſident that he intended to ſail on the Sunday next; and it is with much Pleaſure we acquaint you, that Sir Eyre Coote has ſupplied him with 284 of the King's Troops that were quartered at St. Thome.

You will obſerve by the Intelligence herewith encloſed, that there is a Poſſibility that the Enemy may ſoon be ſuperior at Sea; and it may prove of the greateſt Importance that whatſoever Supplies you are able to ſend us ſhould leave Calcutta as early as may be practicable.

Hyder Ally ſeems determined to continue the War, and we muſt ſtill look for Relief to the Execution of your Plan for attacking him on the Malabar Coaſt.

We have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
6th Auguſt 1782.

Macartney,
Alexʳ Davidſon.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
John Macpherſon.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXXX.

Book 602. Page 384.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th October 1782.

Fort William, 14h October 1782. Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.
The Governor General indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Abſtract of Supplies to Bombay.

§ (" (a) Abſtract of Supplies to the Bombay Preſidency from the 30th of April 1778 to the 1ſt September 1782. Abſtract of Supplies to Bombay.

" To Bombay, and Brigadier General Goddard, from " the 30th April 1778 to the 1ſt of May 1781 —	1,77,81,761	10	10			
" To Majors Camac and Popham's Detachments —	12,92,587	15	4			
" From the 30th of April 1781 to the 1ſt of September 1782 to Bombay and General Goddard —	1,10,46,174	9	0			
" To Colonel Camac, Major Popham, and Colonel " Muir's Detachments — —	7,93,818	15	5*			
				1,18,39,993	0	2
" Total Supplies, from 30th April 1778 to the 1ſt Sept. 1782, Curr^t Rup^s				3,09,14,342	10	4

* Sic in Orig.

" Fort William,
" 30th September 1782.

(Signed) " Ja^s Miller,
Acting Accomptant General.") §

Reſolved, that the following Letter be written to Bombay.

Gentlemen,

We are favoured with your Letter of the 31ſt July, and with the various Papers which accompany that Diſpatch. To Bombay, 14th Oct. 82.

In our Letter of the 24th June laſt, we declared our Apprehenſion that the Expedition which you then propoſed, would never take Place, if you perſiſted in thinking that the Preparations and Force which you ſtated were neceſſary to carry it into Effect.

In your Letter juſt received, you inform us that an immediate Supply of 30 Lacks of Rupees muſt be ſent you to enable you to undertake the Expedition.

While the Difficulties thus oppoſed to any Co-operation from your Preſidency for the Relief of the Carnatic, appear almoſt inſurmountable from their repreſented Magnitude, you leave it only to us to lament, with encreaſing Regret, the Opportunities which you have not availed yourſelves of for this Service; Opportunities, which, had they been ſeized with either Zeal or Ability, might have been long ſince improved to the happieſt Effect upon the general Situation of our Affairs, by the Expulſion of Hyder from the Carnatic. But we ſhall not upon this Occaſion permit ourſelves to come forward with any unavailing Remonſtrances. The alarming Proſpect of public Calamity which at preſent threatens the very Exiſtence of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions upon the Coaſt of Coromandel, impreſſes us with Reflections too ſerious to admit the Warmth or Detail of Diſapprobation. What you have neglected to do for the public Service you muſt anſwer to your Country. What is ſtill within your Power, we wiſh to excite from your public Zeal. Upon this Principle, and from a Deſire for that Harmony in our Councils, which no paſt Errors or Miſfortunes ſhould interrupt in the preſent Situation of Affairs, we only take the Liberty to repreſent to you the Exertions which in our Opinion you might have made for the Relief of the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2018.

We

We found this Repreſentation and Opinion upon your own Documents; nor ſhould we trouble you upon this Subject at preſent, did we not connect ſome Hopes of your future Exertions with our Opinion of Meaſures that were within your Power, and to which we muſt recall your Conſideration.

On the 29th March laſt, you acknowledged the Receipt of our Letter of the 26th of December. You were long before then in Poſſeſſion of the Company's poſitive Directions for an Attack upon Hyder in his own Dominions. The Succeſſes of Major Abington, to whom you ſent additional Forces for the Relief of Tellicherry, convinced you how much Hyder was in his Malabar Dominions. Major Abington had applied to you in February for ſome Reinforcements to carry on his Operations from Callicut againſt Hyder: You reply to him on the 31ſt of March, Two Days after the Receipt of our Letter of the 26th of December, and reject his Propoſition. At that very Time, you were informed of Colonel Humberſton's Return to Calicut with the Detachment of His Majeſty's Troops under his Command, ready to undertake any Service you choſe to point out, but on the very 31ſt March, you write to Colonel Humberſton, that you had given Directions to Major Abington, not to proſecute further Operations in the Malabar Country, but to deſtroy Calicut, and return with the Force under his Command to Bombay. At this critical Period you knew that the Danger which we dreaded in our Letter of the 26th of December had prevailed in its full Force, that the French had landed and united with Hyder in the Carnatic. At the ſame Period your Preſident muſt have communicated to you the Contents of Mr. Sulivan's Letters from Tanjore on the 13th, 19th, and 21ſt of February. At this moſt intereſting Period, you had his Majeſty's Tranſports at Bombay ready to carry any Succours, or any Commander whom you might think neceſſary to ſend to Calicut to take the Command of the combined Troops, and to penetrate in complete Force by the Paliacherry Paſs into the Caimbatore Country.

The Approach of the Monſoon at ſo extraordinary a Criſis of the public Service, was moſt favourable to your own Security upon the Coaſt, and the fitteſt Seaſon for puſhing into the plentiful Provinces of the Enemy with Infantry, when all the Reſiſtance you had to expect was from Cavalry. This we maintain as a certain Poſition authorized by the moſt ſucceſsful Campaigns of our Military Service in India.

Had you at that Time, which might be ſaid to hold in its critical Deciſion the Fate of the Carnatic, requeſted General Goddard to take the Command of the Forces at Calicut, to march into the Caimbatore Country, and, as Occaſion dictated, the Option to proceed to Seringapatam, or join Colonel Nixon in the Tanjore Country, or march along the Hills Weſt from Trichinopoly to cut off Hyder's Supplies as they came through the Paſſes from his own Dominions; we venture to affirm that Hyder muſt long before now have been obliged to fall back from the Carnatic, and that the French muſt have followed him on the Terms of his Renegade Europeans, or have ſubmitted to be made Priſoners of War at Cudalore.

Any Diverſion, ſuch as we have ſtated, ſupported by the Gallant Army under Sir Eyre Coote muſt have produced theſe great public Advantages to the Company, and the French Admiral who could only Man his Fleet, after repeated and bloody Actions, from the Land Troops of his Expedition, muſt have been completely defeated, or compelled to retire to the Iſlands.

Look, if you pleaſe, to the preſent Condition of Affairs in the Carnatic and upon the Coaſt. Reflect for a Moment upon the probable Iſſue of the Scene, and then declare if you can as good Citizens, as Britiſh Subjects, and as Men poſſeſſed of even private Property, that you wanted Reſources to carry on an Enterprize that muſt have rendered theſe great and vital Services to your Employers and to your Country.

Upon an Occaſion of this Kind your Employers and the State have a Right to inveſtigate minutely the Conduct, Ability, and Reſources of their Servants. But there could for many Reaſons be no Want of Reſource or Credit to ſupply the Expence of ſuch an Enterprize.

The Difference of Pay in Cantonments and on Service in the rich and undefended Provinces of an Enemy might be ſo managed as to not to be diſtreſſing. Succeſs would have procured Proviſions and Money in Coimbatore as before Tellicherry and at Callicut. To ſay then you could not have commanded the neceſſary Reſources for the Undertaking, is not only to give Weight to theſe Arguments, but to condemn yourſelves moſt ſeverely as an Adminiſtration and as the Servants of the moſt liberal Employers on Earth.

Nothing but the intereſting and moſt painful Nature of the Subject could lead us to make theſe Obſervations.

Where the Object loſt was ſo important and involved not only the Intereſts of the Preſidency of Fort St. George, but ultimately the Safety of your own Eſtabliſhments as well as the future Security of theſe Provinces, you cannot but forgive even an unuſual Application to the Principle which ſhould have actuated your Conduct.

You inform us that with the Revenues of your newly acquired Poſſeſſions, and independent of the very great Expence of the Bengal Detachment, and of the future Intereſts of a Bond Debt of a Crore and 12 Lacks of Rupees, your preſent Expenditures exceed your Reſources to the annual Amount of Twenty-four Lacks.

We wiſh you could have favoured us before now with thoſe Accounts and Statements upon which you found theſe Calculations, and which we requeſted in December laſt.

If this is the actual Situation of your Finances, after the immenſe Sums expended by this Government to acquire for you territorial Revenue, and after you may be ſaid to have poſſeſſed for upwards of Two Years, in a State of Tranquility, your newly acquired Dominions, where would the Column of your Debts extend if the Maratta War was to continue? It is ſingular enough, yet it evidently appears from your own Records that the Expence of acquiring and maintaining territorial Poſſeſſions upon your Side of India furniſhes the moſt ſolid Argument for relinquiſhing thoſe Poſſeſſions.

From the annual encreaſing Expences of your Preſidency, the Company wiſhed early to poſſeſs ſome territorial Revenue to balance your Diſburſements; with this View you entered into the Maratta War. When your Succeſſes and your Misfortunes in that War came to one and the ſame Period in the fatal Surrender at Wargaun, the Interference of this Government recovered the Reputation of your Arms, and at Length placed you in the Poſſeſſion of your preſent territorial Revenue of between Forty and Fifty Lacks.

Had your own Wiſhes and the Views of this Government ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing that Influence in the Marratta State, which could alone have ſecured you in the peaceable and permanent Poſſeſſion of a great territorial Revenue, we imagine that no Efforts of our native or foreign Enemies could ever afterwards overturn the Foundation of the Britiſh Power in Indoſtan; a Power which would then from your and this Side of India have united its Chain, and which muſt have checked every Invaſion of the Southern Preſidency. Such an Eſtabliſhment of Power might ever continue to ſecure itſelf, and prove ſuperior to every Enemy, but the Miſconduct of its own Adminiſtration.

In the Purſuit of this great Object, there certainly have been Miſmanagements which the particular Authors have to account for; but that criminal Miſconduct which left the Carnatic open to the Enemy, by which it remained to us a Pſſoeſſion without Reſource, and to him a Barrier againſt our Vengeance, gave the ſevereſt Blow to the Meaſures which had been almoſt completed, to procure you a territorial Revenue.

From the Moment that the Carnatic was invaded and in a Manner poſſeſſed by Hyder, all the Well-wiſhers of the Company's Proſperity, either at Home or in India, united in the Opinion that an Attack ſhould be made upon Hyder's Dominions from Bombay, at every Riſk from our Diſputes with the Marattas.

But, ſay you, while upon one Hand we run the Riſk of loſing our newly acquired Reſources, and ſuffering a Maratta Invaſion of our Eſtabliſhments, you call upon us to carry our Arms into the Dominions of another powerful Enemy, as if we had the Faculties of carrying on ſuch a War with Succeſs.

It is not, Gentlemen, the Option of advantageous Meaſures, but of ſuch as vary in Difficulty that is before us. It is not the future Embarrſſments of your Reſources, but the immediate and beſt Application of thoſe you actually poſſeſs, that ſhould influence your Operations. While you ſtate your own particular Diſtreſſes, you ſhould only feel them, and act under them, in the Relation that * a Part you bear to the Whole. Should our Tenure of all the Eſtabliſhments of Fort St. George be reduced from Want of timely Co-operation on your Part to the Defence of Madras and the fatal Iſſue of a Siege, it would avail little to the Company or to Britain, that you had raiſed Ten new Battalions of Sepoys to preſerve Diſtricts which the firſt Inroads of an Enemy's Cavalry could lay waſte—Poſſeſſions in which Invaſion at once extinguiſhes and demands the Value of their Produce.

In March 1768, when Bombay had little Territory, and but a ſmall Army, you were able to reduce Mangalore, an Event which immediately drew Hyder from oppoſing our Arms in the Heart of his Poſſeſſions to recover a Poſt which he ſaw would place us within Reach of his Capital with every Support which we could derive from the Sea. When Calicut was taken he began upon the ſame Principle of Apprehenſion to treat immediately with Sir Eyre Coote; but when he found out the Line you had adopted, and his Knowledge of your Councils is quick, his Apprehenſions vaniſhed, and left him to attend to the Operations of his new Allies in his Favour.

The Loſs of Trincomalay, and our little Succeſs againſt Hyder, have ſuggeſted the moſt extenſive Plans to him and to his Allies.

It is our Duty to place theſe important and moſt critically ſituated Concerns of the Company again before you. We cannot expect from you, that you ſhould act with Means which you do not command, nor are we ſo unreaſonable as to expect from your Arms a Co-operation that would annul itſelf. We are, at the ſame Time, perſuaded that we have not been unjuſt to you in our Conſideration of what you might have already effected; and we moſt ardently wiſh to congratulate you ſoon upon what you may yet find it poſſible to attempt. The very extraordinary Exertions of this Government, and at a Riſk which we do not chuſe to ſpecify, for the Maintenance of the Company's Intereſts in all their Branches, are more than a Juſtification to us for theſe earneſt Repreſentations. We imagine it requires but little Reflection for any well informed Subject of the Britiſh Government, to be convinced that the Loſs of the Carnatic would not long precede a fatal Reverſe of our Situation in every Preſidency in India, and that ſuch a Cataſtrophe would produce an Effect upon the Parent State, that would at once affect every Subject of liberal Sentiments, and convince the moſt ſelfiſh of the Inutility, if not Folly, of their Purſuits.

From

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* Sic in Orig.

From the unanimous and ſucceſsful Efforts of the different Preſidencies, we are firmly perſuaded, that our Reſources and Advantages of Situation, may yet enable us to get the better of all our Enemies, and ſecure to the Company and to our Country the moſt valuable remote Colonies, that ever belonged to any State.

We ſend by this Conveyance to Surat, Bills to the Amount of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. We have, within the preceding Sixteen Months, remitted for the Uſe of your Preſidency, for the Support of the Bengal Detachment and in Stores, One Crore Eighteen Lacks of Rupees, as ꝑ encloſed Abſtract; and from the Commencement of the Maratta War, you have been ſupplied upon ſimilar Accounts by this Government, with Three Crore Nine Lacks of Rupees.

We have only to add, that a Copy of this Diſpatch is ſent to the Preſident and Select Committee of Fort St. George, who, after conſulting with the Admiral and Commander in Chief upon the Subject, will probably ſend you ſome detailed Plan of Co-operation.

Fort William,
14th October 1782.

We have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen, &c.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 405.

Received the following Letter from the acting Accountant General.

Acting Accountant General, 3d Oct.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have herewith the Honour to lay before you the annual Eſtimate of the Receipts and Diſburſements of this Government, drawn out for the Current Year 1782–3, by which you will perceive there remains an unappropriated Balance of C R^{s} 63,42,521 14 11, to anſwer for any poſſible Deficiency in the expected Receipts, or Exceſs of expected Diſburſements, together with any new Cauſes of Expence which may not have been foreſeen

I cannot better recommend the ſame to your Confidence, than by appriſing you that the Whole was drawn out by the Accountant General himſelf, previous to his Illneſs, ſaving the eſtimated Amount of Supplies to the other Preſidencies on the one Hand, and the expected Receipts from the Office of Comptroller of the Salt Buſineſs on the other, as theſe laſt ſtand in the Eſtimate now before you. It would therefore have been ſent in ſome Time ago, but that the Balance of Caſh in the Hands of many of the Officers under this Government, on the 30th April, were then unaſcertained, and even now I am under the Neceſſity of delivering it, without including the Balances for or againſt the Company of the Paymaſters to the Madras and Bombay Detachments, and of the Reſident of Hyderabad, the Accounts of which have not yet been received.

But as an Eſtimate of this Nature would be of little Utility, if deferred till towards the Cloſe of the Period for which it is formed, I apprehend the Omiſſion of thoſe Balances cannot be productive of any conſiderable ill Conſequence, though it were to be wiſhed that they could have been included.

I beg Leave to remark, that the Supplies to the other Preſidencies have been eſtimated by the Amount thereof in the Twelve Months, next preceding the Commencement of the preſent Eſtimate, except where the actual Supplies of the preſent Year, ſo far as it is advanced, have occaſioned a Deviation from that Rule. It may alſo not be improper to obſerve, that the eſtimated Amount of thoſe Supplies, neither includes the Expence of the Detachments to Bombay or Madras, theſe being comprehended in the Amount of the General Expence of the Army, as computed by the Military Paymaſter General, in which, however, they are particularized. This Obſervation I have here thought the more neceſſary, in order to prevent Miſapprehenſion from the occaſional Statements, which have been delivered from this Office of Supplies to Fort St. George and Bombay, having included the Sums paid on Account of the Military Detachments to each of thoſe Preſidencies reſpectively.

Having lately underſtood that the Receipts from the Comptroller of Salt, were expected to be conſiderably greater than the Sum at which that Gentleman, with a cautious Diffidence, had eſtimated them Five Months ago, as will be found included in the Eſtimate of expected Reſources for the preſent Year, which accompanied my Addreſs to the Honourable Board of the 8th April laſt; I thought it incumbent on me to apply to himſelf for Information, whether at this Time he had Reaſon to expect that his Payments in the Courſe of the preſent Year would admit of an Addition to the Sum then eſtimated, and I have now the Pleaſure to point out, that in conſequence of this Application, in Place of the 25 Lacks of Sicca Rupees eſtimated at that Time, you will find he has now authorized me to inſert a Sum of 35 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, or C^{t}. R^{s}. 40,60,000 0 0.

I have the Honour to be, with high Reſpect,
Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Ja^{s}. Miller.
Act^{g}. Acc^{t}. General.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
3d October 1782.

Ordered, that the Eſtimate of Reſources and Diſburſements be entered after the Conſultation.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Edw^{d}. Wheler,
John Macpherſon.

Dr Eſtimate of the probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the Bengal Government, from the 30th April 1782 to the 1ſt May 1783. Cr

To Balance.						
The Amount remaining in the following Departments and Offices the 30th April 1782.						
General Department.						
CIVIL.						
General Treaſury.						
Ready Money — — —		5,18,916 5 10				
Bills receivable on Account of Rajah Myipnarain —		10,09,569 13 2				
			15,28,486 3 6			
The Honble. the Governor General — —			1,60,711 10 7			
Civil Paymaſter — — —			569 7 6			
Mint Maſter — — — —			2,49,562 13 10			
Reſident at the Vizier's Court — — —			5,93,808 0 10			
Reſident at Benares — — —			7,41,210 6 6			
Commiſſary for the Effects taken from the Dutch — —			1,84,515 0 9			
Collector of Chandernagore — — —			77 6 5			
E. Hay, on Account Supply of Proviſions — —			5,860 13 1			
Contractor for the Supply of Live Stock — —			2,42,715 1 6			
				37,07,517 0 0		
MILITARY.						
Military Paymaſter General — — —			13,318 1 5			
Paymaſter to the Artillery at the Preſidency and Garriſons — —			28,679 8 8			
Paymaſter to the Second Brigade — — —			9,34,086 8 10			
Paymaſter to the Cavalry Brigade — — —			4,451 7 2			
Paymaſter to the Futty Ghurr Station — — —			44,882 5 11			
Paymaſter at Boglepore — — —			322 5 2			
Paymaſter at Burdwan — — — —			18,213 0 10			
Paymaſter at Chittagong — — —			12,446 10 11			
Paymaſter at Dacca — — — —			36 0 3			
Paymaſter at Dinagepore — — —			176 9 9			
Paymaſter at Moorſhedabad — — —			972 0 9			
Paymaſter at Patna — — —			1,641 8 3			
Paymaſter at Ramgur — — —			34,080 12 9			
Paymaſter to the Garriſon of Chunar — —			5,646 1 7			
				10,98,953 2 3		
MARINE.						
Marine Paymaſter — — — —				731 14 3		
					48,07,202 6 0	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.						
Committee of Revenue — — — —				31,282 8 7 2		
Revenue Chief of Dacca — — — —				53,058 12 0 0		
Revenue Chief of Moorſhedabad — — — —				42,364 11 19 1		
Revenue Chief of Patna — — — — —				59,700 15 5 0		
Revenue Chief of Purnea — — — —				604 3 15 3		
Collector of Baglepore — — — —				49,664 12 8 0		
Collector of the Town of Calcutta — — — —				2,331 4 15 0		
Collector of Chittagong — — — —				21,760 11 5 1		
Collector of Futteh Sing — — — —				4,497 14 6 0		
Collector of Houghly — — — —				57,912 8 19 2		
Collector of Jungle Terry — — — —				50,091 4 5 0		
Collector of Midnapore — — — —				1,18,824 5 2 0		
Collector of Patchet — — — —				5,111 4 18 0		
Collector of Rajemchal — — — —				36,456 3 2 0		
Collector of Ramgur — — — —				7,880 8 5 0		
Collector of Rungpore — — — — —				4,23,530 2 15 1		
Collector of the Salt Diſtricts — — — —				36,198 12 2 0		
Collector of Silburris — — — —				98,156 5 4 3		
Collector of Sircar Sarun — — — —				1,43,054 3 18 1		
Collector of Sircar Terhoot — — — —				52,877 11 10 3		
Collector of Sylhet — — — — —				51,237 4 2 3		
Reſident at the Durbar — — — —				470 5 9 2		
Collector of Government Cuſtoms of Chittagong — — —				2,093 1 17 2		
Collector of Government Cuſtoms of Dacca — — —				6,496 5 3 0		
Collector of Government Cuſtoms of Patna — — — —				41,182 3 15 0		
Sicca Rupees —				13,96,838 5 11 1		
Balances of the Remittances from the Chiefs and Collectors of the Revenues, which were not included either in the Balances of the Subordinates, or in thoſe of the Preſidency, on the 30th April 1782, the ſame not having been then received by thoſe to whom they were made, conſiſting of Treaſure on the Way of Bills receivable outſtanding — — — —			9,40,637 9 1			
Sundry Ditto from the Collectors of Government Cuſtoms — —			1,34,308 9 5			
				10,74,946 2 6 0		
Sa Rs				24,71,784 7 17 1		
Batta 16 per Cent. — — —				3,95,485 8 5 3		
					28,67,270 0 2	
						76,74,472 0 8
To Receipts which are expected to take Place in the following Departments within the 30th April 1782 and the 1ſt May 1783.						
RESOURCES.						
General Department.						
CIVIL.						
Mint Duties, as in 1781-2 — —		25,789 1 11				
Collections in the Poſtmaſter General's Department, as in 1781-2.		1,07,441 1 0				
Rajah Myipnarain's Tribute for 1782-3. B. Sa Rs	39,48,333 5 6					
Batta 11 per Cent. — —	4,34,316 10 0					
		43,82,650 2 0				
			45,15,880 2 2			
MILITARY.						
Army Subſidy from the Nabob Aſſoph ul Dowlah, at 2,85,000 Sa Rs per Month —	34,20,000 0 0					
Expence of Abdul Rehman Khan's Ruſſullah, to be paid by him at 23,679 2 3 per Month — —	2,84,149 11 0					
		37,04,149 11 0				
Batta 11 per Cent. — — —		4,07,456 7 5				
			41,11,606 2 5			
				86,27,486 4 7		
Carry over — — — —				86,27,486 4 7		76,74,472 0 8

By Balance.						
The Amount due to the following Departments and Offices the 30th April 1782.						
General Department.						
CIVIL.						
Account Depoſits — —			17,03,826 9 4			
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court —			1,20,161 13 8			
				18,23,988 7 0		
Poſtmaſter General — — —				6,376 5 7		
Commiſſary for the Effects taken from the French — —				3,664 4 9		
Agent for Supplies to the other Preſidencies — — —				45,224 4 9		
Buxey — — — —				1,151 7 1		
Contractor for Supply of Salt Proviſions — — —				15,831 0 0		
					18,96,235 13 2	
MILITARY.						
Paymaſter to the Firſt Brigade — — —				2,485 10 2		
Paymaſter to the Light Infantry Corps — — —				94,374 4 6		
Paymaſter of the Works — — —				8,961 8 8		
Military Storekeeper — — —				2,50,539 13 6		
					3,56,361 4 10	
MARINE.						
Naval Storekeeper — — — —					23,397 15 6	
						22,75,995 1 6
By Diſburſements which are expected to take Place in the following Departments within the 30th April 1783 and the 1ſt May 1783.						
CHARGES.						
General Department.						
CIVIL.						
Sundry Charges diſburſed by the Civil Paymaſter, &c. as in 1781-2.	10,92,755 5 0					
Account Salary —	7,02,085 8 8					
Charges Durbar —	2,78,561 8 3					
Secret Services —	71,870 0 0					
Mint — —	44,778 15 3					
Poſt Office — —	1,50,261 13 3					
Reſident at the Vizier's Court	98,246 4 2					
Reſident at Benares —	1,13,699 8 0					
Buxey Kanah Charges at Chittage	3,088 13 0					
Hoſpital Charges —	1,62,954 0 11					
Civil Buildings —	6,920 1 11					
		27,31,221 14 5				
Supreme Court of Judicature.						
Salaries to the Judges and Officers of the Court, and other Contingent Charges as in 1781-2.	4,36,033 3 6					
Charges Law Suits —	1,20,959 2 0					
Wall to be erected round the new Gaol —	59,931 7 1					
		6,16,923 12 7				
			33,48,145 11 0			
MILITARY.						
Diſburſements of the Paymaſters to the Army, as eſtimated by the Military Paymaſter General.						
Artillery Corps — —		8,73,600 0 0				
Cavalry Corps — —		7,29,600 0 0				
European Infantry — —		11,65,200 0 0				
Sepoy Corps — —		75,17,400 0 0				
Militia and Invalid Sepoys — —		7,38,000 0 0				
Bombay Detachment — —		43,36,800 0 0				
Madras Detachment — —		29,97,600 0 0				
Garriſons — — —		12,26,400 0 0				
General Staff to the Army — —		4,80,000 0 0				
Brigade Staff — — —		3,64,800 0 0				
Contractor for Draught and Carriage Bullocks and Camels — — —		8,64,000 0 0				
Contractor for Elephants — —		1,56,000 0 0				
Agents for Boats — —		2,40,000 0 0				
Contingent Charges — —		30,00,000 0 0				
Military Storekeeper's Diſburſements, as in 1781-2.		9,17,510 6 11				
Agent Victualler of the Garriſon, for his Agency on 5,14,161 12 3 — —		1,54,248 8 6				
Diſburſements on Account of Fortifications and Military Buildings, as in 1781-2. — —		5,02,615 11 2				
Engineers Stores, as in — —		58,816 14 5				
Road to Chunar Ghur — —		92,578 2 8				
			2,64,15,169 11 8			
MARINE.						
Preſidency.						
Diſburſements of the Naval Storekeeper and Marine Paymaſter, as eſtimated by the latter —		6,99,703 9 0				
Chittagong, as in 1781-2, eſtabliſhed Charges —		34,392 0 0				
			7,34,095 9 0			
				3,04,97,410 15 8		
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.						
Charges of the following, eſtimated by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.						
Committee of Revenue.						
Charges Collections — —		11,15,312 15 17				
Charges Zemindary — —		18,49,525 14 17				
Charges Adawlet — —		8,29,860 0 0				
Charges Police — —		58,072 8 0				
Charges Poolbundy — —		2,61,690 0 0				
Law Charges — —		2,400 0 0				
Collector of Pateheat — —		45,232 14 0				
Revenue Chief of Dacca — —		2,05,877 11 0				
Revenue Chief of Purnea — —		37,380 0 0				
Revenue Chief of Moorſhedabad —		52,329 15 18				
Revenue Chief of Patna — —		1,45,710 1 1				
Collector of Houghly — —		50,199 15 18				
Collector of Baglepore — —		54,191 1 9				
Collector of Chittagonge — —		51,751 13 17				
Collector of Midnapore — —		48,671 15 8				
Carry over —		48,08,206 5 5		3,04,97,410 15 8		22,75,995 1 6

Dr Estimate of the probable Resources and Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from the 30th April 1782 to the 1st May 1783. Cr

Brought forward			—	—	—	86,27,486 4 7	76,74,472 0 8
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.							
Receipts of Revenue expected by the Estimate of the Accomptant General to the Revenue Department.							
Committee of Revenue.							
Sundry Districts under the Committee	1,75,89,609 7 15						
Collector of the Town of Calcutta	1,17,203 13 16						
Collector of the Salt Districts	7,13,684 6 8						
		1,84,20,577 11 19 8					
Collector of Patcheat Muffussul Mhals —		71,261 8 0 0					
Revenue Chief of Dacca —		15,98,240 12 11 0					
Revenue Chief of Moorshedabad —		4,01,705 8 17 3					
Revenue Chief of Patna —		34,08,484 13 0 0					
Collector of Houghly —		4,19,150 4 1 2					
Collector of Baglepore —		3,19,494 1 14 0					
Collector of Chittagong —		1,68,001 0 0 0					
Collector of Midnapore —		5,82,388 13 11 0					
Collector of Rajemehal —		1,97,122 5 1 0					
Collector of Ramgur —		86,765 3 13 0					
Collector of Rungpore —		9,48,534 13 13 0					
Collector of Silburris —		2,87,820 4 16 3					
Collector of Sircar Sarun —		14,53,883 10 0 0					
Collector of Sylhet —		2,35,025 5 0 0					
			2,85,98,456 3 18 0				
Batta 16 per Cent. — —			45,75,752 15 19 3				
				3,31,74,209 3 11			
Committee of Customs.							
Receipts expected in that Department as in 1781-2. —			7,43,900 7 15 0				
Batta 16 per Cent. — —			1,19,024 1 4 3				
				8,62,924 9 0			
					3,40,37,133 12 11		
						4,26,64,620 1 6	
EXTRA RECEIPTS.							
General Department.							
CIVIL.							
Commissaries for the Capture of Chinsurah, as follows:							
Amount of Spices sold in May — —			2,15,517 4 0				
Ditto of sundry Goods, as per Account Sale delivered in May —			13,116 11 6				
S^a R^s			2,28,633 15 6				
Batta 16 per Cent. — —			36,581 7 0				
				2,65,215 6 6			
Draughts on Europe for Lord Clive's Jaghire		2,59,200 0 0					
Ditto in favour of sundry Persons mentioned in the 47th Paragraph of the Letter from the Honble. Court of Directors, dated 31st May 1781 —		3,20,428 12 10					
Certificates to the Commanders and Officers of the freighted Ships, 10 Ships at £. 8,000 each —		7,68,000 0 0					
Amount to be received for Bills of Exchange, payable by the Court of Directors, being for the Provision of the Investment of 1782-3. —		1,00,00,000 0 0					
			1,13,47,628 12 10				
Amount expected to be received from the Nabob Assuph ul Dowlah, Part of his Debt to the Honble. Company		30,00,000 0 0					
Batta 11 per Cent. — —		3,30,000 0 0					
			33,30,000 0 0				
Ditto for Saudit Alley's Stipend, as per Contra —			3,08,503 0 0				
Collections of Chandernagore, as in 1781-2. — — —			18,560 0 0				
				1,50,04,692 11 2			
MILITARY.							
Sales of Military Stores, as in 1781-2. — —				36,785 0 6			
MARINE.							
Sales of Naval Stores, as estimated by the Marine Paymaster — —				24,899 13 8			
					1,53,31,592 15 10		
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.							
Amount which is expected to be received from the Comptroller for the Manufacture of Salt in 1782-3. — — —				35,00,000 0 0			
Expected to be received on Account of the Sale of Opium as follows:							
Balance remaining to be received on Account of the Sale of Opium C^rs			1,98,057 12 3				
For 2,830 Chests expected to be received at the Presidency in 1782-3, valued at C. R^s 350 per Chest —			9,90,500 0 0				
C. R^s			11,88,557 12 3				
Deduct Batta 16 per Cent. — —			1,63,939 0 1				
				10,24,618 12 4			
Sicca R^s				45,24,618 12 4			
Batta 16 per Cent. —				7,23,939 0 3			
					52,48,557 12 3		
						2,05,80,150 12 1	
							6,32,44,770 13 7
Current Rupees							7,09,19,242 14 3

Brought forward		48,08,206 5 5		3,04,97,410 15 8		22,75,995 1 6
Collector of Rajemhal — —		63,726 7 1				
Collector of Ramgur — —		39,433 2 18				
Collector of Rungpore — —		65,151 13 4				
Collector of Salt Districts — —		1,59,585 10 19				
Collector of Silburris — —		24,240 0 0				
Collector of Sircar Sarun — —		41,472 3 12				
Collector of Sylhet — — —		25,763 10 18				
Collector of the Town of Calcutta —		26,917 1 8				
Allowances to Members and Assistants of the late Provincial Councils — —		40,000 0 0				
Charges Phousdary — —		2,50,488 0 0				
Sicca Rupees		55,44,984 7 5				
Batta 16 per Cent. —		8,87,197 8 4				
			64,32,181 15 5			
DURBAR DEPARTMENT at Moorshedabad.						
Stipends and Allowances	20,15,000 0 0					
Sundry Charges —	65,000 0 0					
		20,80,000 0 0 0				
Batta 16 per % — —		3,32,800 0 0 0				
			24,12,800 0 0			
Lord Clive's Jaghire for One Year —		2,22,957 13 17 1				
Batta 16 per % — —		35,673 4 2 3				
			2,58,631 2 0			
Commission on the Revenues, including Arrears due — — — S^a R^s		1,13,442 3 0 0				
Batta 16 per % — —		18,150 11 11 0				
			1,31,592 11 8			
Committee of Customs.						
Charges expected in that Department, as in 1781-2.		4,54,220 10 1 1				
Batta 16 per % — —		72,675 4 16 1				
			5,26,895 14 10			
				97,62,101 11 11		
					4,02,59,512 11 7	
CHARGES.						
Extraordinary Disbursements.						
General Department.						
Stipend of the Nabob Mirza Saudit Ally, at O. S^a R^s 23,160 15 3 per Month —		2,77,931 7 0				
Batta 11 per Cent. — —		30,572 7 4				
			3,08,503 14 4			
Interest on Bonds — — —			13,70,460 13 8			
Resident at Hydrabad — — —			75,727 7 8			
Collector of Chandernagore, as in 1781-2. — —			20,311 3 10			
Commissary for the Effects taken from the French, in 1781-2. —			70,436 4 11			
Commissaries for the Effects taken from the Dutch estimated as follows:						
Subsistence to the Dutch Company's Servants —		1,03,630 11 0				
Establishment of the Court of Justice at Chinsaruh		1,11,312 0 0				
D^o of the respective Offices of the Commissaries at D^o — — —		1,08,804 0 0				
D^o and Salary for Two Deputy Commissaries at Patna, Calcapore, and Dacca —		33,600 0 0				
Amount of Commission on the Capture, about		3,27,052 1 3				
Amount required to compleat the Investment of 1782-3. — — —		2,28,633 15 6				
S^a R^s		9,13,032 11 9				
Batta 16 per Cent. — —		1,46,085 3 10				
			10,59,117 15 7			
Certificates granted, per Betsey, of which it is probable Repayment will be required —		7,56,857 12 0				
One Year's Interest on D^o, at 8 per Cent. —		60,548 9 11				
			8,17,406 5 11			
				37,21,964 1 11		
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.						
Saltpetre Advances — — —			40,000 0 0			
Opium — — — —			6,22,000 0 0			
S^a R^s			6,62,000 0 0			
Batta 16 per Cent. — — —			1,05,920 0 0			
				7,67,920 0 0		
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.						
Amount to be advanced them for the Provision of the Investment of 1782-3. —				1,00,00,000 0 0		
SUPPLIES to the other Presidencies.						
Fort St. George.						
In Treasure — —		37,51,556 4 3				
Agent for the Supplies to the other Presidencies in Grain, &c. — —		15,60,936 2 0				
Contractor for the Supply of Salt Provisions and Live Stock — —		3,85,312 0 0				
			56,97,804 6 3			
Bombay — — —			14,86,599 3 5			
Fort Marlborough — — —			3,39,000 0 0			
St. Helena — — — —			27,925 6 8			
				75,51,329 0 4		
					2,20,41,213 2 3	
						6,23,00,725 13 10
						6,45,76,720 15 4
By Balance unappropriated — — — — — — —						63,42,521 14 11
Current Rupees						7,09,19,242 14 3

Errors excepted.

(Signed) James Miller,
Acts Acc^t General.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXXXI.

Book 553. Page 36.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 4th November 1782.

“ (a) Fort William, 4th Nov. 1782.

“ At a Council; Preſent,
“ Edward Wheler Eſquire.

“ The Honble. the Governor General, Sir Eyre Coote, and Mr. Macpherſon, indiſpoſed.

“ Read, the following Letter from the Secretary at Fort St. George.

“ To Mr. P. Auriol, Secretary to the Honble. Governor General and Council, &c.
Fort William.

“ As the Select Committee may be prevented from addreſſing the Governor General and Council by this Poſt, I am directed to acquaint you, for their Information, that this Settlement has experienced a new and ſevere Misfortune in conſequence of a Gale of Wind, which came on Yeſterday Morning, and blew with encreaſing Violence until Midnight. Several large Veſſels, and among them the Earl of Hertford Indiaman, were driven a-ſhore, others foundered at their Anchors, and all the ſmall Craft, amounting to upwards of Ninety, were either ſunk or ſtranded: The Quantity of Rice loſt is at leaſt 30,000 Bags, which is equal to our whole remaining Stock, and the Loſs of the Tonnage is irreparable. The Squadron put to Sea early in the Day, and we were in Hopes it had eſcaped the Violence of the Storm, but this Afternoon the Active Frigate brought the diſagreeable Intelligence that the Superb is diſmaſted, and is beſides with Difficulty kept above Water. The Admiral had ſhifted his Flag on Board the Sultan, and proceeds immediately to Bombay. The Active returns to him To-morrow, with ſome of his Officers who were left a-ſhore, and the Select Committee intended to avail themſelves of that Opportunity to forward to him the Letter which the Governor General and Council have written to him.

“ The Select Committee are deſirous that the Governor General and Council ſhould have the earlieſt Notice of this Diſaſter, as the preſent very alarming State of this Settlement may perhaps induce them to alter the Deſtination of the Indiamen that were intended to be diſpatched to Europe, and to ſend them here immediately with Rice and other Proviſions.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

“ Fort St. George,
16th October 1789.
(Signed) “ J. Hudleſtow, Secretary.”

“ Ordered, That the Agent for Supplies be directed to diſpatch the Country Craft, which he has engaged to carry Grain to Fort St. George, as ſoon as poſſible.

“ Reſolved, That a Reward be offered to the Serangs on their ſafe and ſpeedy Arrival to Fort St. George of Ten Pagodas each, if their Paſſage does not exceed Fourteen Days, or Five Pagodas, if it does not exceed Twenty Days, and a further Reward of Forty Rupees each upon their Return here in Time to receive a ſecond Cargo this Seaſon for Madras.”)

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We have juſt received Accounts of the violent Gale of Wind which you experienced on the 15th ult. and of the dreadful Effects which it had upon the Shipping in your Roads, and the Grain which was then afloat. We have in conſequence ordered the Agent for Supplies to diſpatch all the Country Craft, engaged for your Service, as ſoon as they can poſſibly be laden; and in order to encourage the Surangs to make the beſt of their way to your Port, we have promiſed them ſeverally a Reward of Five Pagodas, if they ſhall arrive within 21 Days from the Date of their Diſpatch, or 10 Pagodas if they ſhall arrive within 14 Days, to be paid at Fort St. George, &c. further Reward of 40 Rs. to be paid here, if they ſhall return in Time to make a Second Trip this Seaſon.

We requeſt that you will accordingly pay the Rewards which we have promiſed to thoſe who may perform the Voyage within the Time limited. In order to prevent any of theſe Veſſels from ſtopping upon the Coaſt in their Way down, we have written to the ſeveral Subordinates not to ſuffer them to come to an Anchor at any of thoſe Places.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2019.

There appearing to be a Deficiency of Three Pieces of Cloth in the Bales, which you conſigned to us by the Cheſterfield, we enloſe an Extract of the Letter which we have received from the Board of Trade on this Subject.

Fort William,
the 4th November 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Edwd. Wheler.

APPENDIX, No CCCXXXII.

Book 602. Page 531.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th November 1782.

Fort William, 18th November 1778.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
and
John Stables, } Eſquires.
The Governor General and Sir Eyre Coote indiſpoſed.

Received the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote:

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſq. &c. &c. Ghiretty, 15th Nov. 1782.

§ (“ (a) Gentlemen,
“ Nothing but the great Exertions and Support afforded by this Government to our Operations
“ on the Coaſt during the preſent War, relieving our manifold Diſtreſſes, and, by the Supplies
“ granted, giving an Army the very Power of Action, could have left us an Exiſtence or Poſt
“ in that Quarter; and I am moſt truly ſenſible of the great Line of Conduct your Supreme
“ Board have hitherto uniformly adopted, enabling us to parry the almoſt unſurmountable Difficulties
“ I have had to encounter;—feed, pay, and keep the Army together, &c. &c. I have the
“ greateſt Confidence in both your Ability and Perſeverance, and we truſt ſhall, ere long, reap the
“ full Reward attendant on our faithful Services, by having it in our Power to reſtore the Bleſſings
“ of Peace to the Countries we have the Guidance and Protection of, on Terms honourable and
“ permanent; alſo ſecure, by our ſucceſsful Efforts, an advantageous Balance, ready to be thrown
“ into the Scale of our Nation whenever the Subject, in Europe, of a general Peace is agitated.”) §

As the principal Attacks of our natural and European and other Enemies are at preſent carried on in the Carnatic, we muſt there, in full Force, oppoſe them; keeping for a Time the Scene of Action in that Quarter where the Advantages have been already ſuſtained; thereby alſo ſecuring in Peace our other invaluable Poſſeſſions. I mean not though to ſuggeſt an Idea of confining our Operations ſolely to defend the Carnatic. We muſt alſo as well digeſted General ſyſtematic Plans, enter the Enemy's Countries from the Malabar Side and other Parts; diſtreſſing them wherever they appear vulnerable. It is from the Succeſs of our Arms alone we are to ſupport our Conſequence in the Eaſt, and dictate Peace and enjoy its attendant Bleſſings. It becomes neceſſary for me to remark, that I have repeatedly pointed out to the Bombay Government, the Neceſſity there was for making a powerful Diverſion in Hyder Ally's Countries on their Side of India in order to favour my Operations in the Carnatic. Inſtructions went from me to Brigadier General Goddard to the ſame Effect; and the European Corps under Colonel Humberſton were alſo put under the Orders of the Bombay Preſidency, that the Force on that Side might be employed on One uniform Plan, conformable to what ſeemed, from Situation and Circumſtances on the Spot, moſt adviſeable to attempt. A very formidable European Force, his Majeſty's and the Company's, with Twenty-two Native Battalions are on the Malabar Coaſt. My Orders and Inſtructions (I am ſorry to ſay) have not as yet been attended to, nor the Service pointed out againſt Hyder Ally's Dominions undertaken. Their Inaction remains to be accounted for;—is more extraordinary at this particular Period, as the Ceſſation of Arms between us and the Mahrattas has given them an Opportunity of undertaking the Service alluded to with almoſt certain Proſpect of Succeſs. It becomes abſolutely neceſſary therefore, that your Supreme Board ſhould repeat ſuch further Orders and Inſtructions to the Bombay Government as will enforce their Obedience, making them reſponſible in the fulleſt Extent of Poſſibility, for either Heſitation or Non-compliance. We have ſufficient Force to effect every Thing required, provided, it is directed without Delay, to the grand proper Objects. The convulſive Shock our Intereſts in India have ſuſtained, has been great; but I can venture to affirm the moſt alarming Criſis is paſt; and that our Enemies will very ſhortly in their Turn be ſurrounded by inextricable Dangers and Difficulties. We have every Thing to hope from the fortunate Junction of the Reinforcement arrived with Sir Richard Bickerton; and I feel alſo the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure in remarking that our Strength and Conſequence in this Country is very materially benefited, by that Unanimity which happily, at this moſt critical Period, reigns in the controuling Supreme Council of India. Let us continue but to act with uniform and zealous Firmneſs, applying the Reſources of Bengal to thoſe Services which will immediately ſtrike at and enſure definitive Operations, and I think, without appearing too ſanguine, we may preſage, as not far diſtant, both the Diſſolution of the native Confederacy formed againſt us, and the Defeat and Expulſion from this Country of our European Enemies. The approaching Seaſon is not favourable for ſecuring a ſpeedy Sea Conveyance of the requiſite Supplies to the Coromandel Coaſt; and the Superiority of our Fleet will, I hope, effectually cover their ſafe Arrival.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2020.

§ (a) "The immediate Wants of our Army on the Coaſt, are comprized under the following "Heads: The moſt extenſive Supply of Rice and Money equal to our Abilities; Horſes to "mount their Cavalry; Drafts to complete the Native Bengal Corps; Laſcars for the Service of "Artillery; and Gun Carriages to replace the Caſualties to be expected from their preſent Field "Train, and for other Services; not one Carriage, or ſingle Piece of Timber is there in Store. "I am clear it is unneceſſary for me to dwell on their Want of Rice and Money on the Coaſt, "as, no Doubt, your Arrangements have already taken Place, relative to thoſe poſitive Requi"ſites of Exiſtence." §

I will therefore proceed in ſtating the Circumſtances that occur in regard to their other Wants. Horſes to mount their Cavalry; there is one of the higheſt dreſſed European Corps of light diſmantled Cavalry arrived at Madras, and 500 veteran high-caſt Native Troopers alſo there, marching on Foot for Want of Horſes. I find by the general Returns, the Independent Corps of Cavalry on this Eſtabliſhment, amounts to effective Horſes nearly 800; that Corps have had Orders ſent them to proceed from Mongheer to the Preſidency; and I am told that Three-fourths of the Horſes are fit for any Service. From Information to be depended on, I calculate there are in Calcutta and its Environs, at a moderate Computation, 5,000 Horſes, under the Deſcription of Saddle and Draught. A certain Proportion of thoſe able-ſized and proper aged Horſes could no Doubt be purchaſed. I therefore recommend, that the Horſes of the Regiment, fit on Examination for immediate Service, and an additional Number (if Carriage by Sea can be procured) ſhould be purchaſed, and forwarded in December to Madras. Mr. Touchet reports, that with making ſome trifling Alterations in the upper Works of his Dhoneys, and ſome ſmall Deductions from the Cargoes, a Number of Horſes may be conveyed on them to Madras with great Eaſe. Every other Ship that is diſpatched might be obliged to take a certain Proportion. The Horſes embarking in December would not be above Twenty Days at moſt on board Ship; and though ſome Caſualties may be expected, yet, on an Average, the Number loſt by Accident will probably be inconſiderable when compared to what would be inevitable if a Recruit of Horſes was ſent by Land, or at any other Seaſon of the Year by Sea. I alſo think there is a Chance of ſecuring the Services of the Bengal Troopers. Rather than be diſcharged, as moſt of them are Muſſulmen, they would probably take the Light Infantry Service, and proceed to the Coaſt by Sea. They might be formed into a Corps of Bengal Light Infantry, to be attached and act with His Majeſty's Regiment of Cavalry, with Artillery and other Appointments ſimilar to the Coaſt Cavalry Eſtabliſhment: The Attempt, if made, I ſhould imagine would be attended with Succeſs. Our ſmall Body of Cavalry on their Coaſt, with the Artillery and Light Infantry have, in the Courſe of the War, rendered moſt eſſential Service. A Brigade of Cavalry thus formed, would be a probable Means of finiſhing the Enemy in the Field the very firſt Time they give us an Opportunity of meeting them. Had we been fortunate enough at any of our general Actions to have poſſeſſed ſuch a Corps, our indefatigable Efforts and brave Troops would have received their merited Reward; the Actions would have been deciſive. Every wiſhed for Advantage taken of our Victories, Hyder would long ſince have been obliged to quit the Carnatic, and the French Forces conſequently would not have been able to have got any Footing there.

The Five Bengal Regiments of Seapoys on the Coaſt, when they firſt joined the Army, were reduced in number to nearly 500 Men each Corps; and are ſince, by Caſualties of Service lowered to about 300 effective Rank and File each Regiment. Their military Behaviour on all Occaſions, whilſt under my Command, reflects the greateſt Credit on them. The Native Troops of both Eſtabliſhments are ſtimulated by Emulation, and a Deſire of excelling one another; and it is moſt neceſſary to keep up this their laudable Ardor. The Bengal Sepoys require being immediately recruited, either by Volunteers or Drafts; and I ſhould hope the Honour the Bengal Corps have acquired on the Coaſt, when properly explained to the Troops in theſe Provinces, added to the Proviſions made for them by Government here on their Return, would induce many of the firſt mentioned Claſs to embark for the Purpoſe of compleating them.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2020.

The Artillery Service is very deficient in Laſcars. On the Days of Action, when rapid Movements have ever been attempted, for Want of a proper Proportion of Laſcars we have been invariably reduced to the Neceſſity of breaking our regular Corps, and employing the Sepoys to drag on the Guns. A Recruit of One thouſand good Laſcars for the Coaſt Service would at this Time be of the utmoſt Conſequence. As many Field Carriages, 12 and 6 Pounders as can be ſpared are wanted at Madras. If there is not a ſufficient Number in Store completed to anſwer this Demand, Timbers cut out and ſent in rough, ready for finiſhing and putting together would be of eſſential Service. The Detail of Carriage for Proviſions has been ſo badly and inadequately managed on the Coaſt, that ſome Means muſt be adopted to remedy that Evil in future, or an Increaſe of Force and Eſtabliſhment will be rather againſt than for us. If we are to be confined to the Neighbourhood of Madras for Want of Carriage, and cruelly neceſſitated to lay aſide every diſtant Enterprize of Conſequence, we ſhall, with the moſt powerful Army that ever was in India, fall a Sacrifice to our own Weight of Numbers, deprived of the Power of acting with Efficacy from the weak and inadequate Efforts of the Government of Fort St. George in regard to ſupplying Carriage. When I left the Coaſt, the Exertions of Government afforded me only 8 Days Carriage for Proviſions for the fighting Men of the Army. To enable me to move at all, I was reduced to the following Expedient. The Officer who was my Military Store-keeper in the Field, conſtantly carried Two Days Rice for the Army on his Store Bullocks; One Day's was tranſported on my Guns and Tumbrils; and Five Day's on the Soldiers Guns: Add to this, I had brought the neceſſary Followers of the Army to carry 26 Days Rice for their own Conſumption, conſequently the Statement of Carriage ſtood thus; a Fifth Part of the Rice conſumed, was carried at a very heavy Expence by what has been ſtyled the great Exertions of Government, and the remaining Four Fifths by the Army themſelves without a Rupee Expence to the Company. Totally deſtitute of Magazines, and labouring under every Species of Diſadvantage and Difficulty, we ſhould, notwithſtanding, have ended the laſt Campaign moſt advantageouſly, if his Majeſty's Squadron could have co-operated with us. During our late Expedition to the Southward, the French Forces at Cuddalore, covered by Hyder Ally's Army, would have been attacked. We were at their very Gates, and in all Probability would have ſucceeded in our Enterprize, if our Proviſions, Battering Train, and Stores had arrived, covered on the Sea Side. This our late March to Pondicherry has evinced, where our Army waited for our Rice Ships, &c. to the laſt poſſible Day without riſking our very Exiſtence, and return. For on our Arrival at Chinglepu̇t the 15th September without a Halt, we brought with us only two Days Proviſions. Such was then our humiliating Situation, obliged to draw off from the Service, could we have remained but a few days longer to the Southward, the Extent of our Wiſhes was within our Graſp. The Capture of the French and breaking their Confederacy with Hyder Ally, for the preſent, if not for ever, would for a Certainty have followed, provided our Squadron could have co-operated with us. However, there is every Reaſon to hope, from the fortunate Junction of ſuch conſiderable Reinforcements, that the next Campaign, if we commence it in full co-operative Force, will ſecure us the rapid Poſſeſſion of what we have been the laſt Seaſon ſo near attaining, and the Repoſſeſſion of the Port of Trincomaley ſo indiſpenſibly neceſſary to enſure the Safety of our Navy. Theſe fortunate Events are certainly, in following Order, within our Reach, with the Probability of other Advantages, if our mutual Exertions and Reſources are to the Extent of our Ability immediately employed in furthering the general Line of Service. The happy Completion of which will be of ſuch material Conſequence to the Intereſt of our King, our Country Allys * and ourſelves.

* Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be,
&c.

Ghiretty,
15th November 1782.
Eyre Coote.

To Warren Haſtings Eſq. from Sir Eyre Coote, 17th Nov. 1782.

Gentlemen,

Since I had the Honour to addreſs you on the 15th inſtant, I have received a Letter of which the accompanying is a Copy, from Major General Stuart: You will, on Peruſal, find that it conveys a Statement of our Situation on the Coaſt truly alarming. Before I left Madras, I addreſſed a Letter to the Select Committee, recommending, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, keeping collected and in full Force the Army on the Coaſt; ſtating 'On that Army, the very Safety of our Exiſtence in 'India depended.' The Madras Government have, notwithſtanding, contrary to my Ideas, detached and ſeparated our undigeſted Plans. Our European Force, and the Officer commanding there, in Diſobedience to my expreſs Orders, ſubſcribed to their ſaid Reſolves, even at a Time when, from the Purport of the Letter now before you, every Danger is to be apprehended from the mutinous Behaviour of the Seapoy Corps. No Confidence, either in the Civil or Military Service, ſeems to prevail there: All is Confuſion and Diſtruſt. The Scene on the Coaſt is ſadly changed. Indeed that Army, which in the higheſt Military Style, though ill fed and long in Arrears, has, during a Campaign of near Two Years, ſuſtained Hardſhips and Difficulties of Service hardly to be paralleled, is become, in a few Weeks, dangerous even to our own State from the moſt alarming of Crimes, Mutiny. I ſubmit this Subject to your moſt mature Conſideration, being confident that your Reſolutions will be uniformly pointed to thoſe Ends which will have the beſt Chance of ſecuring to us the full Exertions of our own Arms, the natural Conſequence of which will, I truſt, be Diſappointment and Diſmay to our numerous Enemies.

Ghyretty, I have the Honour to be,
17th Nov. 1782. Gentlemen, &c. &c.
Eyre Coote.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, Fort St. George, 27th Oct. 1782.

Sir,

Having the Honour to command His Majeſty's Troops here in your Abſence, and knowing undoubtedly, as commanding the Company's Troops, what I now addreſs you upon, I officially acquaint you, that if ſome immediate Remedy is not applied by Authority from the Supreme Board, ſuch as to give me a Latitude to judge of what Proportion of Rice in Store here is to be applied for the Uſe of the Army, and an official Report made to me of what is really in Store, and what is apparent from the Manifeſt, as loaded on board Ships in the Roads, and daily arriving; it will be impoſſible, as Things are now managed, to prevent the moſt diſagreeable Conſequences which your Excellency, as a Soldier, knows to reſult from a mutinous Behaviour in the Black Troops, even though it ſhould be quelled.

Your Excellency has been informed, that rather than conſent to the Army's being ſeparated, equal to the diſbanding of them, I had engaged to reduce the daily Conſumption from 500 to 350 Bags of Rice. After I had from Neceſſity propoſed this Diminution, and had, contrary to my own private Feelings, made a Reduction in the Followers of the Army, without being able to ſatiſfy them for their Arrears, or even for their Suſtenance in Rice, the Government again told me, that inſtead of 350 they could only give me 250 Bags, and that I muſt be anſwerable for the Conſequences if any greater Part of the Army remains here, than could be ſubſiſted on that Quantity. Foreſeeing the Conſequences, I told them, that if they would ſet apart, under proper Management, 31,000 Bags of Rice, at the Rate of 250 Bags per Day,* I anſwer for keeping this Army for Four Months to come, provided they gave me more as more arrived; but I told them that they ought to give 300 Pagodas the Garee inſtead of 150 or 200 for the Two Months to come; and that I would, from my own private Fortune, give Twenty Pagodas more for each Garee than was given by their Government. I told them alſo, that I ſhould write to a Friend of mine in the Supreme Board in Bengal to move in that Board to give a Premium of One or Two Rupees a Bag for Rice, by Land or Sea, delivered at Pullicate or Madras, until the End of December. The narrowed Delivery of Rice, which, in conſequence of a Degree of Compulſion, I have been obliged to order reſpecting the Native Corps and their Followers, has ſown the Seeds of Diſcontent ſo deep among them, that an actual Mutiny took place in the Second and Seventeenth Battalions on being ordered to march to Nellore, and this Mutiny was quelled only by my Preſence among them. They are now gone on, taking under their Eſcort many Followers of the Army, and the ſupernumerary Gun-Bullocks. The Five Bengal Regiments of Seapoys, were guilty of Acts of Mutiny that by Management has ſubſided. I have in my Minute, which ſhall be ſent to you To-morrow, ſtated as gently as poſſible the Danger impending over this Settlement by ſuch Proceedings, increaſed to * greateſt Magnitude by Queſtions from the Preſident, tending immediately to take off the Batta and Allowances from this Army. My Anſwer has ſtopped the Evil for the preſent. They have adjourned the Committee, to which they call me in general very late at Night, telling me that they would take it under Conſideration, and give their Anſwer after the Rodney is diſpatched. I have, mean while, inſiſted that my Anſwer ſhall make a Number in their Packet. I tell once for all to your Excellency, and deſire you will tell the Supreme Board of it in my Name, that in the Manner this Government is proceeding, with their miſplaced Œconomy of Money and Rice, which is furniſhed from Bengal, it will be impoſſible for me to keep this Army in proper Subordination and Diſcipline, and much leſs to bring it forward into the Field at the Time when it may be moſt wanted.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

This very Day, in Converſation, when I ſtated the Subſtance of my late Minute 'that when more Rice was to come more was to be delivered on account to the Army;' and that the Number I meant to maintain upon Half the uſual Quantity was excluſive of the Detachment of Europeans now landed (having heard of above 6,000 Bags of Rice, being arrived within theſe Two Days); I was anſwered that no more than 250 Bags a Day would be given me, whatever was my Minute. Your Excellency ſees how this will end, and I do not hold myſelf reſponſible, if you do not apply a Remedy. I am ſo full of this immediate Object which has ſo much occupied my Thoughts in and out of Government, that I have ſcarce had Time officially to write to your Excellency, that beſides the Hanoverians and Recruits for the 73d and 78th formerly landed, there were diſembarked Yeſterday the 23d Regiment Light Dragoons, * the 101ſt Regiment both of them in good Health, and not Ten per Cent. under the Eſtabliſhment. Government has made a Requiſition to me, which I have agreed to, that 250 Men be ſent round to Bombay on the Royal Henry going thither to repair, and this Detachment will be compoſed of Two Companies of the 102d, together with the Remains of the 2d Battalion 42d Regiment, and of the 98th Fullarton's; theſe will embark To-morrow to act on the other Side of India under * Matthews. Upon the ſame Requiſition I have conſented that Three Companies of the 102d under Lieutenant Colonel Jones pro-

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

ceed in the Ships to Maſulipatam, and that the Bengal European Infantry, with all their Staff, embark in the Ships for Bengal. The Laſcars of Bengal, uſeful Men, attached to that Corps, to remain with Major Elliot in the Park of Bengal Artillery. This was ſettled To-day in Committee, and truſt it will meet with your Excellency's Approbation, although I did not conform but upon Requiſition. The Returns, together with every Thing in my Power to give your Excellency the fulleſt Information, will be forwarded To-morrow, but I judged that no Time ſhould be loſt to acquaint the Supreme Board through your Excellency, that from the Mode of Proceeding here, there is the greateſt Apprehenſion of Mutiny and Diſaffection in this Army unleſs they are
* Sic in Orig. pleaſed to liſten to my * partial Knowledge and Management in your Abſence.

I have the Honour to be
&c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
27th October 1782.

(Signed) James Stuart.

P. S. The Admiral and Commodore are, as I believe, undoubtedly gone off to Bombay, and we here, are left to the Protection of Providence and the Frigates.

Signed J. S.

The following Letter is written during the Sitting of Council, to Sir Eyre Coote.

To Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, &c.

Sir,

We have this Moment been honoured by the Receipt of your Letters of the 15th and 17th inſtant.

On reading your Firſt Letter, we immediately paſſed our Reſolutions upon it, for communicating to you the Meaſures which we had already adopted for enforcing a powerful Attack upon Hyder Ally's Dominions, from the Malabar Coaſt, and for ſupplying the Preſidency of Fort St. George, with every Aid which they required from us, for the Subſiſtence of their Army, and the Defence of the Carnatic, which we ſhould not have delayed imparting to you till this Time, had we thought the State of your Health would have admitted of it. On theſe Subjects we ſhall have the Honour to write to you in a ſeparate Letter, and we loſe not a Moment in expreſſing our very great Alarm at the Information conveyed to us by your laſt Letter, and its Incloſure, from General Stuart.

We ſee, with the utmoſt Concern, both from this and from a Letter which we have received from General Stuart, under Date 30th September, that a Difference of the moſt dangerous Tendency already ſubſiſts between that Government and their Provincial Commander in Chief, and that One and both have ſo eſſentially deviated from your particular and poſitive Recommendations for keeping the Army united, a Point which, under all Circumſtances, appear to us of the moſt neceſſary Importance, if it was poſſible, by any Means, to have ſubſiſted the Men.

The mutinous Conduct of the Troops upon this Occaſion, and the general Diſſatisfaction which ſeems to prevail among them, independant of the Effects of the Enemy, to threaten the very
* Sic in Orig. Exiſtence of the Preſidency at Fort St. George, and * alarm us with ſuch dreadful Apprehenſions for the Safety of the Carnatic, that we ſee no poſſible Means of Salvation to that Country, unleſs you ſhall be able to return there, and to reſume the immediate Command of the Army. Indeed we are ſo ſenſible of the powerful Influence which your Preſence will have over the Troops from their entire Confidence and ſincere Attachment to your Perſon, that we take upon us earneſtly to entreat you to proceed to Fort St. George as ſoon as poſſible, for this Purpoſe.

We are conſcious, that if the State of your Health can poſſibly admit of your complying with this Requeſt, you will be as ready to attempt it as we are anxious to recommend it, and thereby add, if poſſible, to the eminent and diſtinguiſhed Services which you have already rendered to your Sovereign, the Nation, and particularly the Eaſt India Company.

Fort William,
18th Nov. 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXXXIII.

Book 543. Page 197.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th December 1782.

Fort William, the 20th December 1782.
At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
John Macpherſon, and John Stables, Eſquires.
Mr. Wheler indiſpoſed.

Governor General's Minute on the Subject of the Collections, with their Balances.

The following Minute, and Papers accompanying, having been received from the Governor General, they were circulated to the Members of the Board, who approving of the ſame, they were accordingly ſent Numbers by the Lively Packet.

Governor General,

I lay before the Board a Letter from Mr. Shore, the acting Preſident of the Committee of Revenue, addreſſed to me, with the Comparative State of the Collections of the Bengal Years 1187 and 1188, ending in April laſt, and I deſire that theſe may be ſent a Number in the Packet now under Diſpatch.

My Motive for tranſmitting this Account is to obviate the fallacious Concluſions which are drawn from ſimple Accounts of the actual Collections with their Balances. I have obſerved that more Streſs is laid on the latter than on the former, and have ſeen Alluſions made to the Balance, as to a total Loſs of ſo much of the public Revenue. I have ſeen Compariſons made between the Balance of One Year, and the Balance of another, for the Purpoſe of criminating the Adminiſtration under which the heavier Balance had occurred. I wiſh it may be in my Power to demonſtrate the Deception produced by this Mode of Reaſoning, which cannot be better effected than by a plain and brief View of the Subject.

It is impoſſible to conceive any Syſtem of Revenue ſo perfect as to inſure the entire Receipt of it at the Cloſe of the Year. Balances ever muſt and ever will happen; but they drop into the next Year's Demands, of which they become a Part, are collected with them, and theſe again become in like Manner deficient, and their Deficiency is carried forward to the ſubſequent Year. But the Balance of each Year comprizes both the Deficiencies of the Current Collections, and what remains of the Balances of one, two, or it may be of many preceding Years; of Courſe each Year contains Part of the Balance of the preceding Year with its own. Hence it follows, that no fair Compariſon can be made of the Balances of Two adjoining Years, for if the Jumma and Collections were equal in both, the Balance (as has been ſhewn) would be greater in the laſt. In Effect, the true State of the Revenue can only be formed on a View of the actual Receipts of One Year brought into Compariſon with thoſe of another; and ſo far is the ordinary Practice of eſtimating the Revenue by the Balance, from Truth, that it is the very reverſe, ſince it will be found generally, if not invariably, the Fact, when no extraordinary Calamity has happened to create an unuſual Failure in the Collections, that the heavieſt Balances have always appeared when the Collections have been the greateſt; and, in effect, the former may be always taken as ſure Indications of the latter, as will appear from plain Deduction, even without a Reference to poſitive Evidence, for in the ordinary Courſe the Balances will neceſſarily bear a Proportion to the Jumma or eſtabliſhed Rent; conſequently the higheſt Jumma will have the greateſt Balance. I do not know how I can make this Point clearer by reaſoning, but I have appealed to Facts, which will place it beyond all Poſſibility of Doubt. I ſhall illuſtrate theſe Obſervations by an Example drawn from the Account now before us:

By this Account it appears that the Balance of 1187 was — —	15,60,989	4	3	2
and of 1188 — — — — — — —	31,70,767	3	10	1
Balance due on both Years — — —	47,31,756	7	13	3

Though theſe Balances are true in Account, yet any Inference drawn from them and applied as an Eſtimate of the Decline or Improvement of the Revenue, would be unjuſt and erroneous, becauſe the Amount collected of the Balance of 1187 in 1188 is deducted from that Balance, ſo that in fact there are Two Years Collections on the Demand for 1187, whereas there are only Twelve Months Collections on that of 1188, and it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed that in the ſucceeding Twelve Months the Balance of 1188 will be conſiderably reduced, which on a Reference to the Comparative State will be found already true in Fact; for it appears that the Balance of 1188 was actually reduced by Collections made from the End of Choyte 1188 or 11th April 1782 (the Period to which the above State was cloſed) to the End of Cartic 1189 or 11th November 1782, to the Sum of Sicca Rupees 20,81,866 6 6. The only other Method of ſtating the Balances is as they ſtood at the Cloſe of each Year, without the Deduction of the Receipts of the ſucceeding Years, which the Memorandum at the Foot of the Account ſhews to be as follows:

Balance at the Cloſe of 1187 S^{a} R^{s} — — — —	25,42,657	6	19	1
D^{o} at the Cloſe of 1188 — — — — — — —	31,70,767	3	10	1

But if a Judgment is formed of the Collections from the Balances even by this Mode of ſtating them, it muſt be equally fallacious, for by that Criterion there would appear to be a Loſs, whereas there is an abſolute realized Gain of Sicca Rupees 20,73,984 5 8 3, as ſtated in the Account. I know of no other Method of ſtating Balances than thoſe I have herein mentioned; and I am convinced that it muſt appear clear and evident that the Difference between the Balance of One Year, and that of another, is a very improper Method of judging of the Succeſs of the Collections. I repeat, that a Judgment of them can only be formed by comparing the Sum actually realized in One Year, with that actually realized in another, to which muſt be added the Decreaſe of Charges of collecting. Judging by this Standard I may ſafely aver, that the real Increaſe of the Revenue amounts to the Sum above mentioned, viz.

Increaſe of the Collections — — — — — —	20,73,984	5	8	3
Decreaſe on the Charges of collecting — — — —	4,06,728	10	2	0
Sicca Rupees —	24,80,712	15	10	3
And as the Charges of the Adminiſtration of criminal Juſtice have always been inſerted in the Revenue Accounts, I ſhall here add the Saving made in that Department, as ſtated in the Plan delivered in by me the 29th of June — — — — — — —	7,59,438			
Total Increaſe of the Land Revenue, Sicca Rupees — —	32,40,150	15	10	3
Or Current Rupees	37,58,575	2		

In the general Letter of the 27th November, the Increaſe of Revenue from the Salt Office was ſtated at Sicca Rupees, 29,93,132 2 14 3. This was taken from an Eſtimate delivered in by the Comptroller. Since that Eſtimate was formed, the greateſt Part of the Salt has been ſold, and I have received another Account from him, which alſo accompanies this Minute, and in which he ſtates the Profit of Salt at Sicca Rupees — — — 48,15,703 13 7 0

From which may be deducted the annual Revenues formerly realized from Salt, as ſtated by the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department — — — — — — —	7,23,934	0	8	2
Remains a clear Increaſe of annual Revenue, Sicca Rupees —	40,91,769	12	18	2
Or Current Rupees —	47,46,452	15	0	7

This Eſtimate being formed on Sales actually made, it muſt be correct; and it appears that the Profit has greatly exceeded the Expectations of the Comptroller, when he delivered in his laſt Eſtimate, from which the above mentioned Sum of Sicca Rupees 29,93,132 2 14 3 was ſtated.

I ſhall cloſe this Minute by ſtating the Increaſe which has actually been made in the Revenue Branch, as it has been proved by the preceding Calculations. I include the Profit on the Salt, although formed on a Compariſon of a more remote Period than that of the Land Revenue, becauſe it is the Effect of a new and improving Source, which, until the Year 1187, yielded a very ſcanty and precarious Revenue, and even that annually declining, and which was improved in the ſucceeding Year 1188, and will, moſt probably, be made to yield a ſtill greater Increaſe of Income.

I ſhall add the Profit ariſing to the Company from the Reduction on the Price of the Articles of which the Inveſtment is compoſed, becauſe it muſt be conſidered as an Increaſe of Income to the Company in Europe; and it is a particular Satisfaction to me to find, that the whole amounts to upwards of one Million Sterling per Annum.

The Increaſe is as follows:

On Land Revenue as before ſtated, S^{a} R^{s} 32,40,150 15 10 3, or	C^{t} R^{s}	37,58,575	2 2
On Salt ditto S^{a} R^{s} 40,91,769 12 18 2, or — —	C^{t} R^{s}	47,46,452	15 7
	C^{t} R^{s}	85,05,028	1 9
To this I add the Reduction on the Coſt of Inveſtment which I eſtimate at		12,00,000	0 0
Total Increaſe of annual Income to the Company — —	C^{t} R^{s}	97,05,028	1 9

making, at the Company's Exchange of Two Shillings and a Penny for the Current Rupee, the Sum of Pounds Sterling, One million ten thouſand nine hundred and forty eight, Eight Shillings, Sixpence and Three Farthings.

(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands I beg Leave to lay before you a Comparative State of the Collections of the Bengal Year 1187, or 1780, with thoſe of the Bengal Year 1188, or 1781/2; to which I have annexed an Account of each Year's Balance, ſtated ſeparately as it ſtood at the Cloſe of the Year; with the Collections made in the ſucceeding Year to the End of Choyt 1188; and alſo the preſent State of the Balance of 1188.

Accompanying the Gov. General's Minute.

I have the Honour to be, with great Reſpect,
Honble. Sir,
Your moſt obedient and
moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) J. Shore,
Act. P. Com. R^{s}.

Calcutta,
8th December 1782.

COMPARATIVE STATE of the Collections of the Bengal Year 1187 or 1780-1, with those of the Bengal Year 1188 or 1781-2.

	Balance in Arrears.	Demand of the Current Year.	Total Demand.	Collected within the Twelve Months.	Balance.
1187. From 1st Bysack to 30th Choyt, Sa Rs	12,87,327 10 6 2	2,57,05,804 13 16 0	2,69,93,132 8 2 2	2,38,90,681 11 9 0	31,02,450 12 13 2
1188. From 1st Bysack to 30th Choyt, Sa Rs	31,02,450 12 13 2	2,78,85,420 11 3 0	3,09,87,871 7 16 2	2,59,64,666 0 17 3	A. 50,23,205 6 18 3
Increase made in the Year 1188 —	— —	— —	— —	20,73,984 5 8 3	
Add Decrease in the Charges of Collecting	— —	— —	— —	4,06,728 10 2 0	
Total Increase made in the Year 1188 —	— —	— —	— —	24,80,712 15 10 3	
			Or C. Rs	28,77,627 0 9 0	

A. In order to form a just Comparison, the Balance of 1186 must be deducted from the accumulated Balance of Three Years, as stated above, which will make the Balance of the Two last Years stand thus:

Balance as above of 1186, 1187, 1188 — —	Sa Rs 50,23,205 6 18 3	
Deduct Balance of 1186 — — —	Sa Rs 12,87,327 10 6 2	
Of which was collected in 1187 and 1188 — —	9,95,878 11 1 2	
Balance of 1186 — — — — —		2,91,448 15 5 0
Remains the Balance of 1187 — —	Sa Rs 15,60,989 4 3 2	
and of 1,188	31,70,767 3 10 1	
		47,31,756 7 13 3

Fort William, the 8th December 1782.

Errors excepted,

(Signed) J. Shore.
Actg P. C. R.

ACCOUNT of each Year's Balance ſtated ſeparately as it ſtood at the Cloſe of the Year, with the Collections made in the ſucceeding Year to the End of Choyt, 1188, or 1781-2.

		Balance at the Cloſe of each Year.	Deduct that Part of the Balance of 1187, realized in 1188.	Balance of each Year the End [illegible] Choyt.
		B		
1187	—	25,42,657 6 19 1	9,81,668 2 15 3	15,60,989 4 3 2
1188	—	31,70,767 3 10 1		

B This Balance is ſeparated from the Balance of 1186, which at the End of 1187, was 5,59,795 5 14 1, and both together make up the accumulated Balance of 1187, as it is ſtated in the preceding Account.

Preſent State of the Balance of 1188.

Balance of 1188, as it ſtood at the Cloſe of the Collections of that Year the 30th of Choyt, or 11th of April 1782.	Sª Rˢ	31,70,767 3 10 1
Deduct Collections realized on Account the above Balance from 11th April 1782, to the End of Cartick 1189, or 11th of November 1782.		10,88,900 13 4 1
Remaining Balance Account the Year 1188.	Sª Rˢ	20,81,866 6 6 0

Fort William, the 8th December 1782.
E. E
(Signed) J. Shore.
Actᵍ P. C. Rˢ

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honble Sir,

In Obedience to your Orders I lay before you a Comparative Account of the Produce of the Salt in the Two Firſt Years of the Honble. Company's Manufacture, I judge that the Profit of the Second Year, being 1188, will be about 48 Lacks of Sicca Rupees.

Accompanying the Gov. General's Minute.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Salt Office,
the 3d December 1782.
(Signed) Henry Vanſittart,
Comptʳ

COM-

COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT of the Amount and Produce of the Salt of 1187 and 1188, Bengal Stile.

	Bengal Year 1187.						Bengal Year 1188.						Increase 1188.					
	Salt.			Produce.			Salt.			Produce.			Salt.			Produce.		
	Mds	Srs	Chs	Sa Rs	A.	P.	Mds	Srs	Chs	Sa Rs	A.	P.	Mds	Srs	Chs	Sa Rs	A.	P.
Hidgellee — — —	5,31,550	7	8	8,25,591	2	3	8,05,321	28	0	14,25,733	9	5	2,73,771	20	8	6,00,142	7	2
Tumlook — — — —	5,08,798	20	8	8,18,135	12	11	8,01,694	23	0	14,77,597	1	6	2,92,896	2	8	6,59,461	4	7
Twenty-four Pergunnahs — —	5,78,943	17	8	10,55,742	5	3	7,74,364	0	0	16,34,676	10	3	1,95,420	22	8	5,78,934	5	0
Roymungal — — —	2,75,718	0	0	5,15,630	4	9	4,02,604	0	0	8,13,268	6	11	1,26,886	0	0	2,97,638	2	2
Bulwah — — — —	2,64,218	10	12	4,99,621	2	6	6,13,077	36	0	11,12,508	1	6	3,48,859	25	4	6,12,886	15	0
Chittagong — — — —	72,230	0	0	1,08,323	0	9	92,000	0	0	1,51,920	0	0	19,770	0	0	43,596	15	3
Total —	22,31,458	16	4	38,23,043	12	5	34,89,062	7	0	66,15,703	13	7	12,57,603	30	12	27,92,660	1	2

	Maunds.				Sa Rs	A.	P.
N. B. Sold —	27,74,062	7	0	amounting to	51,47,203	13	7
Unsold —	7,15,000	0	0	valued at	14,68,500	0	0
Md	34,89,062	7	0	Produce	66,15,703	13	7
				Deduct Cost	18,00,000	0	0
				Remains Profit on Salt 1188 Sa Rs	48,15,703	13	7

Errors excepted.

Salt Office, 2d December 1782.

(Signed) Henry Vansittart,
Comptr.

12th December. Mr. Macpherſon's Minute in conſequence of the one from the Gov. General.

The following Minute having been delivered by Mr. Macpherſon in conſequence of the preceding one from the Governor General, it was alſo ſent in Circulation and forwarded a Number by the ſame Diſpatches.

Mr. Macpherſon.

*12th December.

£. s. d. 1,010,248 8 6

I moſt ſincerely congratulate the Company and the Governor General upon the Subject of the Minute which he has this Day * preſented to the Board, and which ſhews an Encreaſe in the Revenues collected laſt Year, with a Decreaſe in the Expences of Collection, which, together with the Reduction in the Prime Coſt of the new Inveſtment, conſtitute to the Company a real Acquiſition in their Reſources of One million ten thouſand nine hundred and forty eight Pounds, Eight Shillings and Sixpence Sterling.

Every candid Reaſoner muſt admit the Force of the Arguments which the Governor General adduces to prove that the Encreaſe in nett Collections, and not the comparative Balances of different Years, forms the Criterion by which the Proſperity of the Revenue ſhould be eſtimated; but as there is no Subject of public Advantage which the Subtilty of Argument cannot place in an unfavourable Light, and as even an Encreaſe of Revenue may be impeached as proceeding from too rigid a Syſtem of Collection, I will take the Liberty to ſolicit the Company's Attention to what is unqueſtionably, and indeed evidently very worthy of their Conſideration in the Facts contained in the Governor General's Minute.

The Company now ſee for the firſt Time, I believe, ſince the Inſtitution of this Government, the firſt Officer of their Adminiſtration laying before them, through the Channel of this Board, a Minute founded upon regular Calculation which ſhews that the Reſources of theſe Provinces are virtually encreaſed, and in Times of general Difficulty, to the Amount of a Million Sterling per Annum.

Let the ſevereſt Scrutiny take Place in examining the Calculation, and let even a partial Scrutiny reduce the Sum to the Half or the Third of its Eſtimate.

The Conſideration, important to the Company and the Public, is, that even ſo reduced an Eſtimate ſhould ſtand in Teſtimony of the Proſperity of theſe Provinces, and of the faithful Attention of the Adminiſtration, at a Criſis of univerſal Diſtreſs if not Miſmanagement in the other Poſſeſſions of the Company.

I venture to call this great Encreaſe of the Company's Revenue the Firſt Fruits of that Harmony and Union upon public Principle, which have, for upwards of Twelve Months paſt, actuated the Conduct of the Board, and given full Exertion to the Abilities of every Member of it, and particularly to the Zeal and Knowledge of the Governor General.

For my own Part, I claim little Merit but that of aſſiſting the good Intentions and Experience of my Colleagues. I owe them much in having received my Opinions, even when they might differ from theirs, with not only Complaiſance, but with Kindneſs; and here I ſhould not omit my very particular Obligations to the Member whom I found in Charge of this Government upon my Arrival, and with whom I acted for a conſiderable Time before the Return of the Governor General to the Preſidency. To him I owe a clear View of our Revenues and Manufactures, with the moſt candid and liberal Explanation of our political Situation at the Time.

On a Review of what has been the material Reſult of the internal Adminiſtration of the laſt Year, theſe Declarations of private Approbation, and which ſtand in ſo near a Relation to the Company's Property, are not, I hope, improper or miſplaced.

May the future Records of the Company exhibit more frequent Inſtances of them, and eſpecially in Times of general Danger, like the preſent.

§ " (a) As a Supplement to the Governor General's Minute, and in further Teſtimony of the Advan-
" tages which the Company derive from an united Adminiſtration in their controuling Preſidency,
" under the Direction of animated public Zeal and great Talents, I beg here to ſubjoin an extracted
" Account, ſigned by the acting Accountant General, which ſhews that the Efforts of this Go-
" vernment to ſupport the other Preſidencies in Supplies of Money, Proviſions, and Military
" Stores, have been ſuch as muſt draw the Admiration of our Employers.

" Previous to my Arrival in India, theſe Efforts of Supply were great and well timed, eſpe-
" cially in the Carnatic; but the very Encreaſe of the Reſources which the Governor General has
" ſtated in his Minute, and the Severity with which the late Reſident and the ſubſequently acting
" Reſident at Oude, were called upon to do their Duty to the Company, have been the Sources
" from which our Supplies, in Favour of the other Preſidencies, have been chiefly derived.

" The total Amount of theſe Supplies from the 30th September 1781, to the 1ſt of November
" 1782, appears to be Current Rupees 2,35,70,007 2 2.

" It is to be remarked, that in order to complete theſe Supplies, the Company have not been
" ſubjected to extraordinary Drafts by Bills on Europe, nor to Loans in Addition to the Bonded
" Debt.

" The Abilities of this Government could not go farther in aiding the Preſidencies of Fort St.
" George and Bombay, but by recommending a Plan of Co-operation againſt their common

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2020.

* 26th December, 1781.

“ Enemies, which was early * and forcibly preſſed upon them, but which, though repeatedly urged, has not been hitherto carried into Execution. The Iſſue of the War in the Carnatic will ſhew whether, upon any other Plan our Enemies can be repelled.

“ The Conſtitutional Powers of this Government, as well as its practical Exertions of Aſſiſtance, could not be extended to further Operation, and fortunately the Maratta War, with which it was cuſtomary to connect every Miſmanagement in India, has been virtually cloſed from the 18th October 1781.

“ No Hoſtility has been committed between the Marattas and the Company from that Period. On the contrary, a Peace has been concluded, which, in the Delay of its final Formality, leaves the Company in the Poſſeſſion of thoſe Reſources which at once give us the Power of Defence, and withholds from them that of Hoſtility. This is a Tenure for Peace with an Aſiatic State, the moſt ſecure, eſpecially as it is founded in Juſtice on our Part, and Diviſion or an Oppoſition of Intereſts among them.

“ To place the Proceedings of this Government in their merited and moſt ſatisfactory Point of View, nothing is wanting but a Completion to the great Undertaking of Reform and Retrenchment of the public Expence, which was begun in June laſt, which was carried on with the moſt impartial Juſtice, but which the Interruptions of ill Health have cruelly ſuſpended.

“ It is upon this Foundation that the moſt valuable Increaſe of Revenue and Reſource can be ſecured to the Company and the Nation. Much has been already done; but it is only a Beginning; and the Work before us is arduous; but it is full of public Honour, for it conſtitutes the public Safety.

“ The Aid which the Board have lately acquired in the Abilities, Firmneſs, local Knowledge, and co-operating Diſpoſition of a new Member, warrants us in aſſuring the Company, that nothing within the utmoſt Compaſs of the Zeal and Abilities of this Adminiſtration, ſhall be left undone in promoting the moſt active internal Œconomy, and maintaining our diſtant Dependencies with the moſt liberal Zeal.

“ The Regulations and Arrangements neceſſary at Home, to give ſucceſsful Efficacy to the Views and Operations of a Government acting upon ſuch Principles, depend not upon the Conduct, though they conſtitute the Wiſhes of this Board. It is our Duty to hope, and even to believe, that where our Meaſures are founded upon Prudence and good Intentions, they will meet with Support; nay, it is our Duty, if not our Right, to be confident that the Juſtice of our Employers and of our Country, is ultimately unerring, even if it ſhould be interrupted by Miſinformation.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed) * “ Macpherſon.”) §

Abſtract Account of Supplies from the Bengal Government to the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, from the 30th September 1781, to the 1ſt December 1782, comprehending Fourteen Months.

To Fort St. George — —	C. Rˢ 1,33,65,832 2 1
To Bombay — — —	1,02,04,175 0 1
Total	C. Rˢ 2,35,70,007 2 2

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 7th December 1782.

Warren Haſtings,
Edwᵈ Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXXIV.

Collection of Papers, relative to the Impeachment of Warren Haſtings Eſquire, No. 2. Page 861.

Copy of a Letter from John Macpherſon Eſquire, to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated in March 1783.

The Honourable the Court of Directors for managing the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company.

Calcutta, 30th March 1783.

Honourable Sirs,

In your Diſpatches of the 13th of July laſt, you have been pleaſed to tranſmit, as a Number of your Packet, a Copy of the Third Report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons;

which was entitled to inquire into the Petitions againſt the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

That Report has been entirely confined to my Nomination to your Service, as a Member of your Superior Government in India; I therefore ſuppoſe, that the Object of your Honourable Court, in tranſmitting it to your Governor General and Council, was, that I might have an Opportunity of vindicating my Conduct againſt any Charge contained in that Report.

The profound and implicit Reverence which is due from every good Citizen to the Legiſlature of his Country, extends, with me, to a Reſpect for the Proceedings of any Body who are a Part of a great conſtituent Branch of that Legiſlature. I have, beſides, a perſonal Eſteem for many of the Members who conſtituted the Select Committee;—it would therefore be to me a Taſk of great Delicacy, as well as Pain, to make any Remarks, even in my own Defence, upon the Proceedings of the Select Committee; ſuch Remarks could not be but expreſſive of Injury, and queſtion the Candour as well as the Juſtice of Proceedings, which have adopted for their Baſis and Guidance, a ſuppoſed Copy of a Paper, unavowed and ſurreptitiouſly obtained, in Violation of that Confidence which binds the Peace of private Society, and of that Decorum which, upon a more enlarged Scale, ſtamps the Validity and conſtitutes the Faith of public Tranſactions.

But I feel it my Duty to make to you an explicit Declaration. I make it upon Honour; and, as I value your Eſteem and your Service, I never executed any Commiſſion for the Nabob of Arcot, prior to my being in your Service, that was not made fully known to your Governor at Fort St. George, upon my entering there in your Service: Nor did I ever preſent any Account of the Diſcharge of ſuch a Commiſſion to the Nabob of Arcot, that had not the expreſs Approbation of your Governor, as can yet be ſhewn under his Hand. Mr. Dupré was perhaps the ableſt Servant that was ever employed by the Company. He was devoted to their Intereſts; and got the higheſt Credit from the Company, as the Defender of their Rights and Privileges againſt the Claims of his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Durbar of the Nabob. He was your Governor at Fort St. George at the Time alluded to; and, from the Day of my Arrival there as your Servant, to the Day of his Departure, I lived with him in the utmoſt Confidence. I was one of his Family; and was confidentially employed by him in your moſt important Concerns, and in writing your moſt intereſting Diſpatches. His Friendſhip for me laſted with his Life, and his favourable Opinion and Wiſhes that I ſhould be promoted to your higheſt Office upon the Coaſt, were not unknown to ſome of your Honourable Members in 1780.

My Fidelity to the Company, and the expreſs Permiſſion and Approbation which your Government had given me, for any Repreſentations that I had preſented to the Nabob, were fully known to your Governor and Council at Fort St. George in January 1776, when they proceeded ſo illegally againſt me. Their Knowledge of theſe Circumſtances was the only Reaſon I could aſſign for their proceeding to condemn me, contrary to your Orders, without a Hearing; and without a Charge given me in Writing, or Time to make my Defence. In my Letter * to your Honourable Court, upon the Subject of ſuch an Injury, I ſtated to you, that it was not Order but the higheſt Diſorder in your Affairs, that you had to apprehend from a Government who acted thus in Violation of Juſtice, and in Defiance of your expreſs Regulations. Subſequent Events verified theſe Ideas. The ſame Governor and Council who, in January 1776 were almoſt unanimous in depriving me of natural Juſtice and the Protection of your Orders, broke afterwards into Two Parties; and, in the Revolution of Eight-and-forty Hours, ſuſpended each other alternately in Defiance of your Regulations; and upon exactly the ſame illegal Principle which they had concurred in adopting againſt me. As Anarchy enſued; and, though your Records, your Time, and even the Courts of Law in England, were afterwards engroſſed with the Diſputes of the oppoſite Parties, my Name was not brought forward by either Party. It could not for their Purpoſe, or to my Diſadvantage.

I declare further to your Honourable Court, and with the ſame Solemnity, that I never, directly or indirectly, uſed any Art of improper or corrupt Influence to bias any Miniſter, Under Miniſter, or Director, in Favour of the Nabob, and to the Prejudice of the Company's Rights; ſuch Arts were not in my Power, nor are they congenial to my Diſpoſition. Any Confidence with which I was ever honoured by the Nabob of Arcot, was invariably exerted to bind his Attachment to my Country; and it has on various Occaſions been exerted for the particular Advantage of the Eaſt India Company. It has ever been my Opinion, that the great and real Intereſt of the Company and of the State are the ſame, and that the true Intereſts of the Company and the Nabob are, upon the ſame Principle, equally connected. He is ſupported and exiſts by their Proſperity, and if the Deſtruction of his Intereſts is ever purſued, as an Advantage to the Company, or if an Invaſion of the Company's Rights is ever conſidered as advantageous to the State, the Error of ſuch Opinions will ultimately ſhew itſelf by a general Misfortune. As it appears that your Honourable Court, previous to my late Appointment in your Service, had diſcuſſed every Subject which the Select Committee have been pleaſed to review and comment upon, ſo I muſt conſider their Report as more directed againſt the Wiſdom and Propriety of your Appointment, than againſt me individually, as the Object of that Appointment.

It is incumbent upon me, therefore, to ſhew as far as I can, without Preſumption or Vanity, that your Appointment of me to the high Station I have the Honour of holding in your Service, has not been attended with any ill Conſequences to the Public; and if in the Courſe of a Repreſentation

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* Feb. 1776.

ſentation to which I am in a Manner forced, I ſhew upon clear Grounds of Truth and Record, that your Appointment of me to that Station, has been at leaſt coincident with a favourable Change in your Affairs, I ſhall hope for your Indulgence in a Detail of Facts, which are intereſting to the Company, fortunate for the Nation, and diſtreſſing only to me in the Relation of them. On a Subject in which a Perſon is obliged to make frequent and favourable mention of his own Conduct, no one can ſpeak gracefully who ſays much: Silence gives generally the ſtrongeſt Impreſſion of real Merit. I am fully ſenſible of this Diſadvantage, but if I claim a Merit, it is in ſelf Defence; and the utmoſt Merit I wiſh to claim or diſplay, is that of having aided the Abilities of my Colleagues in the public Scene, to render you Services which juſtify the Promotion with which you honoured me, and which, as they contributed to the Safety of the Company in a Criſis of imminent Danger, will I flatter myſelf procure me your Approbation.

§ (“ (a) Of the general Diſtreſs of your Affairs in all your Preſidencies in the latter End of Auguſt 1781, when I arrived at Madras, you have long ſince had authentic Accounts; but of the Danger to which the very Exiſtence of the Company was then expoſed, you can have no adequate Idea. Your Army towards Bombay had been obliged to retreat from a gallant but unſucceſsful Enterprize towards Poona, and it required great Bravery and Skill to ſecure their Retreat from the Gauts to the Sea Side. Your Preſidency of Bombay was then near a Crore of Rupees in Debt, notwithſtanding the immenſe Supplies from Bengal, and their newly acquired Revenues. The utmoſt of their Military Exertions, though ſupported by an Army from Bengal, and though they had raiſed many new Battalions, was directed to keep the Marattas in Check.

“ In the Carnatic, your principal Settlement, and your main Army under Sir Eyre Coote, were ſurrounded by the Army of Hyder, who had indeed been defeated on the 1ſt of July 1781, but who from that Check ſeemed only to have become more guarded and determined in his Purpoſe. Neither your Army, nor even Fort St. George itſelf, had at that Time above a few Days Proviſions in Store, nor could there be any Proſpect of Supply from the Country: Your Treaſury at Fort St. George was empty; your Credit could not be ſaid to exiſt in any active Force.

“ At Bengal, on which your other Preſidencies depended almoſt entirely for Supplies, your Treaſury was drained, and every Effort of raiſing Money by Loan, by Annuity, and by partial Remittances had been tried, and, to complete the Meaſure of your Difficulties, a Rebellion had broken forth upon your Frontiers at Benares, which threatened Deſtruction to all your Poſſeſſions from the Source of the Mouths of the Ganges, and in every Quarter of India.

“ Such was the Criſis at which it was my Deſtiny to become One of the Members of the ſuperior Adminiſtration of India. Few who could have ſeen the real Difficulties of the Part I had to act, would have envied my Situation, and the moſt obſtinate Party Contention had but ceaſed to rage in the Scene where I was to begin my Part.

“ I ſhall leave it to your Governor and Commander in Chief upon the Coaſt of Coromandel to ſtate whether I was of any Aid to their Councils in ſo deſperate a Criſis. At all Events I eſteem myſelf fortunate in having joined my Efforts to theirs to promote a favourable Impreſſion upon the Maratta State. The Confidence which the Nabob of Arcot repoſed in my Opinion, was not unſerviceable to the Eaſt India Company upon that trying Occaſion. I propoſed that he ſhould place the Seal of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Forces, that he might grant Sunnuds to the Petty Rajahs and Poligars, to exempt them from future Tributes in Proportion as they might aſſiſt the Army with Proviſion or Force from their different Retreats; it was my Opinion that your Seal ſhould have been ſent to guarantee theſe Deeds of Conceſſion. Sir Eyre Coote felt the public Advantages of this Propoſition, and marched through the Pollams of theſe Rajahs and Zemindars that lay between Madras and Vellore; they ſupplied him with Proviſions; he defeated Hyder on the Plains of Shulinghur; he afterwards relieved Vellore, took Chittoot, and returned to Madras, after an Abſence of about Three Months, when the Supplies of Proviſion from Bengal arrived ſeaſonably for the Support of Fort St. George, and your Army.

“ On the 29th of September I arrived at Calcutta, where I found Mr. Wheler alone in Charge of the Government; he was labouring with the beſt Intention, good Humour, and Ability, to maintain your Affairs. I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe the Situation of the Settlement, and the Variety of Apprehenſions that agitate the public Opinion. The Governor General had, with great Spirit, recovered his Ground at Benares. The Attachment and Spirit of your Officers flew to him from every Quarter, but all the Provinces ſeemed ſtill to tremble from the Shock of the Convulſion on the 24th of Auguſt at Benares. The Collections did not flow in their regular Courſe; all depended upon Regularity and Vigour in that Department; for your Collections were chiefly in the Hands of Native Renters and Zemindars, and it is their Rule to be no longer punctual in their Payments, than the State can attend to them reſpectively, and is in Force to compel them.

“ I declared to the Dewan of the Khalſa, Gunga Govin Singh, or in other Words, the Native Chancellor of the Exchequer, who ſtands between the Farmers and the Committee of Revenue,

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2022.

“ that I would move the Council to puniſh any Native Collector and Zemindar who had collected the Revenue from the Ryots but who withheld it from the Company beyond the uſual Terms of Payment; for that ſuch Crime, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, was the ſame as to attempt to rob the public Treaſury, and ſhould be puniſhed as ſuch. I declared to him further, that while I ſat in Council I would not ſign a Remiſſion of Revenue, or agree to cancel a Company's Balance, but on a Ground of actual Invaſion, or a general Famine;—for if the Farmer refuſed to pay the Money, he ſhould paſs his Bond to the Company for the Balance, and none but the Company could have a Right to cancel the Obligations of ſuch Bonds.

“ Theſe Declarations met the Approbation and the full Support of your Government, and produced an Effect which many of your Servants who are in the Charges of the Revenue can atteſt. By your monthly Collections or Kiſts in the Bengal Provinces, your Armies, then in every Quarter of India, were maintained and ſaid to be kept together.

“ It is to your Servants (and you have many here of very great Knowledge and Ability, and liberal Attachment to your Intereſts) that I am indebted for that early Inſight into your Affairs which enabled me to be of immediate Service.

“ I met your Servants who were in oppoſite Intereſts of the Party with equal Civility. I declared to them that, as far as my Voice would go, Party was aboliſhed; and I requeſted from every Servant who was of known Ability and Experience in Office, a candid and confidential Account in Writing of the Management which might improve his particular Department, and tend to the general Proſperity. I pledged my Word to the ſacred Cuſtody of their Opinions.

“ By this Means, in the Courſe of Three Weeks, I received Memorials of Confidence, and the moſt uſeful Inſtruction in every Department of your Service, in Revenue, Inveſtments, Contracts, Diſburſements, Management of the Army, Marine, General Accounts, and the State of our Alliances, with the Plans of Regulation by which Affairs might be retrieved. It would be uncandid in me not to name particularly the Servants to whom I owed ſuch valuable and friendly Communication.

“ They are, Mr. Shore, Mr. Ducarel, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Mr. Charles Grant of Malda, Mr. Petrie, and particularly Mr. Larkins, Mr. Murray your Commiſſary General, Colonel Sir John Cumming, Lieutenant Colonel Fullerton, Majors Popham and Bruce upon ſubſequent Occaſions, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Charles Pulling, Mr. Briſtow, and Mr. Crofts, who always obligingly furniſhed me with every Calculation that I could aſk, of your Receipts and Diſburſements, and the Comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure in different Years.

“ I could name many more of your Servants, who ſhewed the moſt chearful Readineſs to give me every Knowledge of your Affairs.

“ Upon diſcuſſing theſe general Subjects with Mr. Wheler, and taking a general View of Affairs in every Quarter of India, we addreſs to your Honourable Court thoſe general Letters in the Secret Department, which announced to you on the 16th of October and 29th of December 1781, the following Aſſurances.

“ That this Government would endeavour at all Events to put a cloſe to the Mahratta War.

“ That they would endeavour to ſecure and arrange the internal Peace of India, and a Syſtem of Moderation and Juſtice.

“ That they would at every Riſque provide an Inveſtment, and continue that great Commercial Proviſion, which was equally neceſſary to the internal Proſperity of theſe Provinces, as it conſtituted their Value to the Company, and to the parent State.

“ That amidſt Harmony in our Councils, rendered neceſſary as well as deſirable, we ſhould endeavour to retrench every ſuperfluous Expence, and attend to the moſt regular Collection of your Revenues, with every Attention to the Cultivation of the Country and Happineſs of the Natives.

“ That we ſhould labour, with every Exertion in our Power, to ſupply the other Preſidencies with Money and Proviſions, and ſtrive, upon a regular Syſtem of Co-operation from all our Preſidencies, to repel our natural Enemies, ſo as to forward the neceſſary Object of a general Peace in Europe.

“ Such were the Hopes which this Government gave to your Honourable Court in October and December 1781; and to perform the great public Objects of ſuch Expectations, we pledged ourſelves to the very utmoſt of our Abilities, to the Company and to our Country. The Governor General had not then returned to the Preſidency; but from his confidential Correſpondence, we were empowered to pledge his Name: We conſidered our Declaration which went to the above Obligations, though not in their formal Order, as an Engagement which we formally entered into with our Employers.

“ I eſteem it the greateſt Happineſs, and the greateſt Honour, that could befal me in Life, that, in the Courſe of Sixteen Months, an Adminiſtration, of which I was a Member, ſhould have been able, in ſo ſhort a Time, to have performed to you ſo much of what they promiſed to attempt.

“ 1ſt. The Mahratta War was cloſed by a general Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between you and that State, as early as January 1782.

“ 2dly. The internal Peace of India has been ſecured by the Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Mahrattas, which was concluded on the 18th of May 1782, ſigned by your Governor General and Council on the 6th of June, ſigned by the Peſhwa on the 20th of December following, and finally exchanged and ratified on the 24th of February laſt.

“ You will pleaſe to obſerve, that the ſaid Treaty excludes France from any Eſtabliſhments in the Mahratta Country, or any Aid from their Chiefs, and includes and binds every Power of any Conſequence in India, as either in Alliance with you or with the Peſhwa, without a Claim upon the Carnatic or Oude; and you may depend upon it, that nothing but the utmoſt Miſmanagement of your own Servants can ever break a Treaty founded upon ſuch an equitable Arrangement, originating from an Experience of unprofitable War on both Sides, and which is firmly ſecured by the real Intereſt of the Leaders of the Mahratta State.

“ If you are pleaſed to reflect a Moment upon the Difficulties under which this Treaty was negociated, the Offers that were made by France directly from the Sovereign to the Miniſters at Poona; the Intrigues, Abilities, and Reſources of Mr. Buſſy's Agents there; the Influence of Hyder; and what was a greater Bar than all to the Treaty, the general Cry from your own Servants for a Peace with the Mahrattas upon any Conditions; you will applaud the Management with which it was commenced, the Patience and Firmneſs with which it was conducted, and the liberal as well as dignified Manner in which it was finally ratified.

“ In the midſt of a general War it ſecures to you, in Tranquillity, the Revenues of theſe Provinces from Rohilcund to Cuttack; and with theſe Revenues, under a prudent Diſburſement and a proper Co-operation of your Forces, you may bid Defiance to the moſt powerful States in Europe, in a Conteſt for any of your Poſſeſſions. In India ſuch Conteſts muſt eventually be determined by the greateſt and moſt permanent Power of Reſource upon the Spot.

“ 3dly. An Inveſtment has been provided upon a Plan which counteracts foreign Competitors in your Trade at the Europe Markets, and which has very conſiderably reduced the prime Coſt of the Goods.

“ Formerly your Governor General and Council, ſufficiently occupied with general Affairs, and the Virulence of their own Diſputes, could not attend to this moſt important Subject. At preſent, they have inſpected the different Propoſals of Contractors, and have, after accepting the moſt favourable for your Intereſt, kept ſealed Specimens of the Goods as a Check, and to aſcertain at the Sales the faithful Performance of the Contractor's Engagements; for the Goods are not to be mixed, and each Bale is to be marked with the Name of the Contractor.

“ Unpleaſant as ſuch Interference muſt have proved to your Board of Trade, they ſaw the Juſtice as well as Neceſſity of it; they acquieſced at length, with Chearfulneſs, in the Arrangement. It is worthy of your Juſtice to avoid Retroſpect, and only to encourage the Sacrifice which theſe Servants who have ſerved you ſo long, and whoſe Allowances are ſcanty, have made upon the preſent Occaſion.

“ 4thly. Amidſt Harmony in our Councils, very conſiderable Retrenchments have been made from the encreaſing Scale of your Expenditures. Theſe Retrenchments were begun early in the preceding Year, but impeded by the Interruption of ill Health; they were begun upon a Syſtem that was to carry them fully through the minuteſt Department in the Service; they are vitally neceſſary to the Permancy of your Proſperity in this Country. It ſhould be remembered, that the Baſis upon which you roſe to Power, and have been able to ſtand the Shock of repeated Convulſions, has been the Accuracy and Simplicity of mercantile Method, which makes every Tranſaction in your Service, and every Expenditure a Matter of Record. The Proceedings of this Government have been laboured and very difficult in the Buſineſs of Retrenchment; but when they are extended to every Department in the Service, which will be in the Courſe of Three Months, I do not think I exceed when I ſtate that I hope they will amount to Six hundred thouſand Pounds. I ſhall tranſmit to your Honourable Court an exact official Account to the laſt Rupee upon this Subject, with a Copy of the new Regulations that have been adopted to check every Department, to ſeparate eſtabliſhed from contingent Charges, and to check the Accounts of Agency Diſburſements, which were early reduced from Fifteen to Ten per Cent. The extraordinary contingent Expences of the Army, eſpecially of the Detachments ſerving on the Weſt Side of India, and in the Carnatic, you will find conſiderably reduced, as well as thoſe of the Phouſdarry, and the new Law Offices, which were cancelled before your Orders arrived.

“ To my ſuperior Colleagues muſt be due the chief Merit of ſuch Reforms, for to them the Labour muſt have been more irkſome. As far as my own Example would operate, in avoiding to trouble the public Finance with the Diſtreſſes of Dependants, or the Claims of Favour and Recommendation, your Records will do me ample Juſtice: On the Encreaſe of the Revenue I beg Leave to refer to the Governor General's Minute of the 13th December laſt, and my Reply in the Revenue Department.

Rev. Dept. 13thDec. 1782. “ That Minute ſhews, from accurate Calculation and Figures, that your Reſources have been virtually encreaſed in the preceding Year about 700,000 Pounds Sterling. It may not be quite out of the Way here to obſerve, that by enforcing the exact Statements of your moſt able Accountant General, an Error which had gradually ariſen to the Amount of Forty-three Lacks of Rupees in Account between the Company and the Vizier at Oude, is now in Train of Realization, under the Management of your new Reſident at Oude, Mr. John Briſtow, whom your

Governor General promoted to that Office agreeably to your Orders, whenever he found that the former Reſident neglected his Duty.

“ 5thly. On the Subject of the Supplies which have been ſent from hence from the Period of my Arrival for the Support of the War in your other Preſidencies, I have the Honour of tranſmitting to you the accompanying official Account, ſigned by your Accountant General. From this Account you will pleaſe to obſerve, that the Amount remitted, and actually paid from the 30th September 1781, to the 1ſt March 1783, is Two Crores and Fifty-eight Lacks, One thouſand three hundred and fifty-ſix Rupees, beſides the Treaſure and Stores that were ſent ſome Days ſince with Sir Eyre Coote to the Coaſt, and Bills accepted by this Government, and under Payment, making in all a Sum little ſhort of Three Millions Sterling.

“ If you will take the Trouble to peruſe attentively the Letters of this Government to Madras and Bombay, and General Goddard on the 26th December 1781, you will in thoſe Letters be not more ſatisfied with the Exertions which this Government have made in Supply, than with the Plan of Co-operation, which was ſo early recommended to both theſe Preſidencies, and in which they were cautioned againſt the Operations of our natural Enemies, which in the enſuing February burſt on the Carnatic.

“ The Letter of this Government to the Preſidency of Bombay, on the 14th of October laſt, had the moſt fortunate Effect upon the Operations of that Government, as you will perceive in General Mathews's Letter of the 2d of December laſt to Sir Eyre Coote, entered upon your Records: The following Paragraph is worth your Attention.

“‘ The Letter of the 14th of October from the Supreme Council, and the Remittance of Fifteen Lacks, will not leave this Government a Pretence for Delay, and will give what they deſire for the Outfit of the Expedition.’

“ You have ſince heard of General Mathews's Succeſs. I have been honoured with a ſhort Letter from him, dated at Bidenore, the 30th of January 1783, in which he ſays, that with the Support of this Government (of which I had the Liberty to aſſure him in a private Letter) he ſhould hope to retrieve your Affairs on that Side of India.

“ Having thus preſumed to lay before your Honourable Court ſome Account of the Situation in which I found your Affairs, and of the Meaſures which the Governor General and Council perſued to retrieve them, permit me to ſtate the particular Impreſſion under which I viewed all the Tranſactions in India at ſuch a Criſis. It was my Belief that Great Britain, after the Oppoſition and Separation of America, and attacked by ſo many powerful Enemies at Home and Abroad, could neither exiſt in her Finances nor Liberties, if India was not ſaved, and our Competitors here completely counteracted.

“ The Separation of America came on by Degrees, and Trade, which was our only Return from thence, opened her Courſe through other Channels with Succeſs. America yielded to Britain no landed Revenue; and each Colony there had, like the Mother Country, anticipated, by Debt, the Revenues of many Years. India was ſcarcely One Year's Revenue in Debt. The Loſs of ſuch a Dominion, if it was to happen, would be ſudden, would be total; it would be irrecoverable by any Efforts from Home; it would prove the inſtant Loſs of Millions of Individuals, and many Millions of the public Property; it would at once annihilate thoſe Funds which conſtitute the Subſiſtance of all the Creditors of the India Company at Home and Abroad; it would fall upon the other Funds of the State, with a Shock that would ſtrike the remoteſt Landholder in Britain, and involve him ultimately in the ſame Fate with thoſe who lived upon the Intereſt of the public Debts. But to complete the Miſery of ſuch an univerſal Cataſtrophe, our natural Enemies, who were in Force and Alliance upon the Spot, would ſucceed to the Remains of our Fortune; from that Succeſſion, they could maintain their future Tenure, and dictate to Britain the laſt Terms of deſpotic Superiority.

“ No Perſon but One who had once ſeen the Carnatic in its Proſperity, and who afterwards ſaw it in the Miſery in which I beheld it, could conceive the Reality of the general Scene of Diſtreſs, which I have deſcribed, as within the Poſſibility of Human Events. There I ſaw Men who ſuppoſed themſelves, and who literally were worth princely Fortunes a few Years before, abſolutely in Want of Bread. The whole Subſtance of a great Colony, the Credit of a mighty Company and of Ally Princes, were extinguiſhed by the Sword of Deſolation. ‘ You may come on Shore,’ wrote Lord Macartney to me the Day I came to Anchor in the Roads, ‘ but if the Gentlemen who are Paſſengers with you come along with you, they muſt ſleep in the Streets.’ And where was, at that Inſtant, the Exiſtence of the India Company?—Only in the Revenues of Bengal; and in Bengal a Situation of Affairs ſimilar to that which exiſted in the Carnatic was to be greatly apprehended; and had it actually taken Place, I leave it to your own Ideas to reflect whether the general Cataſtrophe which I have repreſented as poſſible, was not to be dreaded as a certain Conſequence. France looked to ſuch Reverſion in your Fortune, and when you ſee her Armaments prepared upon a Scale of Force and Expence, which is the utmoſt that her Faculties can ſend againſt India, you cannot be too ſenſibly awakened to the Dangers you have eſcaped; nor conſider thoſe Events as impoſſible which could alone reimburſe your natural Enemies, or give them any Proſpect of future Advantage from ſuch extraordinary Efforts.”) §

Such are the Dangers to you and to the Public Intereſts which proper Exertions in the Office I hold might be inſtrumental to ward off and prevent, or which Inability or Wickedneſs in the ſame

Office might precipitate upon the State. In the Period in which I held the Office and the Criſis of that Period, no Britiſh Subject would poſſeſs a greater Field for averting public Evil or rendering public Service. I became a Member of your ſuperior Adminiſtration of India, at a Moment when it was a Queſtion whether India itſelf was not to be loſt for ever, or greatly ſaved. For Four Months another Member of Government and I held the Adminiſtration, and for more than Twelve Months your Adminiſtration conſiſted only of Three Members, ſo that I was the Third and deciding Voice between Colleagues who had but recently recovered from Habits of a moſt decided Oppoſition.

While I was diſcharging the Truſts of ſuch a Situation, the Select Committee inveſtigate my Appointment and endeavour to condemn me, not for my Acts in that Appointment but for my ſuppoſed Conduct before I had any Appointment in your or in the public Service.

I leave it then to your Candour to pronounce upon the Motives which have dictated this Addreſs. If you are ſatisfied that your Appointment of me to my preſent Office has been conducive to the Company's Advantage and for the public Good, I ſhall be completely happy, and enjoy the moſt pleaſing Satisfaction of having diſcharged a Debt of Favour with Gratitude, and of having fulfilled a Duty of the higheſt Confidence with ſucceſsful Fidelity.

The Feeling of my own Mind upon the Subject, is to me a real and permanent Reward. It is what no Power on Earth can rob me of. It is a Fortune more valuable than any which Peculation has amaſſed; and it is more honourable than all the Applauſe which affected Patriotiſm can obtain. It places me above the Cenſure of thoſe who were indifferent to my Honour, and hoſtile to my Intereſts, while I was zealouſly maintaining theirs, as they ſtood connected with the public Welfare, and the Honour of the State, or in other Words, while I was endeavouring to the very beſt of my Ability, to ſhew by actual * Informances, what they were directed to conſider, viz. 'How the Britiſh 'Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies may be held with the greateſt Security and Advantage to their 'Country.'

* Sic in Orig.

If in the Courſe of their Conſiderations upon this important Subject the Select Committee had diſcovered that the Perſon you had appointed to the Office of a Counſellor of this Government had been Guilty of groſs Uſury in his Tranſactions with the Natives of India, had availed himſelf of the Powers of your Service to debaſe the public Coin, had perverted the ſame Authority to diſgraceful and oppreſſive Monopolies in Commerce; the Committee might have juſtly reproached you with the Choice you had made. In me they blame my ſuppoſed, not my real Conduct before I was in your Service. I wiſh them to examine my actual Conduct ſince I have been promoted by you to a Station of actual Service. I am confident they would then paſs a very different Opinion upon your Proceedings on the Buſineſs of my Appointment.

As to the Office itſelf, it is your Gift, under the Approbation of my Sovereign. You may fill it with greater Abilities, you cannot with a more devoted Zeal. Whether you have taken it away, or whenever you may take it away, or when I may aſk your Leave to retire from it, you ſhall receive it back without a Stain; nor ſhall the * Motive ever point to it, as the Office of One who oppreſſed, nor the Princes of India trace to it, but * the Councils of Peace and Juſtice.

* Sic in Orig.
* Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be,
With the moſt devoted Attachment, and profound Reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful and obedient humble Servant,
John Macpherſon.

P. S. To this Letter I have taken the Liberty to annex Three very important official Papers.

The firſt ſhews that the Remittances from this Preſidency to Fort St. George and Bombay, from 30th September 1781, (the Day I arrived at Calcutta) to 1ſt March 1783, have been — — C^{t} R^{s}	2,58,01,376
Treaſure ſent by Sir Eyre Coote, to Fort St. George ſince 1ſt March — — —	10,00,000
Bills from Bombay and Fort St. George accepted, and in Train of Payment, 3d April — —	14,64,413
Total C^{t} R^{s}	2,82,65,789

Supplies to Fort St. George and Bombay from the 30th Sept. 1781, to 3d April 1783, 2,82,65,789.

The Second Paper ſhews that all the Remiſſions granted in your Revenues for the laſt Year, notwithſtanding the Rebellion of Cheyte Sing, and the Incurſions of Futty Shaw, &c. were only One Lack and Seventy nine thouſand 465 Rupees.

Amount of Remiſſion granted in the Revenue in the Bengal Year 1188, C. R^{s}. 1,79,465.

The Third is a Note to me, in the well-known Hand of your Accountant General, Mr. Larkins, which ſhews to your Honourable Court at a Glance, that the Encreaſe upon your Bonded Debt from 30th September 1781, to 28th February 1783, is only Nineteen Lacks, Sixty-five thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight Rupees (19,65,778 Rupees)

Encreaſe on the Bonded Debt, from 30th Sept. 1781 to 28th Feb. 1783, C. R^{s}. 19,65,778.—N. B. Of the Above 7,25,800 are for Saltpetre now in the Warehouſes.

John Macpherſon.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXXV.

Book 447. Page 734.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 18th Auguſt 1783.

Fort William, 18th Auguſt 1783.

Pub. Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
and
John Stables, } Eſquires.

§ (" (a) Read the following Letter from the Preſident and Council at Fort St. George.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have the Pleaſure to inform you, that ſince our Letter to you of the 21ſt July the Honble. Company's Ships Barwell, Lord Macartney, York, Stormont, Laſcelles, Halſewell, and Belmont, have ſafely arrived here from England. On Board them are Part of His Majeſty's 36th and 52d Regiments of Infantry, and we find the Remainder of thoſe Corps are in the expected Ships which ſailed at the ſame Time. The additional Expence that will neceſſarily be incurred by the Arrival of theſe Troops, has ſerved to increaſe the Anxiety we before felt on Account of our Diſtreſs for Money. We have not now in our Treaſury, including the Amount of the Bills you have lately tranſmitted hither and to Maſulipatam, more than ſufficient for a Month's Diſburſements, and we ſee no Proſpects of any eſſential Supply but from you. Thus ſituated, we beg Leave to call your Attention to our approaching Neceſſities: Our Poverty has long expoſed us to Inconvenience and Embarraſſment, but the moſt fatal Conſequences are now to be apprehended, unleſs we receive ſpeedy Support from you. Our own Funds are trifling in Compariſon with our preſent Expences, and our ſole Dependance is upon your Aſſiſtance, which you have hitherto in our Emergencies ſo liberally afforded us, that we flatter ourſelves we ſhall ſtill be extricated from Difficulty by a Continuance of your Exertion in our Favour. We cannot at the ſame Time forbear obſerving to you, how much more convenient and quick the Remittance in Bullion is than by the Shroffs Bills, which are drawn at a very long Sight, and are not by any Means negociable.") §

We are,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
Macartney, &c. Council.

Fort St. George,
26th July 1783.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, page 743.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

(Preſident and Council.)

To Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We expect to be ſoon furniſhed with an official Statement of our Means to ſupply your Wants, and will then conſider the Requeſt which you have made of our Aſſiſtance in your Letter of the 26th ultimo; but in the mean Time, we beg Leave to repeat our Requeſt for the Return of our Bengal Detachment and Artillery, which we conceive will be productive of a great Relief to your Expences.

(At the End of the Letter)

We have the Honour to be,
My Lord, and Gentlemen,
Your, &c.

Fort William,
18th Auguſt 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2026.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXXVI.

Extract from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book A. Page 174.

Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. John Middleton, dated September 11th.

To John Middleton Eſquire.

Sir,

This Letter will be delivered to you by the ſenior Sudadar of the Two Companies of Sepoys which I have ſent to take Charge of the Lack of Rupees now ready for Diſpatch at Lucknow, and to eſcort it hither for the Payment of the Troops here. I beg you will be pleaſed to deliver the Money, and return the Eſcort as ſoon as poſſible.

I have written to Major Martin requeſting a Supply of 500 Stand of Arms and Accoutrements, and 8,000 Flints, from the Nabob's Arſenal, for the Uſe of the Two Regiments ſtationed at Daranagur. There being 500 Men there altogether unprovided with any Arms whatever, and an Appearance as if the Country would very ſoon be diſturbed. Your Wiſh to promote the Service will, I have no Doubt, incline you to enforce this Requeſt as far as lies in your Power.

Cawnpore, I am, Sir, &c.
September 11th. J. Cumming.

§ (" (a) P. S. The Troops at Daranagur being now Three Months in Arrears, I intreat you " will immediately order 60,000 Barelly Rupees to be got ready at Barelly to wait the Arri- " val of the Eſcort to be diſpatched from Daranagur to that Place for the 500 Stand of Arms " which I expect will be ſent from Lucknow.") §

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXXVII.

Extracts from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book A. Page 56. (of the Second Series of paging in the Book.)

Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. Middleton, dated November 27th 1781, and Encloſure therein.

§ (" (b) To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" I have the Honour to encloſe you, Extract of a Letter, which I this Day received from " Major Briſcoe, at Daranagur, repreſenting the great Diſtreſs which the Troops of the Detach- " ment, as well as the poor Inhabitants of the Place, muſt needs ſuffer in conſequence of the late " Order for withdrawing *, that Station, and on Account of the great Arrears now due to the " Troops there—As I can add nothing upon this Subject which will not naturally occur to your- " ſelf, I have no Doubt but you will adopt the ſpeediſt and moſt effectual Meaſures to remove " the Diſtreſs under which the Troops labour, and to enable them to diſcharge their juſt Debts " to the Inhabitants.

* Sic in Orig.

" I have the Honour to be,
" Futty Ghur, Sir,
November 27, 1781. " Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " John Cumming, Colonel.") §

Extract of a Letter from Major Briſcoe, commanding at Daranagur, to Colonel Sir John Cumming, dated November 21, 1781.

It is a moſt diſtreſſing Circumſtance to the Troops, being kept ſo long in Arrears of Pay: When the Money on the Way from Berelly arrives, it will do very little more than pay them for One Month, which will be very little Relief to them on the March they are going upon, as they are very largely indebted at this Place, and I do not know what Steps to take in ſatiſfying the poor Inhabitants who have ſo much owing them from the Troops; it is a moſt cruel Circumſtance indeed. I could wiſh and think ſome Means ſhould and can be fallen upon to pay my Detachment their Arrears at Berelly when on the March down.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2030. (b) Vide ſupra, Page 2032.

(Signed) H. Briſcoe,
Major commanding at Daranagur.

A true Extract.
(Signed) Will. Henderſon,
Perſ^{n}. Int^{r}.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXXVIII.

Vide ſupra, Minutes, P. 536-7, and Appendix, ſupra Nº XXXV, which together contain all the Extracts from the Conſultation of the 21ſt May 1781, which ſhould form this Appendix.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXXXIX.

Book indorſed No. 179. Page 93.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 2d of April 1788.

§ (" (a) Fort William, the 2d April 1788.

Rev. Dept. Wedneſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Eſquire.

" Mr. Shore delivers in to the Board Copies of his Minutes which were tranſmitted to the Court " of Directors by the Rodney.") §

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 148.

§ (" (b) On the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars, &c.

Mr. Shore's Minute on the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars.

" 1. The ancient Forms of the Mogul Conſtitution appear to have nearly expired with Alumgeer, and when the Company acquired the Poſſeſſion of the Dewanny, the Traces of them were only to be found: It is not therefore ſurpriſing that the Engliſh ſhould have adopted erroneous Ideas on this Subject, and have confimed Abuſes which they found to exiſt. In no Inſtance is this Reflection more applicable than to the Subject I mean now to diſcuſs—the Nature of the Tenure called Jegheer.

" 2. I ſhall Firſt explain what this Tenure was under the regular Conſtitution of the Mogul Empire, in order to point out thoſe Abuſes which have ſubſequently prevailed in it, with conſiderable Detriment to the Intereſts of the Government.

" 3. A Jagheer is properly an Appendage to a Dignity called Munſub, which it is therefore neceſſary to explain.

" 4. In the Mogul Empire there are no Hereditary Dignities; the Rank of the Nobles was conferred, by ſpecial Appointment from the Emperor, for Life only, and revocable at his Pleaſure; and it was eſtimated by the Number of Horſe which they were ſuppoſed to command. This Command was denominated Monſub, and a Jagheer was an Appendage to it.")

5. The Mode of granting Munſubs and Jaghires was firſt reduced to a regular Syſtem in the Reign of Akbar, when the higheſt Munſub conferred was Ten thouſand, and the loweſt Ten, being in all Sixty-ſix, of which thoſe above Five thouſand were granted only to the Sons of the Emperor. §

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2043. (b) Vide ſupra, ibid.

6. The Perſon on whom a Munſub was conferred was ſtyled Munſubdar. He was raiſed to this Dignity either by the immediate Selection of the Emperor himſelf, or from the Recommendation of the Nazims of Bengal, Kabul, and the Decan, who, by reaſon of the ſuperior Importance of their Charge, and the Diſtance of their Governments from the Court, were allowed the Privilege of recommending for Preferment thoſe Perſons whoſe Power and Abilities they required for the Support of their Adminiſtration.

7. The Forms attending the Appointment of a Munſubdar are detailed in the Appendix. It is only here neceſſary to remark, that the Emperor's Pleaſure ſignified by his Signature, was equally eſſential for the Appointment of a Munſubdar, or for encreaſing his Rank (Note A, and Appendix, N° 1 and 2.)

* Sic in Orig.

8. The Number of Horſe which conſtituted the Rank of the Munſub was merely nominal, and the perſonal Pay of the Munſubdars*, though regulated by it, was diſtinct from that which he received for the effective Horſe, which he was obliged or allowed to maintain. The former commenced from the Date of the Certificate of his Appointment, the latter from the Date on which his Horſes were muſtered (Note B.)

9. The Pay for both was iſſued ſometimes in Money, and oftener by the Aſſignment of Land in Jagheer; in either Caſe, the preſcribed official Forms were extremely minute, and moſt ſcrupulouſly obſerved. In the Company's Provinces there are no Aſſignments in Money, and the preſent Diſcuſſion relates only to thoſe in Land, called Jagheer. (Note C.)

10. All Munſubdars were obliged to attend the Emperor whenever called upon; ſometimes they were bound to ſpecific Service. The Dignity of Munſub was equally conferred upon the civil and military Officers of the State, who were ſuppoſed to be qualified for the Duties of both Stations.* The Jagheers were granted for the Purpoſe of enabling the Munſubdars to appear with a ſuitable Retinue in the Preſence of their Sovereign; or to enable them to diſcharge the Duties of the Station aſſigned to them. They were all either actually employed, or ready for Service when called upon. (Appendix, No. 3.)

11. Jagheers were of Two Kinds, unconditional and conditional.

12. The former was conferred upon the Munſubdars for their own Maintenance and that of their Retinue, and the effective Troops attached to their Munſubs; and, as the Dignity itſelf was granted for Life, ſo were the Funds aſſigned for it. (Note D.)

Mr. Shore's Minute on Jagheerdarry Rights.

13. It is not be underſtood by an unconditional Jagheer, that the Munſubdar was exempt from the Performance of any Service. All that is meant by this Term is, that the retaining the Munſub and the Troops attached to it, did not depend upon his holding any particular Office.

14. A conditional Jagheer was granted to the principal Servants of the Crown, in virtue of their Offices, ſuch as the Vizier, the Buckſhees, the Nazims, and their principal Officers. The Grant generally ſpecified the Name of the Employment, and the Number of Troops to be maintained for the Exerciſe of it; and the Jagheerdar was to remain in Poſſeſſion of the Land aſſigned in Jagheer, under this Form, as long as he held the Office. The Aſſignment had no Relation to the Munſubraat, or perſonal Rank of the Jagheerdar; being excluſively allotted for the Support of the Troops attached to his official Capacity. Upon the Removal of theſe Officers, their Lands were uſually transferred to their Succeſſors. (Appendix, 4 and 5.)

15. Jagheers could only be conferred with the Royal Sanction; but, when the Power of the Emperor declined, the Nazims of the diſtant Subahs, who were originally allowed only to recommend Munſubs, uſurped the Privilege of granting Jagheers both conditional and unconditional.—This Act was ſo avowedly derogatory to the Authority of the Emperor that an Evaſion was practiſed to conceal it.

16. The Sunnud for the Jagheer was prepared by the Dewan of the Subah, in which the Lands aſſigned were ſituated; and atteſted by his Seal and the Signature of the Nizam. His Authority for iſſuing this Grant was a Perwannah from the Vizier, in conſequence of his Majeſty's previous Sanction; and hence this Grant has obtained the Name of Sunnud Maltabek, or Grant, in Conformity to the Order from the Preſence, under the Seal of the Vizier.

17. The Sunnud is the Foundation of all the Rights and Privileges annexed to a Jagheer; and it is therefore neceſſary to conſider it with Attention.

18. All Jagheeree Sunnuds conſiſt of Two Parts;—the Body, which is properly the Grant; and, the Endorſement. The former is general; ſtating that an Aſſignment of a certain ſpecified Amount has been granted to ſuch a Perſon from a certain Date; and refers to the Endorſement for the Particulars, which are fully detailed there. The Particulars which require Notice are the following:

1ſt. The Rank of Munſubdar; and the Pay annexed thereto.
2d. The Number of effective Horſe allowed him; and the Pay thereof.
3d. The Amount of the Aſſignment in Dams, or in Rupees, on a proportionate Valuation thereof.
4th. The Number of Months for which the Aſſignment was granted.

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* Note.——Hence they were called Saheh Seyſo Calm, Maſters of the Pen and Sword.

19. Firſt.—The Rank of the Munſubdars; and Pay annexed thereto.

It has been already obſerved, that the Rank of a Munſubdar was conſtituted by the Number of Horſe which he was ſuppoſed to command; but, in each Rank, there were Three Degrees, according to which his Pay was regulated. Thus, it did not follow, that every Munſubdar of the Rank of 1,000, received equal Pay. This depended upon the Degree of that Rank in which he ſtood; and that Degree again upon the Number of effective Horſe which he was allowed. If the Number of them was equal to the Amount of his Munſub, he was of the Firſt Degree; if leſs than that Number, and more than Half, of the Second Degree; and, if leſs than Half, of the Third. Theſe Diſtinctions applied only to Munſubs of, and under, the Rank of Five thouſand. According to theſe Diſtinctions, the Pay of a Munſubdar of One thouſand, if, of the Firſt Degree, would be 20,00,000 of Daams; if, of the Second, 19,00,000; and if, of the Third, of 18,00,000 only. A Table of the Pay of the Munſubdars, for their perſonal Rank, is inſerted in the Appendix; which will point out that, annexed to each Rank, and its Three Degrees. It may alſo be verified by a Reference to the Grant to Fakruddeen Hoſſeim. The Rank of his Munſub is ſpecified at Two thouſand, and the effective Horſe allowed him 500. By the Rules laid down he is in the Third Degree, of the Rank of 2,000, and his Pay is regulated accordingly, viz.

Amount aſſigned by the Table for the Pay of a Munſubdar in the Third Degree, of the Rank of 2,000 Daams — — — —	34,00,000
Add 500 effective Horſe at 8,000 Daams for each per Annum —	40,00,000
Daams	74,00,000

Amount of the Jaghire aſſigned according to the eſtabliſhed Rates of the Empire, (Appendix, No. 6.)

20. Secondly. The Number of effective Horſe allowed him.

This was entirely unconnected with the Number which fixed the Rank of Munſub, although it aſcertained the Degree of it, and on this Account, on the Reviſion of Jagheeree Sunnuds, is particularly worthy of Attention. The Prices aſſigned for each Horſeman was at the Rate of 8,000 Daams for Twelve Months; but the actual Sums received by the Jagheerdars bore but a very ſmall Proportion to theſe Allowances which were little more than nominal; and hence it was that the Munſubdars were not obliged to muſter above a certain Proportion of their effective Troops, beyond which, the Number was nominal only. (Appendix No. 7 and 8.)

21. Thirdly. The Amount of the Aſſignment in Daams.

The Daams was an imaginary Coin, at the Rate of Forty to a Rupee; but in paying the Troops, this imaginary Coin was valued according to the Number of Months for which the Aſſignment was granted, and was in fact much below the general computed Rate.

22. Fourthly, the Number of Months for which the Aſſignment was iſſued.

This is a very material Point, as the Value of the Jagheer or Aſſignment greatly depended upon it. The Munſubdars and their effective Troops never received above Eight or Nine Months Pay, often only Three; about Five Months was the Medium. This will appear from a Compariſon of the Daams, granted in the Sunnuds, and their Valuation in Rupees. A Table is annexed for the Purpoſe of exhibiting the actual Value of a Lac of Daams, by a Rule of Proportion, formed on the Number of Months for which the Aſſignment was drawn out. This Calculation was made by the Dewan, as the Perwannah of the Vizier only ſpecified generally the Amount of the Daams, according to the eſtabliſhed Rates of the Empire, and the Number of Months for which the Aſſignment was granted. (Appendix, No. 9 and 10.)

23. From the preceding Explanation, §(" (*a*) a Jaghire may be defined to be an Aſſignment in " Land or Money for the Support of a certain Dignity, and for the Troops annexed thereto: " That it was either conditional or unconditional; the former implied, that it was granted for the " Expences of a particular Office or Station; the latter, that it was independent of any Office or " Station, being appropriated for * for the Maintenance of a Dignity, a ſuitable Number of Attendants, and the effective Troops annexed to it; that in the latter Caſe it was granted for Life, " or until the Emperor ſhould pleaſe to reſume the Dignity, or diminiſh it; in the former Caſe it " exiſted whilſt the Poſſeſſor continued in Office only, and upon his Removal or Diſmiſſion, devolved, either in Whole or in Part, upon his Succeſſor.")

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Shore's Minute on the Jaghierdary Rights.

§

The Services required from the Jagheerdars were either ſpecific, or they were bound to the Performance of whatever Duties might be aſſigned to them, and to attend in Perſon with their effective Troops whenever required.

The actual Value of a Jagheer depended, firſt upon the Degree of the Rank of the Munſubdar, and ſecondly, upon the Number of Months for which the Aſſignment was granted. Theſe Conſiderations will ſuggeſt the Rules to be obſerved in the Reviſion of the Sunnuds; but it is firſt neceſſary to explain the Reſtrictions by which a Munſubdar in Poſſeſſion of a Jagheer was prevented receiving more than he was entitled to.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2043.

24. As an Equivalent for the Pay which a Munſubdar was entitled to receive, either on Account his perſonal Allowance, or that of the Troops under him, he received Poſſeſſion of certain Lands, the Rent of which was calculated in Daams, according to the Aſſeſſment of Tooren Mull. If they were found to produce more than the Jagheerdar was entitled to, he was obliged to account for the Overplus under the Denomination of Toufeer or Exceſs. This Obligation extended alſo to the Arrears of the Rents of the Lands aſſigned in Jagheer for the Time which had elapſed previous to his acquiring Poſſeſſion, or for any Anticipation of Rents, in Caſe of Diſmiſſion, previous to that Period. And ſecondly, a Proportion was deducted from the Amount of the Aſſignment for any Deficiency in the Number of effective Troops which he was obliged to maintain. It was often uſual in the Aſſignments of any conſiderable Amount to ſuſpend a Part thereof until the Accounts of the Munſubdar had been adjuſted (Appendix, No. 9).

§ (" (*a*) To render theſe Reſtrictions more binding, a Jagheerdar was obliged to ſign an Obligation previous to the Receipt of his Grant, making himſelf accountable for whatever might be due on the above Grounds.

" 26. The following Inſtance in Proof of the Strictneſs with which the Government exacted the Toufeer is ſo remarkable, that I ſhall inſert it at Length from a Book of good Authority.

" Beckanday Khan, and other Munſubdars, having obtained an Aſſignment for their Pay in the Pergunnah Berance, they laid Claim to the Poſſeſſion of the whole Diſtrict, as the Amount of the Rents of it in Daams correſponded exactly with that ſpecified in the Vizier's Aſſignment. The Dewan refuſed his Aſſent, and inſiſted upon their receiving their Pay in Money which compelled the Munſubdars to accept the Aſſignments according to the eſtabliſhed Rules, which left them no Portion of the Toufeer. By this Adjuſtment the Government was ſaved from a Loſs of 1,09, 791 10 6, being the Exceſs of the Rents of the Diſtrict, beyond the Valuation of Tooren Mull.") §

27. If therefore a Reviſion of the Sunnuds ſhould take Place, the following Points muſt be attended to: Firſt, the Authenticity of the Perwannah from the Vizier: Secondly, the Number of Months Pay granted in the Aſſignment; and laſtly, the Difference between this Sum and the actual Produce of the Lands.

§ (" (*b*) 28. Under the Mogul Government there was a certain Mehal or Juriſdiction, conſiſting of ſuch Lands as were ſet apart for being granted in Jagheer, under the Denomination of Paibakee. The other Lands in the Subah were called Khalſa Mokerrery, or fixed Exchequer Lands; theſe were ſuppoſed to be moſt productive, and were granted in Jagheer.

" 29. Under this Juriſdiction Jagheers, when reſumed or eſcheated, fell; and here the Thoufeer or Exceſs was brought to the Credit of the State, as well as the Amount of Arrears, or Anticipations for broken Periods, as already explained: The Produce of the Three laſt Articles was called the Share of the Exchequer, and under this Term the Jagheerdars were compelled to account for it. Appendix, No. 12, or 13, 14.

" 30. Such were the ancient and regular Forms of the Mogul Conſtitution regarding the Dignity called Munſub, and its Appendage Jagheer;—and from theſe it will appear that a Jagheerdar had not originally or conſtitutionally any Property in the Lands.") §

31. In Bengal there are few Jagheers, and of no conſiderable Amount; but in Beyhar they exiſt to the annual Value of near Four Lacs of Rupees, according to the Eſtimate upon which they were made over to the Jagheerdars. Four-Fifths of theſe Grants were obtained during the Anarchy of the Reign of Shah Aulum's immediate Predeceſſor, and at the Commencement of his Acceſſion, when he invaded Beyhar.

32. Under ſuch Circumſtances we are not to expect much Attention to the Forms or to the Spirit of the Conſtitution; and on examining ſeveral of theſe Grants, it appears that moſt of them contain nothing more than a ſimple Aſſignment of Daams, without any Specification of the Rank of the Munſubdar, the Number of Horſe he was bound to entertain, or Months for which he received Pay; or whether the Grant was conditional or unconditional, nor the cuſtomary Engagement to pay into the Khalſa, the Exceſs or Amount reſulting from anticipated Rents, or Arrears of a broken Seaſon. Of Eight Grants which have been reviſed, only Two ſpecify any Services to be performed. By a Compariſon, however, of the Number of Daams aſſigned, with the Amount of the Revenue Lands delivered over to the Jagheerdar, moſt of the Aſſignments will appear to be for Four or Five Months, as in Bengal and elſewhere; and from the Evidence of the oldeſt and moſt intelligent Officers, it appears, that until the End of Behadur Shah's Reign, the regular Forms were obſerved, and the Accounts of the Munſubdars examined with the uſual Severity. From theſe Circumſtances it is concluded, that the Lands in Beyhar aſſigned by the Jagheeree Grant, were held under the ſame Tenure as in other Parts of the Empire. (Appendix, No. 15, 16.)

33. It is alſo probable, that many of the Grants in Beyhar were fraudulently or ſurreptitiouſly obtained.

34. In deciding the Queſtion regarding the Reſumption of Jagheers in Beyhar, (on Account of Informality and Colluſion in procuring them) or of the Exceſs appropriated by the Jagheerdars,

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2043.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 2045.

beyond the Aſſignment in the Grant, many Circumſtances require Conſideration. I ſhall ſtate ſuch as occur to me.

35. Firſt. It is to be remarked, that the Sunnuds in Beyhar have undergone theſe Reviſions by Mahomed Reza Cawn in 1766, by Mr. Vanſittart in 1771, and by Mr. Buſby in 1783, and have been confirmed each Time.

Secondly. That under the Sanction of theſe Confirmations, the Jagheerdars have enjoyed the Rents of the Lands made over to them in perfect Security, without being compelled to account for any Overplus which they may receive beyond the Amount of the Aſſignment, or to perform any Services.

Thirdly. That the Perſons who held theſe Lands have not any other Means of Subſiſtence, and if they were reſumed, would be driven to Poverty and Diſtreſs.

36. Theſe Conſiderations may indeed be ſhortened, and the Whole reduced to this Queſtion; How far the Faith of Government may be conſidered pledged to the Poſſeſſors under the Acts deſcribed; and admitting it not to be abſolutely pledged, will Policy and Humanity warrant a Deciſion that muſt reduce many of its Subjects to Diſtreſs.

37. It may, on the other Hand, be contended, that no Fraud ought to receive a Sanction from the Inability of the Government to detect it; that a Jagheerdar, who benefits by the Indulgence of Government, ought not to avail himſelf of that Indulgence for a greater Emolument than he is entitled to by it to receive, and that he cannot have any Claim to an Immunity, merely becauſe the Government has, from Ignorance, ſuſpended the Exerciſe of its own Rights, in reclaiming its juſt Dues.

38. Between the oppoſite Conſiderations I ſhall not at preſent offer my Opinion. It may be further obſerved, that many Perſons now enjoying Jagheers have ſucceeded to them by virtue of Inheritance, in direct Violation of the Conſtitution of the Empire. Such has been the Lenity or Want of Information of the Britiſh Government in India.

39. The Honble. the Court of Directors, from Motives of Humanity, have ſuggeſted the Idea of attempting to convert the Jagheer into permanent Property, by conſtituting them Zemindaries. I have ſome Doubts myſelf of the Poſſibility of effecting this, and am of Opinion that Objections would be made by the Jagheerdars upon a general Principle, which appears univerſally to govern the Natives of this Country, that of an Attention to temporary actual Advantages, in Oppoſition to permanent remote Benefits. But there is another, and ſtronger Objection, that the Lands held as Jagheers are actually at preſent Portions of Zemindaries, to the Proprietors of which the Jagheerdars pay a Stipulation under the Name of Malikana. This Term means the Right of Proprietorſhip. There can be little Doubt that the Zemindars would not be ſilent in claiming their Property, upon any Attempt on the Part of the Government to aſſign it over in Perpetuity to others, particularly thoſe who retain their Lands, and pay the Rents thereof to the Jagheerdars. This is the Caſe, as I am informed, with many Zemindars, and a curious Proof of the Inverſion of Right and Property. It may however be immediately declared, that no Perſon ſhall be allowed to proceed to the Poſſeſſion of a Jagheer, by Right of Inheritance, and that all Jagheers upon the Demiſe of the Poſſeſſor ſhall revert to Government. This Declaration is indiſpenſably neceſſary to annihilate that Idea which appears to be entertained that Jagheers are hereditable permanent Property.

40. If the Government ſhould act in Conformity to this Declaration, the Rents of all the Jagheers in Beyhar will in Time revert to the Company.

41. A Diviſion on the previous Queſtion muſt alſo determine how far an Inveſtigation ſhall take Place into the actual Produce of the Lands, with a View to the Reſumption of the Towfeer, or Exceſs. To this the Objections ſtated will not apply with the ſame Force as to a total Reſumption.

42. But at all Events I deem it highly expedient that the moſt accurate Account ſhould be procured of the preſent State of the Jagheers in Beyhar, and of the Poſſeſſors thereof, and for this Purpoſe Orders have been iſſued. With this Account before them, the Board may be enabled to carry into Execution any Orders that the Court of Directors may think proper to iſſue reſpecting Jagheers, in caſe the Queſtion which I have ſtated ſhould remain over for their Deciſion.

43. This Account has been compiled from authentic Records, and good Information. The Proofs of what is here aſſerted will be found in the Appendix, which contains a Variety of Information of a Detail too minute to be inſerted in this Account without Interruption of the Connection of it. I cannot conclude without pointing out for the Notice of the Governor General in Council, the great Aſſiſtance which I have derived from Mr. Barlow in the Diſcuſſion of this Subject. His Abilities are never exerted with more Zeal than for the Information or Intereſt of his Employers.

(Signed) J. Shore.

Ordered, That the Papers referred to in the above Minute, be entered in the Appendix.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Cornwallis,
Chaˢ Stuart,
J. Shore.

Further Extract, Page 553.

Liſt of the Notes and Appendix to the Minute on the Rights of Jagheerdars.

Notes.

A. The Mode of appointing a Munſubdar

B. On the Horſemen and Horſes

C. Mode of granting a Jagheer

D. Remarks on the Appointment of a Munſubdar.

Appendix.

No. 1. Sunnud of Iterut Hoſſein Khan, an unconditional Jagheer granted in Truſt by the Nazim

2. Sunnud of Faker uddein Hoſſein, an unconditional Jagheer

3. Note and Extract from the Rukhaut Alumgeree.

4. Sunnud to Lutf Ally Khan, a conditional Jagheer.

5. Ditto to Gunderp Sing.

6. Table of perſonal Allowances to the Munſubdars.

7. Calculation of the Pay of Jaffier Khan on Account of his Munſuband effective Horſe.

8. Extract of the Letters from Alumgeer to his Son.

9. Account of the Valuation of Daams in Proportion to the Number of Months of the Aſſignment.

10. Regulations for the Troopers, and their Pay.

11. Extract from the Duſtoor ul Aumul.

12. Note on the Reſtrictions impoſed on the Jagheerdars to prevent their Receipts exceeding the Amounts of their Stipulations.

13. Extract from a Book of Forms to ſhew the Adjuſtment of the Accounts of a Jagheerdar.

14. Account of the Settlement of Bengal for the Year 1146.

15. Sunnud to a Mahomed Daood.

16. Sunnud to a Mahomed Taky Khan.

Note A. The Emperor's Pleaſure being previouſly ſignified, one of the Four Bukſhies at the Preſence, (who were dignified with the Appellation of Bukſhean Auzzaam, or the Grand Bukſhies) preſented a Petition to His Majeſty in Behalf of the Perſon to be promoted, ſpecifying his Name with that of his Family; and ſetting forth his Requeſt to be enrolled among the Number of the royal Servants.

A Sowal, or Petition of a ſimilar Nature, was preſented to the Throne, for increaſing the Meratib or Rank of a Munſubdar, whether in conſequence of the Emperor's Orders, or the Recommendation of the Nazims of the Soubahs mentioned in the Minute.

The Sowal, or Petition, having received the Approbation of His Majeſty, was referred to the Dufter of one of the Four Bukſhees, where it received the Atteſtation or official Marks of the Mutſuddies, called Tuſdeck. It was then preſented a Second Time to the Emperor, who ſignified his final Approbation by ſuperſcribing the Word Bedehund, or Let them grant it. This Superſcription was ſometimes written by the Buxſhees, upon receiving the royal Order for that Purpoſe.

The Petition being depoſited in the Dufter, a Yead daſht, or Certificate, was iſſued; ſpecifying, that on ſuch a Date, ſuch a Perſon was elevated to a Munſub of ſo many Thouſands in the Riſſalah, or of ſuch a Bukſhee. The above Forms conſtituted a Munſubdar.

Note B. Deſcription of the Horſemen attached to a Munſubdar were taken in Writing, and the Horſes were marked with hot Irons, by an Officer appointed for that Purpoſe, called the Darogah Daag Tuſheehah; who acted under the Orders of the granted Buxſhees at the Preſence.

Note C. In order to obtain the neceſſary Vouchers for granting an Aſſignment for the Pay of the Munſubdar and his Tabeen, or Troops, an Officer called the Darogah Arz Mokerer, preſented a Sowaul, or Petition, to the Emperor; repreſenting, that ſuch a Perſon having been appointed to a Munſub of ſo many Thouſand; and Tuſdeck, or original atteſted Sowaul, or Petition of the Bukſhee, with the Yeaddaſt, or Certificate, having been depoſited in the Dufter, His Majeſty's further Orders reſpecting ſuch Munſubdar were required.

The Emperor then inſcribed the Letter Soad, or Mark of Approbation, on the Top of the Sowaul Mokerres-reſeed, ſignifying that ſuch Sowaul, containing the Particulars relating to the Munſub, had been preſented a ſecond Time to His Majeſty, and returned with the Signature of Approbation.

If the Emperor directed that the Munſubdar ſhould be paid in Money, no other Forms were requiſite, except the cuſtomary Orders of the Treaſury.

If the Emperor ſignified his Pleaſure the Munſubdar ſhould receive his Pay by an Aſſignment on Land, (which was denominated a Jagheer,) the Bukſhee notified His Majeſty's Pleaſure to the Vizier; who accordingly iſſued an Order to the Dewan Tun, to prepare the neceſſary Grants.

Upon the Receipt of this Order, the Dewan Tun drew out a Sewaul or Petition, which was tranſmitted under an Envelope to the Emperor, who ſuperſcribed it with the Letter Soad, or Mark of Approbation. It was then brought to the Vizier, who ſigned on the Back of it the Letter Aim, and returned it to the Dewan Tun, who added the Letter Meem; after which, it received the official Marks of the Mutſuddies of One of the Four Buxſhees; and was depoſited in the Dufter.

The Dewan Tun then drew up another Sowaul or Petition, in which all the Particulars relating to the Aſſignment were detailed. If the Amount of it was under Ninety thouſand Daams, the Vizier had Authority to ſuperſcribe the Sowaul with the Words 'Tunkhaw Dehund,' (let them grant the Aſſignment); if it amounted to One Lack of Daams, the Vizier preſented the Sowaul to the Emperor, who ſuperſcribed it with the Letter Soad, under which, the Vizier wrote the Order abvementioned; laſtly, it received the official Marks of the Dewan Tun and his Officers, and was depoſited in the Dufter.

In Conformity to the above Papers, a Perwannah was drawn out, under the Seal of the Vizier, directed to the Dewan of the Soubah in which the Land to be aſſigned was ſituated, ſpecifying the Rank of the Munſub, the Cavalry attached to it, and the Number of Months for which the Aſſignment was granted; and directing him, after putting the Munſubdar in Poſſeſſion, to tranſmit an Account of all the Particulars relating to the Land, to the royal Preſence.

When an Aſſignment was granted to the Dewan, the Vizier's Perwannah was addreſſed to the Nazims, as appears from a Sunnud of Yyteſaam Khan now before me. In all other Caſes, it appears to have been directed to the Dewan; and when the Offices of Nazim and Dewan were for a ſhort Time united in the Perſon of Serfrauz Khan, the Vizier's Perwannah for Jagheer Aſſignments, were addreſſed to him under the Titles annexed to his latter Capacity; and in the Motabuck, or provincial Sunnud, iſſued in Conformity to the ſame Perwannah, he alſo appears in the Character of Nazim.

The Dewan, upon receiving the Perwannah of the Vizier, preſented a Sowaul or Petition to the Nazim of the Soubah, reciting the Particulars of the Aſſignment with the Nazim, ſuperſcribed with the Words 'Sunnud be Dehend,' (let them grant a Sunnud); purſuant to this Order, the Officers of the Dufter drew out an Account of Jumma, or Aſſeſſment of the Land on which the Aſſignment was to be granted, as fixed by Torull Mull, the Dewan of Akber; and a Muchulka, or Engagement, was taken from the Jagheerdar, which the Dewan ſuperſcribed with the Words 'be nuzzer deranſua' (it has been ſeen), wherein he bound himſelf to treat the Ryots with Kindneſs, and not to collect from them more than the eſtabliſhed Dewanny Dues; and alſo to pay into the public Treaſury whatever might be realized from the Lands above the Amount of the Aſſeſſment.

The Dewan then drew out a Sunnud (which was called Sunnud Motabuck or a Sunnud in Conformity to the Perwannah from the Preſence under the Seal of the Vizier), directed to the Chowdries, Canongoes, and Cultivators of the Diſtrict in which the Land granted in Jagheer was ſituated, acquainting them that a Tunkah or Aſſignment for ſo many Daams having been granted to ſuch a Munſubdar, they were to account with him regularly for the eſtabliſhed Dewanny Dues. It is alſo enjoined the Jegheerdar to treat the Ryots with Lenity, and not to exact from them any Thing beyond the cuſtomary Rents. At the End of the Mutton or Body of the Sunnud, after the Date, the Nazim inſcribed the Biz, or Mark of Approbation, and at the Top the Dewan affixed his Seal; on the Back of the Sunnud was inſerted the Perwannah of the Vizier, the Sowaul, or Petition of the Dewan of the Soubah to the Nazim, and all the Particulars of the Aſſignment, with its Progreſs through the various Offices of the State, from that of the Vizier down to the loweſt Department of the Duſter of the Dewan of the Soubah. The Original was then delivered to the Jagheerder, who, after depoſiting a Copy of it in the Dewanny Office, under his own Seal or that of his Vakeel, proceeded to take Poſſeſſion of the Land.

The Sunnud to Faker ud deen Hoſſein, Appendix, No. 2, is very compleat, and exhibits all the Vouchers referred to in this Note.

§ ("(a) Note D.

"It did not follow that any particular Spot once granted to a Munſubdar, was to be continued
" to him during Life, nor even that he ſhould invariably receive his Pay by an Aſſignment on Land.
" When a Signature or Munſubdar detached on Service, was * reſulted or ſent to another Province,   * Sic in Orig.
" he generally received his Aſſignment on Lands not far diſtant from his new Station. Sometimes
" the Jagheerdars were obliged to receive their Pay in Money, and thoſe whoever paid in Money,
" obtained Aſſignments on Land.

" In the Book called the Inſhai Aulumgeree, there are various Drafts of Grants, both for con-
" verting Money Aſſignments into Jagheers, and the latter into the former. A Proof that no per-
" petual Occupancy of Land was conveyed under this Tenure.") §

And from the Sunnud of Fakruddeen Hoſſein, Appendix, No 2, it further appears that his Father relinquiſhed a conſiderable Part of his Jagheer during his own Life in Favour of his Son, for whoſe Pay no Funds had been provided, the whole of the Lands in the Soubah ſet apart for being granted in Aſſignment, having been previouſly appropriated.

The Father of Fakruddeen Hoſſein received an Aſſignment in another Province for the Land thus made over to his Son.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2044.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sunnud of Iterat Huſſein Khan.

Seal of the Dewan
of the Soubah.

Perwannah under the Signature of the Nazim and the Seal of the Dewan.

Be it known to Chowdries, Canongies, Mokuddiems, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah, Derſhurk, &c. Sircar Innutabad, and Soubah of Bengal.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Molemin ul Mulk Allah ad Dowlah Bahader Nazir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and a Fert Hukkeet and Mochulka that have alſo received the Signature (of the Dewan), and the Contents of which are inſerted on the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of Eleven thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-nine Rupees, Three Annas, Haſſily, or the Amount the Jagheerdar was actually entitled to receive, (being the Term uſed in Oppoſition to the Rukmee, or the full Value of the Daams in Rupees,) having been granted from the above Pergunnah in Truſt, (ohdah wa Chetemaum) till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Preſence (Dergahee) and the preparing of the Dowl or Rent Roll, to Iterat Hoſſein Khan, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harveſt to the Era Yonteel. You will account with his Agent from the Dewanny Dues with the Punctuality and Fidelity, according to eſtabliſhed Uſage and Cuſtom, nor deviate in any Reſpect from his Directions, provided they be juſtifiable. The Duty of the ſaid Gomaſtah, is to render the Ryots happy and ſatisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and to endeavour to improve the Cultivation and encreaſe the Produce of the Lands.

(The Signature of the Nazim.)

On the Back of the Sunnud. The Zimun, or ſhort Recital of the Subſtance of the Grant.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Matemim ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Bahader Naſeree, Naſir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and a Ferd Hukkeekut and Mochulka that have alſo received the Signature, and Contents of which are written underneath in angular Lines, the Pergunnah Derſherk, &c. in the Sircar Jenetabad and the Soubah of Bengal, the Mohaul of the late Yyteram Khan, has been granted to Iterut Huſſein Khan in Truſt (ohdah un Ehtemaun) till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Preſence, and the preparing of the Dowl or Rent Roll, for the Pay of his Munſub (Belah Short) or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Kerreef Harveſt of the Era Yontell, or 1133, Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munſub {Original, Five hundred, Increaſe, Three hundred,} Eight hundred Horſe allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar, and for which he has received a conditional Aſſignment in Purgunnah Nuſſerah, &c.) — — — 400

Remains, the Munſub of Eight hundred.

Pay for which in Daams 11,50,000, or Rs 28,750; allowed only Five Months.

(The following Vouchers are always written in angular Lines.)

Ferd Sowaul, or Petition, (referred to in the Perwannah or Body of the Sunnud, and in the Zimum.

(Superſcription of the Nazim.)

'Having taken a Muchulka, let them grant a Sunnud in Conformity to the 'Orders, and according to eſtabliſhed Cuſtom.'

According to the Arzee of the Dufter, ſigned in Conformity to the Royal Mandate, by the Bukſhee ul Momalick, Ameer ul Omrah, Bahadur Munſoor Jung, and the Contents of which are inſerted underneath in angular Lines; Iteral Huſſein Khan has been honoured with the Office of Naib of the Soubahdary of Jehangeernagur, and with a Munſub (Original and Encreaſe) of Seven hundred Horſe, conditional or Muſhroot, for the latter of which he has received in Truſt (Ohdah un Ehtemaum) the Lands held by the late Yyteſaum Khan; but the Vakeel of the ſaid Khan Iterul Huſſein, repreſents this Conſtituent's Maintenance can only be drawn from an unconditional Jagheer, a Sunnud, for which his Agent is upon the Point of obtaining from the (Royal) Durbar, and hopes that the Lands held by the late Yyteſaum Khan may be granted to him in unconditional Aſſignment upon his entering a Muchulka, or Engagement to produce the Sunnud from the Preſence.

(Rank of the Munſub, and the Number of Horſe inſerted as under the Zimum)

Arzee, or Petition,

Preſented by the Bukſhee to the Emperor in Conſequence of the Recommendation of the Nazim. (Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul.)

(Superſcription of the Bukſhee ul Momlik Ahmeer ul Omrah Behadur,
Munſoor Jung, by Order of the Empor.*

a

Allah ul Dowlah Behadur hath written, that if Iterut Huſſein Khan be appointed to ſucceed the late Yyteſaam Khan in the Neabut of the Subahdary of Jehangeernagur, being a Man of Character, he will exert himſelf in order to obtain Promotion: That Jehangeernagur being ſituated on the Frontier, the Officer ſtationed there ſhould be a Munſubdar of high Rank: That Yyteſaum Khan held a Munſub of Two thouſand, with Five hundred Horſe, excluſive of Four hundred Horſe allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib; and was alſo honoured with the Allum (or Standard), at his (Allah ud Dowlah's) Recommendation: That he therefore hopes Iterut Huſſein Khan, may receive a conſiderable Encreaſe of his Munſub, in order that he may be enabled to ſupport him (the Nazim) in his Government.

Amount of the Revenue of the Pergunnas granted in Aſſignment, R' 11,979 3.

In Pergunnah Derſhurk, Sircar.

Jennalabad	5,651	2	14
Tajepour Mudkoker, ditto	1,302	0	0
Akbernagur, ditto	1,000	0	0
Enait Nugger, ditto	252	5	6
Donapore, ditto	1,973	1	0
Bardear, ditto	546	0	0
Ghurreah, ditto	1,208	14	0
Lohangah, ditto	45	0	0
	11,979	3	0

Ferd Hukkeehut, or Paper of Particulars. } Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul, Zemum, and Body of the Perwannah.

Superſcription of the Dewan.

'Having taken a Muchulka, let them grant a Sunnud in Truſt, Sunnud Ohdah, from 'the Beginning of the Khurreef Harveſt of the Era Yonteel, or 1133 Bengal Style.'

According to a Ferd Sewaul, ſigned by Motemin ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Behadur Nuſſeree, Naſeree, Naſir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, the Pergunnah Derſherk, &c. in the Sircar Jenetabad, and the Soubah of Bengal; the Mohaul of the late Yyteſaum Khan has been granted to Iterut Huſſein Khan, in Truſt, till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Preſence, and the preparing of the Dowl or Rent Roll, for the Pay of his Munſub, be laſhert, or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harveſt, of the Era Yoonteel, or 1133 Bengal Style. What are your Orders reſpecting the taking a Muchulka, and drawing out the Perwannah.

Rank of the Munſub.

Original——Five hundred, } Eight hundred.
Increaſe——Three hundred, }

Horſe, (allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar, and for which he has received a conditional Aſſignment in Pergunnah Nuſſerah) — 400

Particulars of the Pergunnahs, as inſerted above.

(b)

Mochulka, or Engagement. } Referred to in the Ferd Hukkeekut, Ferd Sowaul, Zemum, and the Perwanah.

Superſcription of the.*

I Sobah Chund, Vakeel of Iterat Hoſſein Khan Munſubdar, do hereby declare, that my Conſtituent having been appointed from the Imperial Preſence to ſucceed the late Yyteſaum Khan, in the Neabut of the Soubahdary of Jehangeernagur, and having alſo been honoured with a Munſub (Original and Encreaſe) of Eight hundred, with Four hundred Horſe, in virtue of the above Office, and for which he has received a conditional Aſſignment in Pergunnah Naſſeer Oſehab, the Lands held by the Deceaſed; he further ſolicited an unconditional Aſſignment, (belahſhert) for his

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* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

Munſub; that accordingly the Sum of Rupees 11,979 3, purſuant to a Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Motimun ul Mulk alah ud Dowlah, Behadur Nuſſeree, Nair Jung, was granted to him in Pergunnah Derſherk, &c. in the Sircar Jenetabad, and Soubah Bengal, (being the Lands of the Deceaſed) to be held by him in Truſt from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harveſt of Era Yonteel, or 1133 Bengal Style; I do hereby engage, that my Conſtituent, within the Space of Six Months, ſhall deliver the Royal Sunnud (Sunnud Dergahee) into the Duſter, in order that the Dowl or Rent Roll of the Jagheer may be drawn out, or in Default of the ſame, that he ſhall account, according to Cuſtom, for whatever he may collect from the Land, and from the Date of the Royal Sunnud, whatever ſhall appear due on Account of the Teſawut Ajaom, or he ſhall pay the Amount into the Royal Treaſury. I do alſo engage, that he ſhall keep the ſaid Pergunnahs in a State of Cultivation, and render Ryots happy and ſatisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and ſhall endeavour to improve the Cultivation, and encreaſe the Produce of the Lands, and that whatever may be the Amount of the Hiſſah Khalſa, or Share of Government in the Mohauls, he ſhall collect the ſame from the Ryots and Zemindars, and pay it into the Royal Treaſury. I have written the above Mochulka, in order that it may be produced, when Occaſion may require.

Rank of the Manſub.

Original——Five hundred, }
Increaſe——Three hundred, } Eight hundred.

Horſe, (allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar; and on which he has received a conditional Aſſignment in Pergunnah Nuſſeerah, &c.) — 400

Remains the Munſub of Eight hundred, the Pay of which is Daams 11,50,000, or 28,750;—Five Months only allowed, which amounts to R' 11,979 3.

Particulars of the Pergunnahs, as above, were inſerted in the Zyte; ſo called from being the Foot or Bottom of the Sunnud.

Seal and Signature of the Vakeel on the Copy of the Sunnud, depoſited in the Duſter.

The original Perwannah, or Sunnud, received by me Sobah Chund, Vakeel; on the 24th Jehige, 8th Year of the Reign.

Seal of
Sobah Chund.

Appendix, N° 2.

Appendix, N° 2, accompanying Mr. Shore's Minute.

Jagheer Belah Shert, or an unconditional Aſſignment, granted purſuant to the Royal Orders conveyed in a Perwannah, under the Seal of the Vizier, according to the eſtabliſhed Form of the Empire.

(*f*)

Sunnud of Fukkeer ud deen Huſſein, under the Signature of the Nazim and the Seal of the Dewan.

Seal of
the Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Part of Pergunnah Havilly, Purneah, &c. in the Sircar of Purneah and Soubah of Bengal.

(*c*) According to the Perwannah from the enlightened Preſence, and the Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Serferaz Khan, Behadur Nuſſeree, Hyder Jung Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent-roll has been prepared, and the Particulars of which are inſerted in the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of 66,250 Rupees, Buckmee, or the Value of the Daams in Rupees at the Rate of 12 Months Pay from the Produce of the ſaid Pergunnahs have been granted in Jagheer to Meer Fukkeer ud deen Huſſein Khan, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Kho-eel, or the Year 1145 Bengal Style, according to the Particulars contained Zimum. You would account with the Agent of the ſaid Khan for the Dewanny Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Reſpect from his Directions. The Duty of the Gomaſtah is to render the Ryots happy and ſatisfied by a conciliatory *; and to endeavour to improve the Cultivation, and increaſe the Produce of the Lands. (*g*)

* Sic in Orig.

On the Back of the Sunnud.

The Zimun, (referred * in the Sunnud.)

* Sic in Orig.

According to the Perwannah of the enlightened Preſence, and the Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Serferaz Khan, Behadur Nuſſeree, Hyder Jung Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent-roll has been prepared, and the Particulars of which are underwritten in angular Lines, Part of Pergunnah, Havilly, Purneah, and in Sircar Purneah, &c. have been aſſigned over to Meer Fukker ud deen Huſſein Khan for his Pay, Belah Shert, or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Ho-eel, or 1145 Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munſub, Two thouſand Horſe — 500
Pay, according to the eſtabliſhed Rates of the Empire, Daams 74,00,000
But, granted by the Royal Orders, only Daams — — 53,00,000
Deduct, Tunkah of Meer Lulfall Khan — — 26,50,000

(Remainder, vide the Zyle or Foot of the Account.) — 26,50,000

(Note. The following Papers, down to the Account of the Rent of the Lands aſſigned in the Zyle, or Foot of the Paper, are always inſerted in angular Lines, or the intermediate Space between the Zimum and Zyle, to ſhew the Progreſs of the Grant through the various Departments of the State, for the Officers of which they are the Vouchers for having prepared the Sunnud.)

(*i*) Perwannah of the Vizier, (referred to in the Sunnud, being the Nazim's Voucher to the Emperor.)

(*d*) To the Arglum of Volum and Greatneſs of Allahad Dowlah, Serferaz Khan Behadur Nuſſeree Hyder Jung, &c.

The Royal Commands having been iſſued by granting to Meer Fukker ud deen Huſſein Khan, &c. the Sons of Syf Khan, an Aſſignment on the Soubah of Bengal for the Sum of 53,00,000 Daams, to be calculated on the Eſtimate of Six Months; you are hereby directed to draw out the ſaid Aſſignment with the Approbation of the (*d*) Nazim, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harveſts of the Era Ho-eel, according to the Particulars contained in the Zimum of this Perwannah, and to ſend an authenticated Dowl, or Rent-roll of the ſame, to the Preſence, that it may be recorded in the royal Dufter.

Zemeen, (or Back of the Vizier's Perwannah.)

Granted to Meer Fukker ud deen Huſſein Khan, &c. Sons of Syf Khan, Fouzdar of Purneah.

Two Perſons aſſociated in the Aſſignment whoſe full Pay, according to the eſtabliſhed Rates, is — — — — Daams 1,48,00,000

1ſt. Fukker ud deen Huſſein Khan.
Rank of the Munſub Two thouſand.
Horſe — — — — — — 500
Pay — — — — Daams 74,00,000

Original Munſub, One thouſand.
Horſe — — — — — — 100
Pay — — — — Daams 26,00,000
(*b*)

Increaſe, according to the Eddaſt or Certificate, dated 29th Rubbee ul awal, 18th Year of the Reign, or 1149 Hegiera, or 16 Amerdaad, the Attahee Month. In the Roſſalah of the Ameer ul Omrah Gobaub Chund Wahageh, Negah, ordered, that the above Khan, and the other Sons of Syf Khan Behauder Toujdar, of Tajephore Purneah Beeach, * exalted to a Munſub of Two thouſand, with Five hundred Horſe.

Increaſe of Munſub One thouſand.
Horſes — — — — — — 400
Pay — — — — — Daams 48,00,000

2d. Luff Ally Khan.
Rank of his Munſub Five thouſand.
Horſe — — — — — — 500
Pay — — — — — Daams 74,00,000

Original Munſub Eight hundred.
Horſe — — — — — — 50
Pay — — — — — — 15,50,000

Increaſe according to a Yead Duſt, or Certificate of the ſame Date and Tenor as that of Fukkeer ud deen's inſerted as above.
Increaſe of Munſub Twelve thouſand.
Horſe — — — — — — 450
Pay — — — — — — 58,50,000

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* Sic in Orig.

Deduct

Deduct, Aſſignment formerly granted in Pergunnah Darook	15,00,000
	1,33,00,000
(*n*) Deducted Titernah Tullub, or Balance of Pay ſuſpended	80,00,000
Remainder, being the Aſſignment of both the Brothers	53,00,000

Let the Mutſuddies of the Soubah of Bengal grant an Aſſignment for the ſaid Sum of 53,00,000 Daams, calculated at the Rate of Six Months from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Ho-eel, on the Land now held by Syf Khan Behauder, Foujedar of Tajepore Purneah, he having conſented to relinquiſh the ſaid Land in Favour of his Sons, and tranſmit an Account of the ſame to the Preſence.

Relinquiſhed by Syf Khan		41,70,000
Daams which he had received on the Calculation of 8 Months Pay, and which at the Rate of 6 Months Pay is equal to	Daams	55,60,000
Deduct, given to Rochuddeen Huſſein Khan		2,60,000
Amount, Aſſignment for both the Brothers		53,00,000

(Papers relative to the Relinquiſhment of the above Lands by Suf Khan.)

Arzee. (Preſented by the Dewan Tun to the Emperor.

(Signature of the Vizier, by Order of the Emperor)
'Let them grant the Aſſignment.'

(*a*)

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

In the Seahah, or Journal of * tranſmitted to the Dufter, under the Seal of the Ameer Ul Omrah Behar, it appears that Sherja ul Dowlah, (Nazim of Bengal) hath repreſented that the Sons of Syf Khan Behadur, Foujdar of Tajepore Purneah, hath hitherto continued without an (*m*) Aſſignment, there being no Land * in the Paibahee Mohaul that are at preſent unappropriated. That Syf Khan hath therefore agreed to relinquiſh 41,00,000 Daams, out of his own unconditional Jaghire in favour of his Sons; which he (Sherjah ud Dowlah) hopes may be conferred upon them, at the Rate of Six Months Aſſignment.

(Superſcription of the Buhſhee,
'Ordered that it be approved.')

The Particulars are, that Syf Khan Behadur, Foujdar of Tajepore Purneah, from the Time of his late Majeſty, hath held an Aſſignment in Bengal, calculated at the Rate of Six Months.

The above Record hath been entered; what are your Orders?

Rank of the Munſub, Two thouſand five hundred Horſe	2,500	
Aſſignments		1,72,38,122
Deduct aſſigned on Lands in Hindoſtan and Oriſſa		64,28,122
R^{r} in Bengal		1,08,10,000
D^{d} received by him on the Land held by his Predeceſſor, unconditionally, but after converted into unconditional *		66,40,000
Remainder, granted to him unconditionally from the Paibake of the Soubah, and now relinquiſhed in favour of his Sons Sulf Ally and Fukker ud Deen, as ſpecified above		41,70,000

* Sic in Orig.

(*k*)

(*e*) Ferd Sowaul. (Preſented by the Dewan to the Nazim, and referred to in the Sunnud and the Zimum, being the Voucher of the former to his immediate Superior the Nazim for drawing out the Sunnud.

(Superſcription of the Nazim
Serferas Khan.)

A Perwannah having been received from the enlightened Preſence, under the Seal of the Vizier, Ylemaad ud Dowlah, Kummer ud deen Khan Chun, Behadur, Nuſerat Jung, granting an Aſſignment for 53,00,000 Daams to Meer Fukkerud deen Huſſein Khan, &c. Sons of Syf Khan, Behadur, Syf Jung, from the Commencement of the Rubbee of the Era Ko-eel, or 1145, Bengal Style; the Particulars of which, have been ſpecified above in angular Lines; their Agent has delivered into the Dufter the following Allotment of the Lands relinquiſhed by Syf Jung to his Sons, the ſaid Munſubdars, and requeſts that a Sunnud may be granted to each of them for the ſame.

(Then follows the Diviſion of the Lands in equal Proportion to the Two Brothers; that given to Sulf Ally is deducted, Fukker ud deen Huſſein's Portion is as follows.)

Munſub of Fukkeer ud deen Huſſein, Two thouſand.

Horſe	500
Pay	74,00,000
Deduct not granted by the Emperor	21,00,000
Remainder	53,00,000
Deduct Share of Sulf Ally	26,50,000
Remainder	26,50,000 which

for Twelve Months, is Rupees 66,250, and for Six Months, Rupees 33,125, granted in the following Mohauls:

Sircar Purneah,					
Havilly Purneah	19,013	4	18	1	
Suttanpore	8,073	8	13	0	
Keſtear	3,716	2	5	0	
					308,02 15 5
Sircar Tajepore,					
Bendowl					2,322 15 0
Net Amount of the Aſſignment					33,125 0 0

M O C H U L K A.

I Golaub Ram, Vakeer of Meer Fukkeer ud deen Huſſein Khan, hereby declare, that a Jaghire Aſſignment for the Sum of 66,250 Rupees (Buckmee) which for Six Months is 33,125 (Haſſilly) purſuant to the Purwannah from the enlightened Preſence, and the Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Serfarez Khan Behadur, Nuſſeree Hyder Jung, and according to which a Dowl, or Rent Roll, hath been drawn out, having been granted to my Conſtituent, * or Part of Purgunnah Havilly Purneah, &c. in Sircar Purneah, being the Lands relinquiſhed by Syf Khan Behadur, Syf Jung, from the Rubbee Harveſt of Era Ho-eel, or 1145 Bengal Style; I have voluntary received the ſaid Lands in Jaghire, in Behalf of my Conſtituent, and engage that he ſhall keep up the Cultivation of the ſaid Lands, and render the Ryots happy and ſatisfied, and ſhall endeavour to encreaſe their Produce and Cultivation, nor ſhall he levy any Ceſs or Tax which has been forbidden by the Royal Orders; I therefore write this as a Mockulka and Rajenameh to be produced when Occaſion may require.

* Sic in Orig.

(Then follows a Repetition of the Munſub Pay, &c. and the Rukmee and Haſſely Jumma of the Lands.)

(Signature of the Vakeel, received the Original Perwannah.)

Seal of
Golaub Ram.

(b)

Appendix, Nº 3.

The following Extract from a Book of Letters written by the Emperor Aurungzebe, will ſhew for what Purpoſes Jaghires were conferred, and what Offences were conſidered as inſufficient Cauſe of reſuming them.

Aurungzeeb to his Son.

I am much pleaſed with your Victory over Gazy Khan, and in Reward for this ſplendid Atchievement, have conferred upon you the Foujedary of the Lacky Woods, with an Addition of Two thouſand Horſe, doubly and trebly mounted (do Aſpah Lentaſpah), the Fermaum for which ſhall be ſhortly diſpatched, together with the uſual Honorary Dreſs, Elephants, Horſes, and Jewels. You will endeavour to extirpate the Rebels in that Quarter, and puſh your Conqueſts.

The ſame to *

* Sic in Orig.

Telok Chund, the Peiſkar of Bahader Shah, hath defeated and ſlain Pahar Sing. In Reward for the Valour diſplayed by him in this Engagement, I have conferred with a Munſub of Five hundred and Two thouſand Horſe.

Appendix, No. 3, accompanying Mr. Shore's Minute.

The ſame to Son.*

* Sic in Orig.

Huſſein Ally Khan hath quarrelled with my Grandſon Moez ud deen, and left him without Permiſſion. The Prince has written to me of his haughty Behaviour; you will therefore ſtrike off * Munſub, and reſume his Jaghire, as an Example to others.

* Sic in Orig.

The ſame to the ſame.

It appearing that the Ibrahim hath been dilatory in executing the Orders tranſmitted to him, let One thouſand be ſtruck off from his Munſub, and diſband a Thouſand of his Horſe under his Command.

The ſame to the ſame.

You will ſtrike off Five hundred from the Munſub of Futtah Ally Khan, and diſband the Three hundred Horſe detached under his Command, and * under him to deliver his Patent for the Title of Behader to the Second Bukſhee.

* Sic in Orig.

Appendix, N° 4.

Jaghire Muſhroot, or conditional Aſſignment, granted purſuant to the Royal Orders conveyed in a Purwannah, under the Seal of the Vizier, according to the eſtabliſhed Forms of the Empire.

Sunnud of Luff Ally Khan, under the Seal of the Dewan, and Signature of the Nazim.

Seal of the Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Part of Pergunnah, Mudbaroo, Huſſun, Shahee, Sircar, Bazoohai, in the Soubah of Bengal.

According to the Perwannah from the enlightened, the Preſence, and a Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Motemim ul Mulk, Shujah ud Deen, Mohummed Khan, Bahader Aſud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been made out, and the Particulars of which are inſerted on the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of 4,000 R^s Rukmee, in the Pergunnah aforeſaid, having been granted in Jaghire to Lulf Ally Khan, from Two Thirds of the Khurreef Harveſt of the Era Ko-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style; you will account with his Agent for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Reſpect from his Orders. It is the Duty of the aforeſaid Agent to render the Ryots happy and contented, and to exert himſelf in promoting the Cultivation, and increaſing the Produce of the Land.

On the Back of the Sunnud.

The Zimun.

Jaghire granted to Lulf Ally, Son of the late Fuſſul Ally Khan, according to the Perwannah from the enlightened Preſence, and a Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by the Motemin ul Mulk, Shujah ud deen, Mohummed Khan Behader, Aſud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been made out, and the Particulars of which are underwritten in regular Lines, in Pergunnah Berfazoo, Huſſun Shahee, Sircar Bazoohai, in the Soubah of Bengal, from Two Thirds of the Khurreef Harveſt of the Era Koo-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munſubdar, Three Hundred.

Horſe — — — — — 20

Deduct the Rank of Munſubdar, which he holds unconditionally, and for the Pay of which he has received an Aſſignment in Oriſſa.

Remains.

Horſe (allowed him in virtue of his Appointment of Darogah, or Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal — — — 20

Pay for Twelve Months Daams 1,60,000 — Rup^s 4,000

Which, at the Rate of Five Months, is — — R^s 1,666 11

Perwannah of the Vizier.

To the Noble. &c. &c.

Serfraaz Khan,

The Royal Commands having been iſſued for granting to Lulf Ally, the Son of the late Fuzzil Ally Khan, an Aſſignment in Jaghire, for the Sum of 2,60,000 Daams, in the Soubahs of Oriſſa and Bengal, to be calculated on the Eſtimate of Six Months; you are hereby directed to draw out the ſaid Aſſignment from the Periods mentioned in the Zimun, with the Concurrence of the Nazim, and to ſelect ſuch Lands as are not fit for the Khalſa or Exchequer. You will, according to Cuſtom, grant the Aſſignment, after having received the Daagnameh or Muſter Roll of the Cavalry, and tranſmit a Copy of the Dowl or Rent Roll under your own Signature to the Preſence, that it may be regiſtered in the Royal Duſter.

Zimun.

(Referred to in the Vizier's Perwannah, on the Back of which it is inſerted.)

Lulf Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul Ally, Khan, detached in Bengal, and a Dorogah of the Office for marking the Cavalry in the ſaid Soubah.

Rank of his Munſub, Three hundred.

Horſe — — — — — — — 20

Original Munſub, Two hundred.

Increaſe according to the Certificate, dated 1135 Higeree, in Raſſalah, of the Ameer ul Omrah Sumſamud Dowlah, and Hoolas Roy holding the Office of Wake Negar, it was ordered that the ſaid Munſubdar ſhould be promoted to the Rank of Munſub of Three Hundred (Original and Increaſe included) with 20 Horſe, for the Office of Darogah Daag Tuſheehah in Bengal.

Increaſe Munſub, One hundred.

Horſe — — — — —	20
Pay — — — — — —	5,20,000
Deduct former Aſſignment in Oriſſa — — —	2,60,000
Remains Account Increaſe —	2,60,000

The Mutſuddies, &c. will grant an Aſſignment for this Amount in the Soubahs of Bengal and Oriſſa, in the undermentioned Proportions, on whatever Lands they may deem expedient, provided they be not fit for the Khalſa or Exchequer. According to Cuſtom they will grant the ſaid Aſſignment, after having received the Daagnameh, and tranſmit the Dowl, or Rent-roll to the Preſence.

In Oriſſa from the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Ko-eel — —	1,00,000
In Bengal, conditional, as held by his Predeceſſor, from Half the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Tars-eel — — —	1,60,000
	2,60,000

Ferd Sowaul.

(Referred to * on the Body of the Sunnud)

* Sic in Orig.

(Superſcription of the Nazim Shujah ud deen Mohumed Khan Bahadur Aſud Jung)

'Let them grant a Sunnud according to Cuſtom.'

Lulf Ally, (Son of Fuzzul Ally Khan) Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, received an Aſſignment in Truſt on Pergunnah Sircar Baſohai, (being the Lands held by his Predeceſſor Syed Ally Khan) for the Pay of the Cavalry attached to his Office from Two-thirds of the Khurreef Harveſt of the Era Kho-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style, and has now delivered into the Dufter a Perwannah from the enlightened Preſence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemaad ud Dowlah, Rummer ud deen Khan Behader huſerut Jung, and alſo the Daagnameh according to Cuſtom; what are your Orders reſpecting the drawing out the Dowl or Rent-roll of the ſaid Pergunnah from the above Date.

(Here follows a Repetition of the Rank of the Munſub, the Pay, &c. as inſerted after the Zimun on the Back of the Sunnud.)

Daagnamah.

(Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul, &c.)

Daagnamah, or Muſter-roll, under the Seal of Zuffer Kooly Khan Bukſhee Mahommed Wullee Ameen Serof Sing, Muſhriff, or Accountant, of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, dated 19th Zehiſe, 8th Year of the Reign. Muſter-roll of the Tabeen or Cavalry of Lulf Ally (Son of the late Fuzrul Ally Khan) Munſubdar Servant of the Khalſa, or Government of the Soubah of Bengal, as muſtered and marked on the 19th of Zehize, 8th Year of the Reign.

(Here follows a Repetition of the Rank of the Munſub, and the Pay, &c. as particularized after the Zimium, ſubſequent to which is the following Account of the Horſes, &c.

Muſtered according to Cuſtom, One Third of the Cavalry.

Toorky Horſes — — — — —	6
Large Fazee — — — — —	1
	7

Duſtuck.

Under the Seal of Zuffer Kooly Khan Bukſhee, purſuant to which the Officers proceeded to mark the Cavalry, and grant the foregoing Daagnameh, the Particulars omitted being the ſame in Form as that inſerted in the Sunnud of Rajah Gunhurp Sing.

(The Particulars of the Munſub, Pay, &c. repeated).

Muchulka, or Engagement,

Entered into by Munſubdar, in which he promiſes to deliver into the Dufter in Six Months, an order from the grand Bukſhees at the Preſence for marking his Cavalry, and in Conſequence of which the Bukſhee granted the foregoing Duſtuck.

(The Rank of the Munſub, Pay, &c. repeated.)

Serah Mojudaat, or, Account of the Cavalry.

Preſented by the Munſubdar to be marked.

(Superſcription of the Bukſhees)

'Let them write a Duſtuck.'

Men	7
Horſes	7
Of which were Moguls carrying Matchlocks	2
Syeds, (Archers)	2
Hindoſtanees, being Shaiks and Archers	3
	7

Mochulka, or Engagement.

(Superſcription of the Dewan of the Soubah)

'It has been ſeen.'

I Lulf Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul, Servant of the High Court, having voluntarily received an Aſſignment, on Part of Pergunnah Burbazoo Huſſun Shakee Sircar Baroohai, from Two-thirds of the Khurreef Harveſt of the Era Ko-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style, for the Pay of the 20 Horſe attached to the Appointment of Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, according to the Perwannah from the enlightened Preſence, and the Ferd Sowaul ſigned by Shujah ud deen Mohummed Khan Aſſud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah; I hereby engage to keep the ſaid Pergunnahs in a State of Proſperity and Cultivation, and whatever may be the Amount of the Hiſſah Khalſa, or Share of Government in thoſe Lands, to take Engagements for the ſame from the Ryots and Zemidars, and to pay the Amount into the Treaſury: I do alſo promiſe to behave kindly towards the Ryots, and render them ſatisfied, and to exert myſelf in promoting the Cultivation, and encreaſing the Produce of the Lands. I therefore write the above as a Muchulka and Razenameh, to be produced when Occaſion may require.

(Repetition of the Rank of the Munſub, Pay, &c.)

(Signature of the Munſubdar)

'The Original has been received by the Servant of the Preſence.'

Seal of the Munſubdar Lulf Ally Khan.

Appendix, No. 5, accompanying Mr. Shore's Minute.

Appendix, N° 5.

Sunnud of Rajah Gandhorp Sing.

A Jaghire Muſhroot, or conditional Aſſignment granted by the Nazim.

Under the Signature of the Nazim, and the Seal of the Dewan.

Seal of the Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, and Cultivators of Purgunnah Havſlly Khalifatabad, in the Sircar Khalifatabad, and Soubah of Bengal.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Huſſaam ud Dowlah Mahomed Ally Verdy Khan Behader Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been prepared, and the Contents of which are inſerted * in the Back of the Sunnud, an Aſſignment for the Sum of Ten thouſand Rupees Buckmee having been granted on the above Pergunnah, from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Puchee ul, or 1146 Bengal Style, to Rajah Gunderp Sing Bahadur, according to the Particulars ſpecified in the Zimun, you will account with the Agent of the ſaid Jaghiredar for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Reſpect from his Directions. The Duty of the ſaid Gomaſtah is to render the Ryots happy and ſatisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and to exert himſelf in promoting the Cultivation and improving the Produce of the Lands.

* Sic in Orig.

On the Back of the Sunnud,

The Zimun.

Pergunnah Havelly Khalifatabad, &c. in the Sircar of Khalifatabad, and the Soubah of Bengal, granted in Aſſignment from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Pee-chee-ul, or

1146

1146 B. S. to Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, Munſubdar, in Conformity to the following Ferd Sowaul, ſigned by Huſſan ud Dowlah Mahomed Ally Verdee Behader, Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, the Contents of which are underwritten in angular Lines, and conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been drawn out.

Rank of the Munſub Four thouſand.

Horſe		2,550
Deduct Belah Shert attached to the Munſub		2,500
Remainder Muſhroot, or conditional, allowed for the Office of Foujdar of the Chuckla of Jeſſore		50
Pay	Daams	4,00,000

Ferd Sowaul.

(Superſcription of the Nazim)
'Let them grant the cuſtomary Summa.'

On the Death of Bauker Ally, the Foujdary of the Chucklah of Jeſſore was conferred on Rajah Gundhurp Sing Behadur, whoſe Agent, upon giving in a Muchulka, received an Aſſignment for the Pay of the Horſe attached to the Office in Pergunnah Khalifatabad, &c. in Sircar Khalifatabad (the Lands held by his Predeceſſor) from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Peicheeul, or 1146 Bengal Style, the ſaid Agent having now delivered in to the Duſter the Daagnameh, or Certificate of the Horſe being marked according to Cuſtom. What are your Orders reſpecting the drawing out the Rent Roll of the ſaid Lands.

Rank of the Munſub Four thouſand.

Horſe		2,550		
Deduct Belah Shert, or attached to the Munſub		2,500		
Remainder Muſhroot, or conditional, allowed him for the Foujdary of the Chucklah		50		
Pay for 12 Months, Daams 4,00,000, or Rupˢ	10,000			
Only 5 Months allowed, or Rupees		4,166	11	0

Granted on the following Pergunnahs:

Havilly Khalifatabad	1,211	0	0
Talah	1,195	1	6
Haut Rehaumabad	15	0	0
Shaiſta Nagur	60	0	0
Akmudabad	101	0	0
Ameerabad	69	4	0
Tuppah Seebpoor	412	0	0
Aawnubpore	519	15	0
Dhoobeah Poor	520	14	0
Bodhun	62	8	6
	4,166	11	0

(a) Dagh Namah.

(Note. Munſubdars above Four hundred marked their own Horſes.)

Dagh Namah, under the Seals of Ruzzee ud deen Mahommed Khan Bukſhee, Mahomed Allahgar Darogah, Tuzzul Ally Khan Ameen, and Soroop Sing Muſhrif of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, dated 22d Suffer, 22d Year of the Reign.

Certificate of Horſes marked belonging to the Troop (Sowardun Sabun) of Rajah Gundherp Sing, Munſubdar, Servants of the Government of Bengal, on the 21ſt Suffur, 22d Year of the Reign. The Men were reviewed, and the Horſes were marked.

Rank of the Munſub Four thouſand.

Horſe	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert	2,500
Remainder Muſhroot, or conditional	50
One Third, or 17, muſtered according to Cuſtom, of which were,	
Toorky Horſes	10
Large Tazees, Ditto	7
	17

Duſtuck.

Under the Seal of Rezee ud deen Mahomed Khan's Bukſhee for marking the Horſes, as above.

To the Mutſuddies, or Officers for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, who before held a Munſub of Four thouſand, and Two thouſand five hundred Horſe Belah Shert, or unconditional, has ſince been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horſe, in virtue of the Office of Foujedar of the Chucklah of Jeſſore. But no Duſtuck having been iſſued from the Office of the Grand Bukſhee at the Preſence for marking the Horſes, an Application, or Ferd Sowaul, for this Purpoſe was made to Mahomed Ally Verdee Khan Behader Mehaberk Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, purſuant to which, and the Mochulka of the Mejudaad, delivered into the Dufter by the Munſubdar, you will proceed to receive the Men and mark the Horſes, and grant the cuſtomary Certificate.

(Particulars of the Munſub, Horſe, &c. as in the Daagnamah.)

Sowal. (Referred to in the above Duſtuck.)

(Superſcription of the Nazim)

'Let them take a Mochulka, and grant a Duſtuck or Order for marking the Horſe.'

Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, who before held a Munſub of Four thouſand and 2,500 Horſe Belah Shert, has ſince been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horſe, in virtue of the Office of Foujdar of the Chucklah of Jeſſore; no Order having yet been received from the Grand Bukſhee at the Preſence for marking the Horſes, which are the indiſpenſible Requiſites for executing to the Duties of the Offices, (Moſaleh Khedmut), the Munſubdar has preſented the Cavalry to be reviewed and marked, and has further given in a Mochulka, or Engagement, to procure a Sunnud from the Preſence, within the Space of Six Months. What are your Orders reſpecting the reviewing the Men, and marking the Cavalry, in conſequence of the ſaid Mochulka?

(Particulars of the Munſub, Horſe muſtered, &c. as ſubjoined to the Daagnameh.

Mochulka. (Referred to in the above Sowal.)

(Superſcription of the Dewan,)

'Let them approve.'

I Rajah Gundherp Sing, Servant of the Preſence, Munſubdar of the Rank of Four thouſand, and 2,500 Horſe Belah Shert, or unconditional, having been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horſe in virtue of the Foujedary of the Chucklah of Jeſſore; and not having yet obtained a Duſtuck for marking the Horſes from the Bukſhees at the Preſence; I now preſent the ſaid Men and Horſes to be reviewed and marked, and hereby engage to produce the cuſtomary Duſtuck from the Bukſhees at the enlightened Preſence, within the Space of Six Months.

Yeaddſht, or Certificate, under the Seal of Munſubdar.

(Superſcription)

'Let them grant a Duſtuck, according to Cuſtom.'

I hereby preſent the Cavalry (Sowaran Tabeen) allowed me for the Office of Foujdar of Jeſſore, to be reviewed and marked, and requeſt an Order on the ſame.

Rank of the Munſub Four thouſand.

Horſe — — — —	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert — — —	2,500
Remr Muſhroot, or conditional — — —	50

To be muſtered, One Third or 17 Hindoſtanees, as follows:

Shaks — —	2	Matchlockmen —	4	17
Rajepoots — —	14	Archers —	13	
Afghans — —	1			

Mochulca, (on receiving the Aſſignment).

(Superſcription of the Dewan)

'It has been ſeen.'

I Rajah Gundherp Sing Munſubdar, Servant of the High Court, having received an Aſſignment in Pergunnah Havilly Khalifatabad, &c. Sircar Khalifatabad, from Two Thirds of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Pechee-uh, or 1146 Bengal Style, according to Ferd-Sowal, ſigned by Mahommed Ally-Verdee Khan Behadur Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, for the Pay of Fifty Horſe attached to the Office of Foujdar of Jeſſore, amounting to 19,000 Rupees Ruckme, which, at the Rate of Five Months, is 4,166 11. I hereby engage to keep the ſaid Pergunnahs in a State of Proſperity and Cultivation, and whatever may be the Amount of the Kiſſah

Khalſa, or Share of Government in thoſe Lands, to take Engagements for it from the Ryots and Zemindars, and to pay the Amount into the Treaſury: I alſo promiſe to behave kindly towards the Ryots, and keep them ſatisfied, and to exert myſelf in promoting the Cultivation, and encreaſing the Produce of the Lands. I therefore write the above as a Mochulka and Razenameh, to be produced when Occaſion may require.

(Munſub, Cavalry, and the Names of the Pergunnahs, as ſpecified under the Ferd Sowaul of the Dewan.)

Appendix, No. 6.

Pay of the Munſubdars for Twelve Months in Daams, for their Munſubzaat, or Perſonal Rank.

Ranks of the Muſubs, or Dignities.	Firſt Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.
	Daams.	Daams.	Daams.
Twenty	40,000	35,000	30,000
Thirty	55,000	50,000	45,000
Forty	70,000	65,000	60,000
Fifty	85,000	80,000	75,000
Sixty	1,00,000	95,000	90,000
Eighty	1,40,000	1,30,000	1,20,000
One hundred	2,00,000	1,80,000	1,60,000
One hundred and fifty	2,50,000	2,30,000	2,10,000
Two hundred	3,00,000	2,80,000	2,60,000
Two hundred and fifty	3,50,000	3,30,000	3,10,000
Three hundred	4,00,000	3,80,000	3,60,000
Three hundred and fifty	4,50,000	4,30,000	4,10,000
Four hundred	5,00,000	4,80,000	4,60,000
Five hundred	8,00,000	7,50,000	7,00,000
Six hundred	9,50,000	9,00,000	8,50,000
Seven hundred	11,00,000	10,50,000	10,00,000
Eight hundred	12,50,000	12,00,000	11,50,000
Nine hundred	15,00,000	14,50,000	14,00,000
One thouſand	20,00,000	19,00,000	18,00,000
One thouſand and five hundred	30,00,000	27,00,000	24,00,000
Two thouſand	40,00,000	37,00,000	34,00,000
Two thouſand and five hundred	50,00,000	47,00,000	44,00,000
Three thouſand	60,00,000	57,00,000	54,00,000
Three thouſand and five hundred	70,00,000	67,00,000	64,00,000
Four thouſand	80,00,000	77,00,000	74,00,000
Four thouſand and five hundred	90,00,000	87,00,000	84,00,000
Five thouſand	1,00,00,000	97,00,000	94,00,000
Six thouſand	1,20,00,000		
Seven thouſand	1,40,00,000		
Eight thouſand	1,60,00,000		
Nine thouſand	1,80,00,000		
Ten thouſand	2,00,00,000		

Appendix, No. 7.

Towjee Tunkhaw, or Calculation of the Pay of Motemin ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Jaffier Khan Nuſſeree, Behadur Naſir Jung, for the Year 1131 Bengal Style, taken from an original Account in the Dewan Dufter.

Munſubzaat, Seven thouſand.

Tabeen, or effective Horſe.

Daaſpah, or double mounted, &c.	3,350
Ekaſapah, or ſingle ditto	3,650
	7,000

Pay.

Munſub of Seven thouſand.

According to the Rates in the Table		1,40,00,000	
Deduct One thouſand of his Rank not granted		20,00,000	
			1,20,00,000
Tabeen or effective Horſe.			
Doaſpah, or double mounted—3,350 a 16,000 per Sum	5,36,00,000		
Ekaſpah, or ſingle mounted —3,650 a 8,000	2,92,00,000		
		8,28,00,000	
Deduct Pay not granted.			
Ekaſpah, or ſingle mounted—3,000 a 8,000		2,40,00,000	
			5,88,00,000
Inaun, or Gratuity, from the Emperor			1,40,00,000
Amount of the Aſſignment according to the Towje or Calculation			8,48,00,000

Appendix, Nº 8.

Extract from the Letters of Alumgeer to his Son.

The Pergunnah of Malwah was granted to you for the Payment of your Troops: Maatimid Khan (probably One of the Officers of the Prince) repreſents, that there is a Deficiency in the Produce, and has applied to have it exchanged for a more productive Diſtrict. You have received an equal Proportion of Fleſh and Bone (good and bad). If therefore there is any Deficiency in the Lands aſſigned over to you for the Pay of your Troops, exchange them for others more productive, which have been granted for your perſonal Maintenance (Heſſah Zaat); no bad Conſequences can reſult from giving up the Superfluity of what is allowed you for your own Support (Berawardun, Towfeer, Neifkah, Mozaikah, Nedarua). But where is there a Man to be found untainted with the Diſeaſe of Selfiſhneſs.

Appendix, Nº 9.

Account, to ſhew the Value of Daams aſſigned by Jaghire in Proportion to the Number of Months, for which the Aſſignment was granted.

When the Aſſignment was for Twelve Months, One Lack of Daams was eſtimated at	2,500	0	0
11 Dº Dº	2,291	10	6
When for 10 Months, at	2,083	5	3
9 Dº Dº	1,875	0	0
8 Dº Dº	1,666	10	6
7 Dº Dº	1,458	5	3
6 Dº Dº	1,250	0	0
5 Dº Dº	1,041	10	6
4 Dº Dº	833	5	3
3 Dº Dº	625	0	0

Appendix, Nº 10.

Munſubdars above the Rank of Four hundred were exempted from the Daag Luſhkere, or general Mark of the Army, having the Privilege of marking their own Horſes; they were obliged however to muſter the ſame Number both of Men and Horſes, according as they received their Pay, &c. in the ſame Proportion as Munſubdars of Four hundred and under, and which are as follows:

The Review of their Troops was denominated Mohulla.

Munſubdars not above the Rank of Four hundred, and who received their Pay in Money, muſtered One-fifth of their Men (Tabeen), and Horſes in Proportion to the Number of Months for which they received Pay. The following Calculation is made upon One hundred Horſe.

If Twelve Months Pay was received.

Troopers.	Horſes.
6 trebly mounted	18
12 doubly mounted	24
2 each one Horſe	2
20	
Horſes marked with the Daag Laſhharee or Army Mark.	44

Eleven Months.

5 — — — 15
10 — — 20
5 — — — — — 5
Troopers 20 — — Horſes 40

Ten Months.

16 — — — — 32
4 — — — — 4
Troopers 20 — — Horſes 36

Nine Months.

12 — — 24
8 8
Troopers 20 Horſes 32

Eight Months.

9 — — — 18
11 — — 11
Troopers 20 Horſes 29

Seven Months.

5 — — — 10
15 — — — 15
Troopers 20 — — Horſes 25

Six Months.

2 — — — 4
8 — — — 18
Troopers 20 — — Horſes 22

Five Months. *

Troopers 20 — — Horſes 20

Four Months.

Troopers 18 — — Horſes 18

Three Months.

Troopers 16 — — Horſes 16

Two Months.

Troopers 8 — — Horſes 8

One Month.

Troopers 4 — — Horſes 4

Munſubdars not above the Rank of Four hundred, and who received their Pay by Aſſignments on Land, muſtered their Men (Tabeen) and Horſes in Proportion to the Number of Months for which they were allowed Pay.

The following Calculation is made upon 100 Horſe.

If Twelve Months pay was received.

22 doubly mounted — 44
12 each one Horſe — 12
Troopers 34 Horſes marked with the Daak Laſkery } 56

Eleven Months.

17 — — 34
17 — — 17
Troopers 34 — — Horſes 51

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* Aſſignments were ſeldom granted for leſs than Five Months; Munſubdar then muſtered leſs than One Fifth.

	Ten Months.		
	12		24
	22		22
Troopers	34	Horſes	56
	Nine Months.		
	8		16
	26		26
Troopers	34	Horſes	42
	Eight Months.		
	3		6
	31		31
Troopers	34	Horſes	37
	Seven Months.		
	1		2
	33		33
Troopers	34	Horſes	35
	Six Months.		
Troopers	34	Horſes	34
	Five Months.		
Troopers	24	Horſes	24
	Four Months.		
Troopers	18	Horſes	18
	Three Months.		
Troopers	14	Horſes	14
	Two Months.		
Troopers	11	Horſes	11
	One Month.		
Troopers	9	Horſes	9

Regulations reſpecting the Caſts of Horſes. Munſubdars who receive their Pay in Money, are to muſter 9 Beſt Horſes of the Turkey Caſt.

Munſubdars who receive their Pay by Aſſignments on Land are to muſter,

Toorkeys	$\frac{2}{5}$ths	or	40
Yaboos	$\frac{2}{5}$ths	or	40
Tazees	$\frac{1}{5}$th	or	20
			100

Regulations reſpecting the Men.

Munſubdars, being Moguls, born beyond the Oxus, ſhall muſter Nine, but Men of the Mogul Caſt.

Munſubdars, being Moguls, born in Hindoſtan, One-third Moguls, and Two-thirds of other Tribes, provided the Afghans do not exceed One-ſixth.

Munſubdars, being Syeds and Shaiks, ſhall muſter of their own Caſt or Tribe, One-ſixth excepted, which may be Rajepoots and Afghans.

Munſubdars, of the Afghan Tribe, ſhall muſter Two-thirds of their own Tribe, and One-third of any other Caſt.

Munſubdars, being Rajepoots, ſhall muſter in the ſame Proportion as the Syeds and Shaiks.

Munſubdars, being Moguls, and having One hundred Horſe, ſhall muſter not leſs than One-fifth with Matchlocks; if his followers are under his Number he ſhall not be called upon for the ſame.

Munſubdars, being Moguls, from beyond the Oxus, or Syeds from Barah, ſhall not be obliged to furniſh Matchlockmen.

Munſubdars ſhall * Noviſcindahs according to their Rank as follows,

* Sic in Orig.

	Noviſcundah
Of the Rank of One hundred and fifty	1
Two to Four hundred	2
Five hundred to One thouſand	3

Fifteen hundred to Two thouſand — — —	4
Two thouſand five hundred to three thouſand — —	5
Four thouſand — — — — —	6
Five thouſand, exempt	

Farriers, Blackſmith, &c.

in Proportion to their Rank.

Armourer and Weapons.

Munſubdars who received their Pay in Land, were obliged to muſter their Troops annually. In latter Times the Period has been extended to Eighteen Months, at the Expiration of which, if they neglect to preſent their Men for being reviewed, the Fines for late Muſters will be deducted from their Pay.

Munſubdars, who receive their Pay in Money, originally muſtered their Troops at the Expiration of Six Months, Two Months more is now allowed them, making altogether Eight Months.

Seaſons for muſtering the Troops.

From the 26th Shewaul to the 15th Zekaad.
From the 16th Suffur to the 15th Rubbealwul.
From the 16th Jemaad ul Sanee to the 15th Rujjub.

Fines for Non-attendance.

A Munſubdar being ſick ſhall be allowed to abſent himſelf Three Chokeys or Guards, after which his Pay ſhall be ſtopt; for Feſtivals or Mouthing, One Day is allowed.

If a Munſubdar be abſent for One March, or for a whole Chokey or Guard, his Pay ſhall be ſtopt till his next Tour of Duty arrives.

If a Munſubdar neglects to muſter his Troops by the eſtabliſhed Periods, his Pay ſhall be ſtopt, until he preſents his Men to be reviewed.

Fines for ſhort Muſters, &c.

Upon muſtering the Troops of a Jagheerdar, if it ſhall be found that he has One-fourth ſhort of his Complement, under the Head of Deaths or Deſertions, he ſhall be fined for every Trooper ſo deficient 4 Gold Mohurs; and for every Horſe 2 Gold Mohurs.

For every Horſe of doubtful Mark, he ſhall be fined 2 Gold Mohurs, and Four for the Trooper.

If the Eurizzu, or Equivalent, ſhall amount to more than One-fourth, he ſhall be fined for the Troopers 4 Gold Mohurs, and for the Horſe Two.

Maintenance of the Emperor's Horſes and Elephants levied on the Munſubdars.

Elephants.

From a Munſubdar of Seven thouſand to five hundred.

1 Elephant —	1ſt	—	Rs 180
	2d	—	150
	3d	—	120
	4th	—	120

Horſes.

From a Munſubdar of Seven thouſand to Three thouſand — 40 Horſes.

Ditto Three thouſand,	30 ditto	——	double paid	14	Rs
Ditto Fifteen hundred,	20	—— ——	ſingle ditto	12	8
Ditto to Five hundred,	10	—— ——	Dry Grain	11	

From Four hundred downwards, exempt.

Appendix No. 11.

Allahabad.

Sunnud.

Extracted from the Duſlow ul Amul, or Book of Regulations and Forms, written in the Year 1137, by Annund Ram, Nuokkah Nowees, or in the Dewanny Dufter of Allahabad.

Perwannah of the Vizier.

Be it known to Chowdries, Canongoes, and Mokuddums, Ryots and Cultivators of Pergunnah Beraree, in the Sircar Kuſrah and Soubah of Allahabad.

The Sum of 84 Lacks of Daams, being the Whole of the ſaid Pergunnah, having been granted in Jagheer to Berkandawz Khan, and other Munſubdars, from different Periods of the Khurreef and Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Fukkahaul, according to the Particulars contained on the Zimum; you will account with them for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, according to eſtabliſhed Uſage and Cuſtom, with Punctuality and Fidelity.

On the Back of the Perwannah.
The Zimun.

The Sum of 84 Lacks of Daams, being the whole of the Pergunnah Beraree, in the Sircar of Kuſrah and Soubah of Allahabad, granted to Berkan dauz Khan, and other Munſubdars, from different Periods of the Khurreef and Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Tehhaka-eel

Five Munſubdars granted the Whole.

Pergunnah, Villages, 155. Jumma, 84,00,000 Daams.

	Rank of the Munſubs.	Number of the Month's Pay.	Period from which the Aſſignment commenced.	Villages	Aſſeſſment of Akbel in Daams.
Burhandaur Khan	1,000	9	½ Khurreef	25	15,00,000
Jan Neſar Khan	1,500	0	⅙ Ditto	40	19,00,000
Neamut Ullah, ditto	1,000	8	⅚ Ditto	25	15,00,000
Hoſſein Ally, ditto	1,500	6	½ Rubbee	30	17,00,000
Rehem Ally, ditto	1,500	7	½ Ditto	35	18,00,000
	6,500	—	—	155	84,00,000

Statement drawn out by the Dewan, and according to which the Jagheerdars were put in Poſſeſſion.

Haal Haſſil, or actual Produce of the Pergunnah; Rupees 2,50,000

Share of the Jagheerdars.

Haal Haſſil, or actual Produce		2,50,000 0 0
Deduct the Rents collected during the Aummul Paibakee, or Packbauke, Juriſdiction from the Beginning of the Year to the Period of the Aſſignment being granted		1,09,791 10 6
		1,40,208 5 6
Deduct the Hiſſah Khalſa, or the Share of the Khalſa, comprehending both the Difference between the Haal Haſſil, &c. the Toomer Jumma, and the Kiſt Ayma (Vide Appendix, No. 12).		82,951 14 6
		57,256 7 0

Share of the Khalſa.

Paibaukee, as explained above	1,09,791 10 6	
Amount, to which the Jagheerdars are entitled for a whole Year according to the Rank of their Munſubs, and the Pay allowed them, as ſpecified in the Zimun of the Vizier's Perwannah, R^s^	1,40,208 5 6	
Deduct, due to the Jagheerdars for the current Year, as above ſpecified	82,951 14 6	
	57,256 7 0	
		1,92,743 9 0
Actual Produce of the Pergunnah		2,50,000 0 0

From which Account it appears that if the Munſubdars had been allowed to take Poſſeſſion of the Pergunnah according to the Aſſeſſment of Akber in Daams (Jumma Daams) the State would have ſuffered an annual Loſs of Rupees 1,10,191 6 as follows:

Haal Haſſil, or preſent Produce of the Pergunnah	2,50,000
Pay the Jagheerdars were entitled for a whole Year, according to the cuſtomary Calculations	1,40,208 5 6
Loſs	1,09,791 10 6

(" (*a*) Appendix, Nº 12.

§ " In order to ſhew the Strictneſs with which the Jagheerdars were obliged to account for the " Sums, a Tranſlate of an original Record taken from the Dewan Dufter, containing an Account " of the Collections from the Jagheer of Nazim of Bengal, is annexed. Similar Accounts were " taken from all Munſubdars, and tranſmitted to Delhi with the Tuſdeek Hazeree, or Account of the " Troops of the Munſubdars that had been marked and received, and according to which the Beraat " or Adjuſtment of their Accounts was made out at the End of the Year by the Grand Bukſhees at " the Preſence. The Claims of Government upon the Jagheerdar for the Hiſſah Khalſa, Troops " deſerted, or not muſtered, &c. &c. were claſſed under the Head of Motalibah Sircar, or the De- " mands of the State; and to anſwer which it was cuſtomary on Aſſignments, to any conſiderable " Amount, to ſuſpend a Sum under the Head of Titemah Tullub, or Pay ſuſpended, for which " an Aſſignment was never granted till the Munſubdar had ſettled his Accounts. The Emperor " Aurung Zeeb, being once importuned by his eldeſt Son to grant an Order for the Payment of " this ſuſpended Balance before his Accounts were adjuſted; " Let him know," replied the Em- " peror, " that this (the Grant of a Jagheer) is not like the Dealings of Merchants. My Fa- " ther ſuſpended One-fourth of the Jagheers of the Princes and Nobles, but in the preſent Age " the Laws are diſregarded. If a Part of his Pay be ſuſpended, it matters not, for it will be " appropriated to " the Liquidation of Motalibah," or the Demands of Government. " the Price of " the Jewels, and various other Claims.") §

Hiſſah Khalſa.

Jagheers are granted according to the Era of the Toorks, or Inhabitants of the Toorkeſtan. To each Year they give the Name of certain Animals. Twelve of theſe Years make one Dour, and two Dours a Kern.

Names of the Years.

1ſt. Sookan-eel, or the Mouſe.
2d. Ody-eel, or the Cow.
3d. Loo-eel, or the Crocodile.
4th. Eelan, eel, or the Serpent.
5th. Lointo-eel, or the Horſe.
6th. Koo-eel, or the Goat.
7th. Tungozeel, or the Hog.
8th. Parus-eel, or the Tyger.
9th. Tukkahoeel, or the *
10th. Into-eel, or the Dog.
11th. Tookaneel, or the Hare.
12th. Peech-eel, or the Ape.

* Sic in Orig.

Names of the Months.

Khurreef Harveſt.				Rubbee Harveſt.			
Miker,	or	Kautic,	30 Days.	Teerwardee,	—	Byſack,	31 Days.
Abaan,	—	Aughun,	30	Ardebehiſt,	—	Jyte,	31
Azur,	—	Pooſe,	29	Khordaad,	—	Aſſar,	32
Dye,	—	Maug,	29	Tees,	—	Sawun,	31
Bekmun,	—	Paugun,	30	Ameerdaad,	—	Bhadoon,	30
Iſſundar,	—	Chyte,	30	Scherewun,	—	Aſſin,	31.

§ (" (*b*) The Hiſſah Khalſa, or Share of Government, is of Two Kinds.
" The Shekeſt Ayaam and the Towfeer.

" 1ſt, Shekeſt Ayaam.

" Jagheers were granted and reſumed only at the following Periods.

" The Beginning of the Khureef Harveſt (Ibtedai Khureef) that is the Commencement of the " Month of Miher, in which Caſe the Jagheerdar gets the Produce of the whole Year; alſo if he is " removed in this Month, and there is no Shekeſt Ayaam, Five-ſixths of the Khureef Harveſt (or " Punj-ſoods) which commences from the Abaan, or Month of Aughun. If the Jagheerdar's " Aſſignment is dated from this Month, 1-6th of the Khurreef or the Month of Mehr, is denomi- " nated Shekeſt Ayaam, and the Receipts of that Month * to the Credit of Government. If a Jag- " heer is reſumed at this Period, the Jagheerdar gets only the Collections of Mihr, and the re- " maining Five Months of the Khurreef, with the Rubbee of Courſe, are brought on the Account " of Government.") §

* Sic in Orig.

Three-fourths of the Khurreef (or Seh Robeh Khurreef) is from the 15th of Abaan, &c. &c.

Two-thirds of the Khurreef (or Sool-ſaan Khurreef) is from the Commencement of Azaar or Pooſe, &c.

Half the Khurreef or neſf Khurreef, is from Dye, &c. &c.

One-Third of the Khurreef or Sools Khurreef is from Behunun or Phaugun.

One-ſixth of the Khurreef (or Soods Khurreef) commences from Isfundar or Chyte.

The ſame Calculations are obſerved in the Rubbee Harveſt.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2044.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

It muſt be obſerved however, that when a Jagheerdar's Aſſignment commences from the Rubbee Harveſt, he does not interfere in the Account of Collections of the Khurreef of that Year.

§ (“ (*a*) 2d, Towfeer or Surplus.

“ The Difference between the Haal Haſſil, or actual Receipts of the Jagheerdar, and the regiſ-
“ tered Aſſeſſment of Toorul Mull (or the Toomar Jumma), according to which the Jagheerdar
“ was generally put in Poſſeſſion of his Lands.”) §

§ (“ (*b*) Extract of a Draft of a Sunnud in the Book called the Inſhai Alumgeree.

“ So many Villages having been granted in Jagheer to ſuch a Perſon, he is alſo made account-
“ able for the Zoward Sircar, (or Exceſs of Produce beyond the Amount of his Aſſignment,)
“ which he will pay into the Treaſury at the End of every Harveſt.

“ In the Mochulka of Fukker ud deen Huſſein, (recited in the Appendix), the Stipulation of
“ the Hiſſa Khalſa, or Share of the Exchequer, is not expreſſed, though it is evidently implied:
“ In a Sunnud of Hedait Ullah now before me, and granted in conſequence of a Perwannah
“ from the Vizier, this Stipulation reſpecting the Hiſſah Khalſa, or whatever the Jagheerdar
“ may realize above the Amount of his Aſſignment, is inſerted, as in almoſt all the other Sun-
“ nuds.”) §

From the Sunnud of Kedait Ullah it appears, that a conſiderable Portion of his Aſſignment had been granted him in Behar, where he no Doubt held it exactly under the ſame Stipulations and Reſtrictions, as the Lands he held under the ſame Aſſignment in Bengal.

Under the Certificate in this Sunnud, is inſerted the Signature of the Darogah Arz Moherer.

§ (“ (*c*) Appendix, N° 13.

“ Allahbad Sunnud.

“ Extract from the Doſtoor Alummul, or Book of Forms and Regulations of Anundee Ram Nooſkah Nowees, of the Soubah of Allahbad.

“ Adjuſted Account (or Hiſſab Bar Gerdaneed) of the Jagheer of Sutf Ally Khan, reſumed at
“ the Expiration of One-third of the Khurreef Harveſt Sooſſaan Khurreef, purſuant to the Per-
“ wannah of the Vizier.

“ The Dewan of the Soubah ordered the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Pergunnah to pre-
“ pare a Statement of the groſs Collections of the Jagheerdar, whoſe Accounts were ſettled
“ as follows:

“ Amount of the Aſſignment — — —		1,98,000 Daams.	
“ Jagheerdars Settlement.			
“ Maal, — — — —	4,200		
“ Ceſſes, — — — — —	1,850		
		6,050	
“ Deducted Balance in the Hands of the Ryats, — —		2,390	
“ Amount collected by the Jagheerdars, — —		3,660	
“ Deduct due to the Jagheerdars, to the Time when his “ Jaghire was reſumed, — — — —		1,220	
“ Due from the Jagheerdar to Government, on ſettling his “ Accounts — — — — — —		2,440	
“ Mode in which this Balance was liquidated, paid by the Jagheerdars in Caſh, — — —			1,320
“ Sum due to him Account Titmah Tullub, or Pay ſuſ- “ pended, — — — —			1,120
		Rupees —	2,440”) §

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2044. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 2045. (*c*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

§ (“ (a) Appendix, N° 14.

“ Account of the Settlement of Bengal for the Year 1146, with the Diviſion of the Lands into Khalſa and Jagheer.

“ Khalſa Lands, &c.
“ Khalſa Lands Mocurrory.

“ Lands never granted in Jagheer, or otherwiſe alienated, the Revenue of which was invariably paid directly to Government, and therefore denominated Khalſa Mocurrory —				1,04,72,865 12 18 3	

“ Paibaukee.
“ (Lands allotted for being granted in Jagheer, but the Aſſignments on which
“ having been reſumed, the Revenues were paid in to Government till other Aſſign-
“ ments on them were granted: During this Period the Lands were ſaid to be
“ Der Ammul Paibaukee, or under the Paibaukee Juriſdiction.)

“ Sabeck, or former Reſumptions.
“ Keedah, &c. for the Elephants.

“ Keedah —	38,480 8 15 3				
“ Khorah —	18,142 2 9 1				
“ Mujarai —	5,229 0 0 0				
		61,951 11 5			
“ Returned Mohauls of Jaffier Khan —	2,50,405 7 0 0				
“ Sundry other Munſubdars —	3,57,052 8 17 0				
		6,07,457 15 17			
			6,69,409 11 2		
“ Dereenwillah, or recent Reſumptions.					
“ Reſumed Mohauls of Khandowran —	1,16,469 9 6				
“ Mojuffer Khan —	1,08,530 6 14				
“ Royroyan — —	3,750 0 0				
		2,25,000 0 0			
“ Mohauls of Serfrauz Khan reſumed.					
“ Muſhroot, or held by him as Soubahdar —	6,80,000 0 0				
“ Belah Shert, or unconditional	2,03,246 4 0				
		8,83,246 4 0			
			11,11,996 4 0		
				17,81.405 15 2 0	
					1,22,54,271 12 0 3”) §

Jagheer Lands.				
Held by the Nobles of the Firſt Rank (Omra Ozzaum.)				
Mohummud Ally Verdee Khan, Behadur Mohabut Jung Belah.				
Shert, or unconditional, calculated at the Rate of Five Months		1,19,793 0 0		
Syf Khan Bahadur, Syf Jung Belah.				
Shert and Muſhroot, or Part conditional and unconditional, for 830 Horſe, &c. — — —		1,10,666 11 0		
			1,22,645 14 0	
Held by ſundry Munſubdars.				
Mahmd Hafeer Ullah Khan.				
Muſhroot, or in virtue of the following Offices:				
Dewanny of Bengal Horſe 150, Pay at the Rate of Six Months — —	15,000 0 0			
Darogah of the Artillery H. 120, Pay 5 Months	9,895 13 0			
		24,895 13 0		
Mirza Ghaleb Ally Khan.				
Muſhroot, or conditional for the Neabut of the Soubahdarry of Dacca, H. 400, Pay 5 Months	33,333 5 0			
For the Thanah, or Poſt of Coſſimpore, H. 55, Pay 5 Months — —	4,416 11 0			
		37,750 0 0		
Fukher ud deen Huſſein Khan, &c.				
Belah ſhert, or unconditional Munſubjaat and Horſe, Pay 6 Months		69,000 0 0		
Guzzun Huſſein Khan.				
Muſhroot, or in virtue of his Office of Darogah, or Superintendant of the Nowarrah or Fleet of Boats, Pay 5 Months —		83,335 0 0		
Shereat Ullah Khan.				
Muſhroot, or in Condition of his commanding the Tanorah, or Poſt of Sundeep, H. 95, Pay 5 Months — —		7,916 11 0		
Mirza Ruzveck Khan.				
Muſhroot, or Condition of his commanding the Tanahs, or Poſts of Serripore and Sungramgur, &c. H. 100, Pay 5 Months —		8,333 0 0		
Carry over		2,31,830 8 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2046.

Brought over —		2,31,230 8 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3
Held by ſundry Munſubdars.				
Shemſheer Khan.				
Muſhroot, or on Condition of his holding the Foujdary of Sythet, Horſe 600, Pay 5 Months —	75,000 0 0			
Belah Shert, or unconditional Daams, in Part 23,61,800, Pay 5 Mo^s —	24,602 0 0			
		99,602 10 0		
Khas Tullub Khan.				
Muſhroot, in virtue of the Fouzdarry of Akbernagur and Telliagurry, Horſe 150, Pay 5 Months — —		16,666 10 0		
Shemſheer Ally Khan.				
Belah Shert, or unconditional, for Munſub and Horſe, Daams 15,00,000, Pay 5 Months — —		15,625 0 0		
Golaum Ruſſool.				
Belah Shert, or unconditional, Daams 1,92,000, Pay 5 Months —		2,000 0 0		
Sehamut Ally Khan, Munſubdar of the Horſe 150.				
The Horſe Muſhroot, or in virtue of the Foujdary of Banah, and the Pay of Munſubdar of 100 for the Office of Bukſhee of Bengal, H. 50, Pay 5 Months — —		4,166 11 0		
Ytyteſaam ud deen Khan.				
Muſhroot, or for commanding the Tannahs or Poſts of Bickrampore and Shauzadpore, Horſe 60, Pay 5 Months — —		5,000 0 0		
Golaum Ally Khan.				
Muſhroot, or in virtue of his Office of Fouzdar of Hoogly, H. 150, Pay 5 Months — — —		12,500 0 0		
Mahommed Aſkeeree.				
Muſhroot, or for commanding the Tannohs or Jeldee Banſcolly and Khyzerpore, H. 70, Pay 5 Months — —		5,833 5 0		
Mahommud Jacoob.				
Muſhroot, or for commanding the Thanah or Poſt of Thaenee, H. 40, Pay 5 Months — — —		3,333 5 0		
Gholaum Hoſſein.				
Muſhroot, or for Cutwally of Dacca, Horſe 30, Pay 5 Months —		2,500 0 0		
Roy Joogul Kiſhwur.				
Belah Shert, or unconditional, in Part, Daams 3,50,000, Pay 5 Months		3,645 14 0		
Zoal Kudder Khan.				
Muſhroot, or for the Office of Commander of the Boots at Chittagong, H. 30, Pay 5 Mo^s — — —		2,500 0 0		
Mohummud Iſhaak Khan.				
Muſhroot, or in virtue of his Office of Accountant of the Artillery, H. 20, Pay 5 Mo^s — — —		1,666 11 0		
Meer Jemaul ud deen.				
Muſhroot, or for the Appointment of Saraab Chittangong, H. 20, Pay 5 Months — — — —		1,666 11 0		
Golaum Huſſein.				
Muſhroot, the Rank and Pay for Munſubdar of 50 and 5 Horſe, for the Office of Accountant, H. 50, Pay 5 Months —		7,073 0 0		
Ally Huſſein Khan.				
Muſhroot, or for commanding the Boats at Ramgamatty, H. 20, Pay 5 Months — — — — — —		1,200 0 0		
Meer Jemaul uddeen.				
Muſhroot, or for commanding the Artillery at Chittagong, H. 10, Pay 5 Mo^s — — — — — —		8,335 0 0		
Huſſein Mahummud Khan.				
Muſhroot, or on Condition of his commanding the following Poſts or Tannahs:				
D^o Heraree 200				
Bunder 60				
Nowacolly 10				
Nyroo Telungoo 100				
Puffingah 50				
Ramboo 20				
Teeka 40				
Nukna Moonda 50				
530, Pay 5 Mo^s. — —		44,166 11 0		
Heirs of Suffrauz Khan.				
Muſhroot, or on Condition of holding the Foujdarry of Kooch Behar and Rangamatty, being the Lands formerly held by Serfrauz, on the Belah Shert, or unconditional Tenure, Horſe 1300, Pay 6 Months — — — — — — —		1,30,000 0 0		
Heirs of Baher Khan.				
Muſhroot, or for holding the Office of Fourdar of Jeſſore, H. 50, Pay 5 Mo^s — — — — — —		4,166 11 0		
Carry forward		6,02,878 11 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3

Brought forward		6,02,878 11 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3
Held by ſundry Munſubdars.				
Heirs of Munnocher Khan.				
Muſhroot, or for the Office of Fourdar of Gooragaut, H. 200, Pay 5 Months		16,666 11 0		
Heirs of Kudder Khan.				
Muſhroot, or for the Office of Mint Maſter, and Superintendant of the Artificers of the Fleet of Boats, H. 25, Pay 5 Months		2,333 5 0		
Heirs of Hadjee Ally Khan.				
Muſhroot, or on Condition of their holding the Office of Darogha Daag Tuſherhah, or Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, H. 20, Pay 5 Months		1,666 11 0		
Heirs of Fuzzul Ally Khan.				
Muſhroot, or for holding the Office of Ameen of the Daag Tuſheehah, Horſe 20, Pay 5 Months		1,666 4 0		
			5,42,889 0 0	
Zemindars.				
Mukund Manick, Zemindar of Tipprah.				
Belah Shert, or unconditional Munſub, 500 Horſe, Pay 8 Months		25,000 0 0		
Narain Sing, Zemindar of Mujoah.				
Belah Shert, &c.		11,250 0 0		
Feroz Bukt, Zemindar of Teliagurry.				
Belah Shert or nnconditional, Munſuh 200, Horſe 30, Pay Months 5,		4,583 5 0		
Abdurreheem, Zemindar of Fooſung.				
Belah Shert, &c.		8,916 10 10		
Seam Sonder, Zemindar of Jeſſore		781 4 0		
			50,53,136 0 0	
Amlah Aſhaam, or Artillery. (This Corps was paid for 12 Months)	Men			
Stationed at Dacca	2,820	1,35,060 0 0		
Chittangong	3,532	1,50,251 14 18		
Rangamatty	1,478	63,045 0 0		
Silnet	282	10,824 0 0		
			3,59,180 14 18	
Amlah Nowarrah or the Fleet			7,77,943 5 6	
Penſioners.				
Annually		6,292 8 11 3		
Daily		1,543 12		
Imaum Ultumgah.				
Widows of Jaffer Khan	9,051			
Molavee Moh^d Munayum Deviſe	1,666 11			
Molah Lys Ullah	520 13			
		11,238 8		
Muddah Mauſh		23,998 7 8		
Tomb of the Mother of Sumſaam ud Dowlah		1,666 11		
Feringees or Chriſtians, ſtationed at Hoogly		1,945 9 12 2		
			46,185 8 11 1	18,99,475 13 5 1
Deficiency in the Jumma				1,35,075
Total Aſſeſſment of the Soubah of Bengal				1,42,88,822 10 6

Appendix, N° 15.

Behar Sunnud. Sunnud of Mohummeed Daood under the Seal of Golaum Ally Khan Dewan of the Soubah of Behar.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Taal in the Soubah of Behar.

According to the Perwannah from the Preſence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemaad ud Dowlah Klimmer ud deen Khan Cheen Bahader Nuſeru: Jung, dated 4th Sewal, 14th Year of the Reign; the Contents of which are inſerted on the Back of the Sunnud; the Sum of One Lack of Daams on the ſaid Pergunnahs having been granted in Jagheer to Mohummud Daood, Son of Mohummud Nuſſeer, upon the Demiſe of Mohummud Doſt, from the Commencement of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Tungozzeel, or 1138 Fuſſile, you will account with him for the Dewanny Rents and Dues with Punctuality and Fidelity, according to eſtabliſhed Uſage and Cuſtom, nor deviate in any Reſpect from his Directions.

On the Back of the Sunnud.
The Zimun.

Granted to Mohummud Daood, Son of Mohummud Nuſſeer, upon the Death of Mohummud Doſtkaam, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Tungoozeel, or 1138 Fuſſily, in Pergunnah Taal Sircar Sarun, Soubah Behar, according to the Perwannah from the Preſence; Contents of which are underwritten in angular Lines.

Perwannah

Perwannah of the Vizier.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Taal, Sircar Sarun, Soubah Behar, the Sum of One Lack of Daams having been granted in Jagheer to Mohummud Dahood, upon the Removal of Mohummud Doſtkaam, according to the Particulars inſerted in the Zimun, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Tungoozeel, you will account with him for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, according to the eſtabliſhed Uſage and Cuſtom, nor deviate in any Reſpect from his Directions.

On the Back of the Vizier's Perwannah.

Granted to Mohummud Daood of Mahommed Nuſſeer, upon the Death of Mahommud Doſtkaam, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Tungoozeel, in Pergunnah Taal, in Sircar Sarun, and the Soubah of Behar.

Daams — — — —	1,45,000
Deduct, included in the Jagheer of Shaik Fuzzeel ullah —	45,000
Rupees	1,00,000

To do Duty with the Troops appointed to mount Guard on Tueſday.

Mohaul of the late Mohummud Doſt Kaam, Aſſignment of 1160 Fuſſily, according to the Papers and the Razenameh of Mahommed Daood — — —	2,243
Deduct the Jaghire of Shaik Fuzzul Ullah, according to the Royal Order—45,000 Daams, or — — Rˢ	696

Remainder, aſſeſſed on ſundry Villages:	Soorajepore — — —	155	4	0	Rˢ 15,478, or, Daams 1,00,000.
	Mowaree — — —	45	13	0	
	Amwer Jamee — — —	236	10	0	
	Keroutee — — —	372	0	0	
	Behka Pandoo — — —	399	2	6	
	Futtehpore, &c. — —	139	11	0	
	Jugdeeſpore, &c. — —	16	13	0	
	Kopatmaw, Eleven Villages — —	23	10	0	
	Atwah — — —	157	14	6	

Ferd Sowaul.

(Subſcription.)

'According to the Order of the Preſence, let them
'grant a Sunnud Mataback according to Cuſtom.'

A Perwannah has been received from the Preſence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemad ud Dowlah, Kummer ud deen Khan, Cheen Behadur, Nuſerut Jung, dated 4th Sowaul 14th Year of the Reign, granting in Jagheer to Mohummeed Daood, Son of Mohummud Nuſſeer, the Sum of One Lack of Daams, on Purgunnah Baal in Sircar Sarun, (being the Lands held by the late Mahommud Doſt Khan, from the Commencement of the Rubbee Harveſt of the Era Tungo Zeel, or 1138 Fuzzilly; What are your Orders reſpecting the granting a Sunnud Motaback?

Aſſeſſment on Daams of the Lands held by the late Mohummed Daſt Khan — — —	1,45,000
Deduct — — —	45,000
Amount of the Aſſeſſment	1,00,000

Appendix, No. 16.

Behar Sunnud.

Sunnud of Mohᵈ Tukkee Khan, under the Seal of Syed Oloovee Kkan, Dewan of the Soubah, dated 1162 Fuſſily.

This Sunnud ſpecifies, that the Munſubdar obtained Poſſeſſion of his Jaghire upon producing a Copy of the Vizier's Perwannah, under the Seal of the Head Cawzee of Delhi; and, upon entering into an Agreement, to deliver in the Original in Six Months, which, from the Endorſement on the Sunnud, he appears to have performed under the Zimun on the Reverſe of the Vizier's Perwannah. It is alſo mentioned, that the Munſubdar is detached on Service in the Soubah of Behar. In other Reſpects, the Sunnud correſponds exactly in Form with that of Mahummud Daood.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXL.

Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCII.

N. B. In Page 1855 of the Minutes, the Letter from which theſe Extracts are read is erroneouſly dated, "the 30th June 1775," inſtead of "the 4th July 1775." This Error is corrected in Appendix N° CCXCII, here referred to.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXLI.

Vide ſupra, Appendix, N° CCCII.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXLII. (a)

Book 38. Page 634.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 26th Auguſt 1776.

Fort William, the 26th Auguſt 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſqrs.
Philip Francis, }
Colonel Monſon indiſpoſed.

The Proceedings of the 19th inſtant read and approved.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Mr. Briſtow. Four Letters, dated 8th Auguſt.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Herewith I have the Pleaſure to encloſe the Honble. Board my Accounts up to the lateſt Period I have been able to make them out; viz.

N° 1.—Particulars of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Reſident at the Vizier's Court, from the Firſt of his taking Charge of his Office to March the 31ſt 1776, comprehending the Balance of Caſh then in the Reſident's Hands, both in the ſeveral Species received, and in Oude Siccas.

N° 2.—Particulars of March Balance.

N° 3.—Account of Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident with the Vizier, for the Month of April 1776.

N° 4.—Particulars of April Balance.

N° 5.—Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident with the Vizier, in the Month of May 1776.

N° 6.—Particulars of May Balance.

N° 7.—Account Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident with the Vizier, in the Month of June 1776.

N° 8.—Particulars of June Balance.

N° 9.—Account Current between his Excellency the Vizier and the Honble. Company, dated the 5th Auguſt 1776.

In Explanation of the Article of Barelly Rupees 10,500 my private Caſh, which was put under the ſame Guard with the Company's—The diſpatching it was a Miſtake of the Shroffs, and produced neither Loſs nor Gain to the Company or myſelf. As the Circumſtance happened, ſo I have ſtated it, and if the Honble. Board reflect on the Situation of Affairs at the Time, it will appear evident that I had no other Place of Safety to keep my Caſh in.

(a) N. B. This Appendix belongs to the Extract from the Conſultation of this Date in Page 2055 of the Minutes, the Reference to which is omitted by Miſtake.

I take the Liberty to obſerve to the Honble. Board, that there are not above One or Two of the various Species received and diſburſed by me here included in the Aſſay Maſter's Report, and had they been included, I hope to give ſuch Reaſons for my being unable to abide by it as will prove ſatisfactory.

I conceived the fixing the Batta on Receipts of Army Subſidy at the Brigade to depend upon the Commanding Officer, who had always regulated this Matter by publick Orders iſſued for the Purpoſe from Time to Time.

By theſe Means no Loſs of Batta on ſuch Terms accrued to the Company, the Vizier being credited for no more than the Paymaſter acknowledged the Receipt of in the Species ſtipulated for in the Treaty.

In my Letter of the 16th ultimo, I explained to the Honourable Board the Difficulty of fixing a Standard Batta on Sums diſburſed by me. Upon further Enquiry, I find additional Reaſons for being of this Opinion, particularly the Fluctuation of the intrinſic Value of the Coin. To explain this in one Inſtance: The Rupees which paſs under the general Denomination of Oud Siccas, comprehending Fyzabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Mocktiar, and Hawley Rupees, are each of them coined at various Mints; over which, the Government keeping no ſtrict Check, the Standard is not adhered to, and the Rupees turn out of different Values, according to the different Mints, although they are ſtill ſuppoſed by the Government to paſs at One common Rate. To obtain Aſſays of Coins ſo fluctuating and numerous, would be next to an Impoſſibility, with regard to the Sums received and paid by me to the Army; and I therefore, at the Time, conceived the Commanding Officer from his Station, the Cuſtom of the Service, and his Reſidence on the Spot, the beſt and only Authority that I had for regulating the Batta.

I did for ſome Time ſend down to the Honourable Board the Account of the groſs Sums received by me; but this Mode, not ſtating the Balance within ſome Lacks, I imagined, that putting the Brigade Batta would come the neareſt to it. At the ſame Time, for Sums not actually diſburſed, no final Adjuſtment has taken place with the Vizier, that an Opening may be left to charge him with the Difference of Batta, ſhould any * riſe on Sums ſent down to the Preſidency. That it will, I am almoſt certain, from the Abuſes in the Mints, and I hope the Honourable Board will not deem me claimable for Deficiences.

* Sic in Orig.

§ ("(a) The Mint at Lucknow was farmed at 22,000 Rupees a Year to Bowanny Sing, one of
" the Vizier's favourite Ordelies, who refarmed it at * at 8,000 Rupees Profit to himſelf, and it
" was again refarmed to a Third Perſon for a further Emolument; ſo that it ſtands altogether to
" the Managers at 30,000 Rupeees a Year, beſides the Support of his Workmen, and other neceſſary
" Expences of every Kind; where, by the beſt Intelligence I could ever collect, it will not
" yield above 24 or 25,000 Rupees a Year. I have heard that general Complaints are made by
" the Inhabitants of the Loſs ſuſtained by Mal-Practices in the Mint, and that already Rupees of
" the 14th and 15th Years are the greateſt Part bought up and coined into the Current Siccas
" with a Gain to the Proprietor. By this Circumſtance alone, the Honble. Board may determine
" the bad Conſequences of the preſent Management in the Coinage, and what is worſe, I ſee no
" Probability of any Stop being put to it; for on his Excellency's coming into Cantonements,
" and ſhortly after Ellize Cawn's Arrival, I repreſented the Caſe as particularly affecting his
" Money Tranſactions with the Company, ſince he received this Species of Rupee in Payment of
" his Revenue, without having the Deficiency in the intrinſic Value made up to him; that the
" Company would not agree to this for their Monies, it being ſtipulated in the Treaty, that they
" were to be paid for their Tranſactions at the Standard then in being; that ſhould it hereafter be
" debaſed, his Excellency was to make up the Deficiency; and I therefore hoped he would not be
" offended at being charged with the Difference. He anſwered in general Terms, " That he had
" entruſted the Management of the Mint to a Man in whom he placed great Confidence, and who
" was capable of the Office." I tried to convince his Excellency to the contrary, but all to no
" Purpoſe; and notwithſtanding I repeatedly urged him on this Point, I could obtain no real Satiſfaction,
" and I found my Repreſentations ſo ill received, that I was forced to drop them. I did
" it very unwillingly, becauſe Ellize Cawn had ſolicited me in the ſtrongeſt Terms to uſe my
" Influence with the Vizier, to rectify the Miſmanagement of the Mint, being fully ſenſible of
" the Detriment which would accrue from it; but the Manager being a Man ſo much favoured,
" he hardly dared openly to ſpeak againſt him. The only Point we were able to effect was to get
" an Order to Bowanny Sing to coin the Rupees at the old Standard; and ſo far from curbing
" his Authority and Influence, the Vizier has ſince farmed to him all the Mints throughout his
" whole Dominions. Notwithſtanding the Order, Bowanny Sing ſtill continues to debaſe the
" Coin. In Corah particularly the Abuſes are the greateſt. That Mint is refarmed at a moſt
" exorbitant Rate, and has already produced Lead Money, the ſame in Proportion in all other
" Parts of the Country.

* Sic in Orig.

" In Reply to what the Honble. Board direct, that I ſhould aſcertain and report the Weight and
" Fineneſs of a Bungaloo Sicca, I hope I have evinced the Impracticability of my doing it, in the
" preſent State of the Mint. The Oud Sicca ought to be compoſed of Eighteen Burrunge Alley,
" and weigh Eleven Maſhha, which will guide the Honble. Board in their Deciſion on the real
" Difference in Value between it and a Patna Sunnaut, if the Standard was adhered to. I under-

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2055.

“ ſtand, however, that the New Oud Sicca is now current in the Buzar, at a Diſcount of Two per Cent. on the old, and that this Diſcount is expected to encreaſe upon every new Coinage.

“ I have for a long Time flattered myſelf with the Hopes of Ready-money Payments from the Vizier, which the Situation of his Country, and extraordinary Expences until the preſent Juncture, have prevented from being accompliſhed; and I am further to obſerve from his laviſh Diſpoſition, that it is impoſſible I ſhould ever be able to obtain them: I therefore ſee no Way of realizing his Debt to the Company, but by procuring from him ſpecific Funds, for the Payment of it, which he ſhall be bound not to appropriate to any other Purpoſe. To evince the Truth of this, it is impoſſible to aſcertain with Preciſion, the Expences of the Privy Purſe; and in order that they ſhould not be known, he has appointed Two Perſons, Huſſein Reza Cawn and his favourite Bowanny Sing, beſides the public Treaſurer, to receive the Produce of his Revenues. Excepting the fixed and unavoidable Expences of his Houſhold, not any Thing is paid into the public Treaſury. Huſſein Reza Cawn has latterly held his Office nominally, for very little Money has been depoſited with him: Bowanny Sing receives almoſt the Whole, and when I have been able to trace his Excellency's Diſburſements in this Channel, it has generally been in the Purchaſe of Trifles in the Buzar, and in Preſents to his Favourites, almoſt immediately upon the Receit * of even large Sums.

* Sic in Orig.

“ Having ſuch a Diſpoſition to counteract, I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, whether the Mode of ſecuring ſpecific Funds is not the only One of realizing the Company's Demand; and I hope my Conduct in adopting this Meaſure will meet with Approbation;—at all Events ſhould it be diſapproved, I can always give them up, and it would not be an eaſy Matter to procure them, if the Collections on Account of the new Year were once commenced. Herewith I do myſelf the Pleaſure to encloſe a Statement of the Aſſignments, (Nº 10), which I have procured, both for the Payment of the Debt, and of the Army Subſidy for next Year. I objected ſtrongly to the Aſſignment on Rohilcund, wiſhing to exchange it for One on Oud, which his Excellency repeatedly declined to grant me, ſo that I ſubmit this Matter to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board.

“ The Kiſtbundee I will forward as ſoon as I procure the Materials from the Aumils, as yet they have not furniſhed me with them.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c.

“ Lucknow, “ John Briſtow,
“ the 8th Auguſt 1776. “ Reſidᵗ at the Vizier's Court.”) §

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 663.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Dated 11th Aug.

I am ſorry a Dropſy contracted by Elije Cawn is likely to prove fatal to him. He has hitherto been attended ſolely by his own Phyſicians, who adhere to no one Mode of treating him, but change their Preſcriptions almoſt daily. I have repeatedly requeſted him to conſult Meſſrs. Chandler and Harwood, which he has declined, and it is the Opinion of theſe Gentlemen, that he, from all the Symptoms of the Diſeaſe, cannot hold it out above Six or Seven Weeks. This Miniſter has, during his ſhort Adminiſtration, rendered the Vizier great Services, and I am ſorry to obſerve, that I ſee no Man about the Court likely to do ſo much Credit to the Station. A Succeſſor to Ellige Cawn is a Point of the firſt Importance, but I do not underſtand that the Vizier has as yet fixed upon any particular Perſon.

Lucknow, I have the Honour, &c. &c.
the 11th Auguſt 1776. (Signed) John Briſtow.

Ordered, That the Account Current between his Excellency and the Company be entered after the Conſultation; alſo the Liſt of Stipends granted to the Families of the late Rohilla Chiefs by his Excellency the Vizier, and the Statement of Aſſignments granted for the Payment of the Army Subſidy, and for the Liquidation of the Vizier's old Debt.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Briſtow.

To Mr. John Briſtow.

To Mr. Briſtow.

Sir,

We have received your ſeveral Letters of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th inſtant, with the Accounts and other Encloſures referred to in them.

We approve of the Tuncaws you have received on the Provinces of Owde, Cora, and Illahabad, for the Payment of the Army * at Subſidy; and though we are perfectly ſatisfied that you have uſed your Endeavours to obtain the beſt Security for the remaining Payments for which you have received Aſſignments on Rohilcund, yet we cannot avoid expreſſing our Doubts of the Probability of your being able to realize them within the Period for which they are granted. We therefore wiſh you would make another Application to the Vizier in the moſt preſſing Terms, uſing our Name for your Authority, in order to exchange theſe Tunkaws for others, on ſuch Parts of his Dominions as are included within the Line of our Guarantee; but if your Inſtances ſhould ultimately prove unſucceſsful, or that you judge it impracticable to obtain the Exchange, we then empower you to accept of thoſe on Rohilchund, informing the Vizier that we conſider

* Sic in Orig.

them only as a collateral Security for that Part of his Debt to the Company, and that he is held reſponſible for the Balances that may accrue on the Collection of each Kiſt.

We are ſenſible of the Difficulty you muſt have experienced in aſcertaining the Value of ſo many different Coins, as have been received in Payment from the Vizier, but we cannot think of leaving ſuch large Accounts for Months unadjuſted. We have already directed that the Owde Sicca Rupee, ſuch as it was when the Treaty was concluded, or in other Words, ſuch as it was in the laſt Year of the late Vizier's Life, ſhould be the Standard of all Payments received on Behalf of the Company, and that every other Coin ſhould only be received as Bullion, and eſtimated accordingly to its intrinſic Value in Owd Siccas. In order to regulate this Matter in future, and to prevent any Loſs by the Exchange, we recommend that you employ a creditable and intelligent Shraff, with proper Aſſiſtants under him, if you think them neceſſary, to aſcertain the real Amount of each Payment.

It muſt be the Duty of this Shroff to examine and appreciate all the Rupees as they are received from the Vizier, and to determine the Batta on each Species, according to the Proportion of their intrinſic Value with that of Owd Siccas. He is to affix his Seal to the Bags in which they are contained, and deliver an Account in Writing of the Amount of each different Specie, with their Value annexed in Owd Siccas. From theſe Accounts, the Accounts of the Company muſt be formed and regulated. The Payments to the Army muſt be made exactly after the ſame Rule. Each Diſpatch to the Paymaſter muſt be accompanied by a Liſt or Account of the different Species and their Value in Owde Siccas, extracted from the Accounts of the Shroff; and that we may have ſome Check upon the Perſon employed in the Shroffage of the Money, we direct that you tranſmit to us from Time to Time Samples of all the Rupees, with his Valuation annexed; that we may cauſe them to be aſſayed and compared by our Aſſay Maſter.

The Mode above recommended will ſerve to prevent any Confuſion in the Accounts with the Vizier for the future; and the ſame Rule muſt be obſerved in fixing the Batta on the different Species of Rupees, which may now remain uniſſued in the Hands of the Paymaſter of the Brigade.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort William, We are, &c.
26th Auguſt 1776. (Signed)
(no Signatures.)

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 672.

Reſolved, That Colonel Stibbert be addreſſed as follows.

To Colonel Stibbert, commanding in the Field.

To Colonel Stibbert.

Sir,

In order to prevent any Loſs to the Army from their Pay being iſſued in the Species of Rupees hereafter received in Payment from the Nabob, as well as to obviate Confuſion in the Accounts with him; we have directed the Reſident at the Nabob's Court to appoint a proper Shroff to aſcertain and fix the Batta on each Coin received from the Vizier, to reduce it into Owd Siccas, to affix his Seal on the Bags in which the Sums are contained, and to deliver them with an Account of the different Species, and their Amount in Owd Siccas. Extracts from theſe Accounts will be tranſmitted with each Sum of Money diſpatched to the Paymaſter; and we direct that you take Care to publiſh in Orders, in every Month, a Liſt of the Shroff's Valuation of the ſeveral Species of Rupees as they are received from the Reſident; with Notice that they ſhall be iſſued again in Payment to the Troops at the ſame Valuation.

This Regulation will not affect the Payments already made to the Army; but we direct that the above Rule be obſerved in fixing the Batta on the different Species of Rupees which may now remain uniſſued in the Hands of the Paymaſter.

Fort William, We are, &c.
* Sic in Orig. 26th Auguſt 1776. (Signed *)

Reſolved alſo, That the following Letter be written to Lieutenant Colonel Goddard.

To Lieut. Colonel Goddard.

To Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, commanding the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

Sir,

We think it a Matter worthy your ſerious Attention to prevent the Expences of the Nabob's Military Eſtabliſhment from being increaſed by the Appointment of Non-effectives; and to be careful that he does not iſſue Pay to more Perſons than are actually employed in his Service. We therefore recommend theſe Points to your Conſideration, and deſire you will report to us the moſt effectual Method of eſtabliſhing Checks to guard againſt the Evils abovementioned.

We are, &c.

Warren Haſtings,
Fort William, J. Clavering,
26th Auguſt 1776. Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Dr His Excellency the Vizier Assuful Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company. Cr.

1776.				Oud Siccas.		
2 March 31st.	To Balance of Account Current of this Date	—		26,70,932	2	5
June 30.	To Army Subsidy from the 31st March to June the 30th, being Three Months, at 2,60,000 per Month	—	—	7,80,000		
		Oud Siccas	—	34,50,932	2	5

1776.									
June 30.	By Cash received since March the 31st, Account Army Subsidy, as per Cash Account of April, May, and June, viz.								
	April	—	—	3,90,005	14	0			
	May	—	—	4,41,978	0	0			
	June	—	—	60,784	0	0			
							8,92,767	14	0
	Balance	—	—	—			25,58,164	4	5
		Oud Siccas	—				34,50,932	2	5

Lucknow, 5th August, 1776.

(Errors excepted.)

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

N. B. The above Balance having been received in various Species, and turned into Oud Siccas, agreeable to an estimated Discount, it is probable that such Part as may be sent to Calcutta, may, on assaying, prove of different intrinsic Value, and consequently this Balance erroneous. On this Account no other than Receipts for Specie have been given by the Resident to the Vizier, except for Sums received by the Paymaster, or disbursed to him.

Statement of Aſſignments granted by his Excellency the Vizier Auſſof ul Dowlah, to the Honble. Eaſt India Company, for the Hindoo Year 1185.

	Names of the Diſtricts.	Names of the Aumils.	
On Account of the Army Subſidy.	Sundulla, Milliabad, Lucknow, and Maholl	Muzzuffer Hoſaim Cawn	3,75,000
	Kyzabad	Ally Reza Cawn	8,43,000
	Shahraw, Sultanpore, &c.	Ulmaſs Ally Cawn	10,15,000
	Corah	Ditto	2,87,000
	Kyragur	Chyte Sing	2,00,000
	Allahabad	Juſput Roy	4,00,000
		Rupees	31,20,000
On Account of the Debt to the Company.	Rohilcund	Surut Sing	28,00,000
		Owd Siccas	59,20,000

Lucknow,
August 5th, 1776.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXLIV.

Book 39. Page 33.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d Sept. 1776.

Fort William, 23d September 1776.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }
General Clavering indiſpoſed.

§ ("(a) Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I addreſſed the Honble. Board on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inſtant, and am now to acknowledge " their Letter of the 22d ult.

" In going to Fyzabad to procure an Interview with the Begum, I had no Intention to interfere " between her and the Vizier. I only went to be preſent when any Settlement might take Place, " without which the Begum never would have been ſatisfied, as ſhe looked upon the Guarantee of " the Company as her Security. My Rule of Conduct at Fyzabad not having exceeded this Line, " and as the Five Lacks were on the Company's Account, I hope the Honble. Board will, for " theſe Reaſons, approve the Event of this Negociation.") §

(At the End of the Letter)
I have, &c. &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
18th Auguſt 1776. Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1904.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 42.

Read alſo the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am ſorry to inform the Honble. Board that Ellije Cawn died laſt Night, and I ſhall To-morrow do myſelf the Pleaſure of writing particularly concerning the State of Affairs at this Court in Conſequence of this Event.

I have, &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) John Briſtow,
25th Auguſt 1776. Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 43.

§ (“ (*a*) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow.

“ The great Uſefulneſs of Ellije Cawn to the Vizier I have already mentioned, and as Affairs may take a Turn in conſequence of his Deceaſe, I ſhall trouble the Honble. Board with the Characters of the Perſons who compoſe the Vizier's Court.

“ In my Addreſs of the 12th February I mentioned Murteza Cawn, Jado Loll, Souba Sing, Nawar Sing, and Holaſs, as Favourites; of whom Murteza Cawn was aſſaſſinated, Jado Loll diſgraced. Three other Men have ſince roſe into Favour, namely, Tupper Chund, the Treaſurer; Jummarin Bukſh, the Commandant of the Artillery, and the greater Part of the Troops not under Britiſh Officers; and Caim Cawn, his Excellency's Elephant Driver.

“ Thoſe whom I before defined to the Honble. Board, under the Denomination of Tellinga Rajahs, have Jagheirs of Thirty thouſand Rupees a Year each; are Farmers of large Diſtricts, and reap great Emoluments from occaſional Gratuities. Excepting Bowanny Sing, they are not particularly diſtinguiſhed one above another, but this Man enjoys, in a great Degree, the Confidence of his Maſter; and I have already explained to the Honble. Board that the Irregularities in the Coinage have principally proceeded from his Miſmanagement. He is, to the beſt of my Judgement, poſſeſſed of no natural Abilities to make up for the Want of Education, nor any One Recommendation whatever, but merely the Vizier's Favour; and I am ſorry to ſay that the general Conduct of all theſe Rajahs, and this Man in particular, is exceedingly oppreſſive and grievous to the People.

“ Immarin Bukſh is a vain light inſignificant Character, of the ſame Education and Abilities as the Telinga Rajahs, and whoſe real Pretenſions to his preſent Station are much the ſame as theirs. Caim Cawn has obtained his Favour from the Accident of being conſtantly under the Vizier's Eye. He is a Man whom I believe his Excellency conſults upon many Occaſions, and by whom he is much guided. Tipper Chund has been a long Time about the Court, is an artful intriguing Man, not wholly deſtitute of Abilities, and avowedly ill-diſpoſed towards the Engliſh: In every Meaſure where he has been concerned, I have always met with Oppoſition from him.

“ The Vizier's Turn for Diſſipation takes up ſo much of his Time, that it is impoſſible he ſhould attend to the Adminiſtration of his Affairs; and therefore, without a capable Man in the Station of Naib, I ſee no Proſpect of their ever being ſettled on a permanent Footing. Suppoſing it to be vacant, there would be no one authorized to take upon him the Controul of Accounts, or to inſpect into the general State of Affairs, but every Perſon who would have Influence with the Vizier would uſe it to ſerve his own Purpoſes. I ſaw a great deal of this on our Return from Etawa, for if Ellije Cawn, or ſome Man equally capable had not been placed in Office, the Order and Regularity which were by him preſerved would never have exiſted. The Duties of Naib, under the wiſeſt and moſt methodical Prince, require great Capacity, and muſt even then be executed with Difficulty; but under a Prince ſuch as the preſent, I hardly ſee it poſſible for any one to diſcharge the Truſt with Credit to himſelf.

“ The Vizier's Unſteadineſs is productive of contradictory Orders. The Views of his Favourites claſh with the Miniſter's Meaſures, and overſet all his Endeavours to eſtabliſh Œconomy and Regularity; if he ſhould attempt to overſet them in the Opinion of the Vizier and fail, Ruin would fall on his own Head. Ellije Cawn was ſo ſenſible of this, that far from oppoſing them, he was forced to forward their Intereſts in order to eſtabliſh his own Authority. I am further ſorry to obſerve, that though the Vizier's Attachments are not laſting, yet they are exceedingly ſtrong for the Time, and he thinks he can never be too liberal in beſtowing Favours on the Perſons to whom he is ſo attached.

“ In order to keep the Vizier ſteady in his Alliance, and to ſecure the Payment of their Aſſignments, I conceive the Naib ought to be a Man well diſpoſed towards the Engliſh. Though the Vizier is ſenſible how much the Peace of his Government depends upon us, yet I find him frequently miſled by the Inſinuations of particular People, who raiſe his Jealouſy of the Company's Intentions, and, notwithſtanding Repreſentations which I am almoſt daily obliged to make him, I am not able to prevent the Officers of his Government throwing great Interruptions in

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2056.

“ the Collections of my Aſſignments. The Vizier has made it a Condition, that thoſe on Account
“ the Company, and the Payment of his own Army under Britiſh Officers, ſhall be diſcharged prior
“ to any others; he nevertheleſs often grants Tuncaws on the Places where mine are; and, when
“ I repreſent that this is departing from a Promiſe engaged to in the moſt public Manner, which
“ can only diſgrace his Government, as it muſt make all Perſons loſe their Confidence in his
“ public Faith, he pretends he is unguardedly led into thoſe Meaſures.

“ The Truth is, that he laviſhes ſo much Money away in unneceſſary and uſeleſs Expences,
“ that unleſs he alters his Mode of Conduct, he will always be diſtreſſed. I have, for my Part,
“ ſtated to him in the ſtrongeſt Terms, that the Diſcharge of all Arrears to the Company, and the
“ regular Payment of the Army under Britiſh Officers, are Points that the Honble. Board cannot,
“ on any Account, diſpenſe with. He always acquieſces in the Juſtneſs of what I ſay; but drove
“ to it by his Extravagancies, he ſtill winks at theſe Attempts to encroach upon my Tuncaws.

“ The Appointment of an Officer to the Niabut, in the proper Choice of whom the Company’s
“ Intereſts are ſo nearly concerned, being a Point of the utmoſt Conſequence, I conceived it
“ to be my Duty to obtain the earlieſt Intelligence of his Excellency’s Intentions; and ſeeing Ellije
“ Cawn’s Deceaſe inevitable, I preſſed the Vizier, for ſome Days paſt, to come to ſome Reſolution
“ on this Point, which I was never able to bring him to before this Morning. He had Two Perſons
“ in View, Surut Sing, the preſent Aumil at Rohilchund, and Tipper Chund. The latter I ſtrongly
“ objected to, for the Reaſons I have above given, as I am convinced that he would not execute
“ the Office with Credit to himſelf or the Vizier, and that he would exert his utmoſt Abilities to diſguſt
“ the Engliſh. He is beſides this a very unpopular Man, and unaccuſtomed to this Branch
“ of Buſineſs. Soorut Sing appeared to me the fitteſt of the Two, having been a long Time
“ Duan to Suja Dowla, and being well informed of the general State of the Country, a Man of
“ plain Senſe, but great Application; and the Aumils and People about the Durbar knowing his
“ Talent in the Revenue Branch, he would have a Weight with them, which the other could not.
“ For theſe Reaſons, and that he has always ſhewn an Attachment to the Engliſh, I ever recommended
“ him to the Vizier, and hope that my Conduct in ſo doing will be approved of by the
“ Honble. Board.

“ The Vizier, upon conſidering the Characters of all the Perſons about the Court, looks upon
“ him as the propereſt, and is determined to appoint him, if he appoints any Body; but he told me
“ To-day, that he thought he could execute the Office of Naib himſelf. This Opinion I judged
“ to have proceeded from the Inſinuations of ſome of the People about him, who, concluding they
“ could not obtain the Office for themſelves, imagined they ſhould have the greater Latitude to
“ range in, if it was left vacant.

“ I candidly informed his Excellency, that this was the Way to occaſion him much Loſs, and
“ create endleſs Confuſion in his Government, as he had too many other Occupations to attend to
“ the Minutiæ of ſo extenſive a Department as that of the Revenue. After much Argument he
“ agreed with me, but has deferred the Appointment until he ſhall have fixed on ſome Perſon to
“ go in Soorut Sing’s Room to Rohilchund, as likewiſe another Perſon to fill the Office of Dewan.
“ His Excellency conceiving it incompatible that the Naibut and Dewanny ſhould be united in One
“ Family, the latter Office being now held by Soorut Sing’s Son in Law.

“ Whatever further Reſolutions the Vizier may form on this Head, I ſhall be ſure to give the
“ Honble. Board early Information of.

“ I have, &c.
(Signed) “ John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier’s Court.”)

“ Lucknow,
26th Auguſt 1776.

Mr. Briſtow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I wrote laſt on the 26th ultimo, and am favoured with the Honourable Board’s Letters of the 7th and 12th Auguſt; the Directions contained in which I ſhall be ſure to comply with.

The Vizier has not yet appointed a Succeſſor to the Naibut. It was offered to Soorut Sing, who declined it, as the Dewanny has been a long Time in his Family, and he preferred holding that Office to any other his Excellency could grant him, however lucrative and honourable.—Whenever the Vizier ſhall fix on any Perſon, I hope it will be ſomebody well affected to the Company; if not, I ſhall conſider it my Duty to repreſent to him the Diſadvantages which will accrue from chuſing a Man who might interrupt that good Underſtanding which at preſent ſubſiſts between the Two Governments.

Lucknow,
the 4th September 1776.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſid^{t} at the Vizier’s Court.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich^{d} Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXLV.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book (B). No Page.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General, dated the 26th June 1777.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have now, in Obedience to your Orders of the 12th of May, the Pleaſure to forward you the Nabob's Account Current with the Company, to the End of May laſt; his Account Current with the Army under Britiſh Officers, to the End of February laſt; Wauſſil Bankees on Kiſtbundee of the Tuncaws granted in Favour of the Company, the Rohillas, and the above-mentioned Army, to the End of Jait; Jumna Wauſſil Bankees of the ſame; Tuncaws to the ſame Period in the Form required by the Honourable Board; as alſo Accounts Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident for April and May. My Caſh Account for April, as well as Account Current to that Period, have been delayed to this Time merely from the Hopes I entertained of being able to tranſmit the Army Account with them longer this*. Such however was the Intricacy of the Military Accounts, in conſequence of the State of Arrears the Troops were delivered over to the Britiſh Officers, in the total Want of Funds at firſt, and the ſlow and inadequate realizing of theſe Funds when they were aſſigned, and afterwards Confuſion created by the Mutinies, the few Aſſiſtants* they were for that Employment, and the Want of having been furniſhed with Regulations prevailing in the other Paymaſter's Offices, that I have been utterly unable to collect theſe Accounts before into any regular Form and Correctneſs, then only to the Month of February laſt. A regular Office having been eſtabliſhed from that Time under the Deputy Paymaſter General, the preparing of the Accounts to a very late Period will be attended with little Trouble, and I therefore hope to tranſmit the Honble. Board the Military Accounts to the ſame Period to which I have drawn out the others in a few Days. The Balance of the Company's Account Current amounts to 26,64,697 3 2. That of the Tuncaws unreceived to only about a Lack of Rupees more. As there are Four Months of the Year remaining, during which the Nabob's Debts will increaſe by 2,60,000 Rupees a Month, or 10,40,000, it follows that ſhould every Rupee remaining due on Tuncaws be received, the Aſſets would ſtill be inſufficient to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Company by above Nine Lacks of Rupees. Sorry I am however to be obliged to obſerve that ſo far from there being a Probability of the Balances on the Tuncaws being nearly realized, I have little Expectation of realizing Ten Lacks of Rupees more upon that Account. The Seaſon of the Collections may now be looked on as over, and what further Monies may be received will be chiefly raiſed by Loans on the Credit of next Year's Collections. On the Account Current of Military Receipts and Diſburſements there appears a Balance of 21,39,138 6 1. This Account I believe I may venture to offer to the Honble. Board as correct, unleſs ſome very trifling Sums may be due which the Officers may have neglected to draw for, and the Deputy Paymaſters to charge, in Conſequence of the Monies having been at firſt when the Funds came in, in no Degree proportionate to the Expences advanced them on Account. Such Difference however muſt be exceedingly trifling if any, and ſhall be immediately rectified if they* exiſt. This Account having been only drawn out to the End of February laſt, it is neceſſary to obſerve that full Twenty Lacks of Rupees have been received ſince that Time, and as the Military Expences for March, April, May and June can ſcarcely exceed Fourteen Lacks of Rupees at 3,50,000 ℔ Month, it will follow that this Balance muſt now be reduced to about Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. It appears from the Waſſil Bankee of the Military Tuncaws that the Balance remaining to be received on theſe Tuncaws is Rupees 20,78,034 6 2. Eſtimating the Diſburſements of the remaining two Months, at 3,50,000 ℔ Month, Rupees 7,00,000, the Amount thereof added to the before-mentioned Balance due to the Troops, will make the Sum of 22,00,000, or about a Lack and a Half of Rupees more than the Amount remaining due on the Tuncaws, were this to be realized, but there is a little Reaſon to expect that theſe Monies, any more than the Company's, will be nearly realized. The Proſpect of ſuch large Balances accruing on both the Company's and Military Funds, the abſolute Neceſſity of providing for the Diſburſements of the Brigade, and the almoſt equal Neceſſity of providing for thoſe of the Troops under Britiſh Officers, important as I conceive the Honble. Board would conſider their being kept on a regular Footing to the Company's Intereſts, were the Reaſons which induced me to forbear ſending down the Company's Caſh in Hand, till I could preſent juſt Statements to the Board of the Sums likely to be realized on the Company's and Military Tuncaws, and obtained their Orders in Conſequence, as to the Propriety of remitting the Money or detaining it for the Uſe of the Brigade, and in Caſe of Neceſſity, appropriating Part to the Diſburſements of the Nabob's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

* Sic in Orig

* Sic in Orig

* Sic in Orig

§ (“ (a) The Balances have by no Means encreaſed ſince my taking Charge of this Station, more
“ than in Proportion to the additional Kiſts which have become due. In Truth, the Evils which
“ have occaſioned theſe Balances, have originated from the Time of the Tuncaws, have continued
“ to the preſent Period, and have been ſuch as neither my Predeceſſors or myſelf could poſſibly
“ remedy; nor can indeed any Remedy be applied in future, but by the Adoption of a new Syſtem.
“ It is my Duty to repreſent what theſe Evils are, and to propoſe what appears to me the
“ only effectual Remedy, that the Honble. Board may take the Matter into their ſerious Conſideration,
“ and either adopt the Mode propoſed by me, or ſuch other as they may deem moſt expedient.
“ The Cauſes of ſuch Balances having accrued are, Firſt, the Revenues having been injured
“ by the Lands having been given in Farm to improper People, particularly to Orderlies and
“ Favourites about the Nabob; Men, as I have already obſerved, of the loweſt Extraction, moſt
“ of them raiſed from common Sepoys, of Diſpoſitions as mean as their Extraction, and who,
“ from Want of Education, muſt be totally deficient in the farming Buſineſs. Thus ignorant,
“ and, as moſt Men ſuddenly raiſed to Power and Fortune are, rapacious, they have plundered
* Sic in Orig. “ the Rejates * wherever they have had Charge of Provinces, and of Courſe made them deſert,
“ deſolated the Country, and ruined its Revenues. Secondly, the Vizier's Deſire to raiſe his Revenues,
“ which will ſcarcely in any Inſtance bear ſuch Encreaſe without certain enſuing Loſs;
“ that has not only been the Caſe, on making new Bundabuſts, but often Two Months after Engagements
“ entered into by Government with Aumils, when an Encreaſe on the Revenue has
“ been offered by any Adventurer, without any Charge of Delinquency, or even a Failure on the
“ old Aumil's Part. The Vizier, from his idle Extravagancies, ever diſtreſſed for Ready-money,
“ and allured by the Pariſhgee uſually paid on the firſt Inſtallment of an Aumil, has accepted the new
“ Offer, diſgraced the old Aumil, though an unexceptionable one, and put in a needy Adventurer,
“ who if he does any Way realize his Encreaſe, muſt do it by plundering the Country, and
“ ſucking the Blood of the Inhabitants. It is evident that Proceedings like theſe muſt deſtroy all
“ Confidence in Government, and effectually deter any creditable Men, ſolicitous of performing
“ their public Engagements, and to improve the Country, from taking the Lands. Laſtly and
“ principally, in Addition to the foregoing Circumſtances, his Excellency's public and private
“ Expences are ſo inordinate and diſproportionate to his Revenues, ſo totally ill calculated for any
“ uſeful Ends, and the Conduct of them entruſted in ſuch improper Hands, his Paraſites, and
* Sic in Orig. “ the Miniſters of his * unworthy Pleaſures, that he is perpetually ſurrounded with clamorous
“ Creditors, and, to get rid of their Importunity, he grants freſh Tuncaws on the Lands, although
“ thoſe he may formerly have given exceed the utmoſt Amount of their Rents. A great
“ Part of theſe Creditors conſiſting of his Excellency's undiſciplined Troops, it is but too evident
“ how much an Evil, ſo great in itſelf, muſt be encreaſed by ſo lawleſs a Rabble being let
“ looſe on the Country, who will naturally plunder as they may be able, neither paying any Regard
“ to what may be their juſt Demand, or the Mode in which they levy it; hence it has, within
“ my Knowledge, frequently happened, that the Troops which have been ſtationed with an Aumil
“ for his Protection and Aſſiſtance, have put him in Confinement, and not ſuffered him or his
“ Officers to meddle with the Collections, until he has ſatisfied their exorbitant Demands. Theſe
“ united Cauſes have occaſioned the Balances which have fallen ſo heavy on the Company's and
“ Military Tuncaws; Cauſes which it has been impoſſible to obviate, theſe Tuncaws having been
“ only partial Drafts on the Revenues of particular Provinces, where the Vizier's Authority remained
“ in full Force, and where the Reſident had no Troops to oppoſe the Nabob's lawleſs Rabble.
“ I have been continually repreſenting to his Excellency the Impoſſibility of the Company's
“ and Military Tuncaws being realized, while he continued granting others exceeding the Revenues
“ of the Provinces. My Remonſtrances have however proved ineffectual, and I had no Authority
“ over his Aumils in Oppoſition to his, the Evil has continued encreaſing inſtead of diminiſhing.
“ Plunged irretrievably, as the Nabob is, in Idleneſs, Extravagance, and Luxury,
“ it is vain to expect that he ſhould act, or indeed be able to act, another Year in a Manner leſs
“ injurious to the realizing of the Engliſh Tuncaws, unleſs I am impowered by the Honble.
“ Board to demand from his Excellency the excluſive Aſſignments of the whole Revenues of certain
“ Provinces to an Amount equal to the Demands upon him, with an expreſs Stipulation that
“ the Rents ſhall be wholly paid into my Hands, without any Interference on the Part of his Excellency's
“ Government; ſo that it ſhall by no Means be allowable to diſmiſs the Aumils on
“ whom ſuch Aſſignments are given, unleſs on a Repreſentation from me that they have failed
“ in their Payments, or that, from their Conduct, I have Reaſon to apprehend ſuch Failure; alſo
“ that the Troops ſtationed for the Service of the Collections ſhall by no Means be changed but
“ at my Inſtance, in conſequence of any Complaints from the Aumil of their Miſbehaviour. If
“ the Honble. Board think proper to authorize me to make the above Demands from his Excellency,
“ I think I may venture to aſſure them that whatever may be due on the Honble. Company's
“ and the Military Account at the Cloſe of this Year, may be very nearly, if not wholly, realized
“ in the Courſe of next Year; eſpecially if the Honble. Board ſhould alſo judge proper to authorize
“ me to demand from His Excellency, that only ſuch Troops as may really aſſiſt the Collections be

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2062.

“ ſtationed in the Provinces aſſigned me, to the Excluſion of Cavalry, which is not only an uſeleſs Eſtabliſhment, but a moſt pernicious Charge on the Country.”) §

In noticing the Accounts which accompany this Letter, I omitted to mention an Abſtract of Diſburſements to the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers, under their reſpective Heads, from the Beginning of the Eſtabliſhment to the 28th February 1777; which I have alſo encloſed for the Information of the Honble. Board.

As the Seaſon for forming the new Settlement is now near at Hand, I entreat to be favoured with the Honble. Board's Sentiments and Determinations on the above Subjects as ſoon as poſſible, that my Meaſures may be taken accordingly.

Lucknow, I have the Honour to be, &c.
the 26th June 1777. (Signed) Nath. Middleton.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXLVI.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book (B). No Page.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General, dated the 27th June 1777.

§ (“ (a) To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 26th of May, with a Tranſlation of an Addreſs from the Governor General to the Vizier, the Original whereof was forwarded to me by the Perſian Tranſlator.

“ The Subject of this Addreſs affording me a favourable Opportunity of pointing out to the Vizier the many Evils which, notwithſtanding the Removal of Imaum Buxh, ſtill exiſt in his Government, and the Meaſures which appeared to me neceſſary to a Reform, I thought it highly expedient to embrace ſuch an Occaſion; and that I might omit nothing which could tend to convince his Excellency of the Dangers to which he was expoſing himſelf, by ſo injudicious a Selection of Men to fill the Offices of his State, and impreſs the more ſtrongly on his Mind the Neceſſity of an immediate Reform, I had previouſly prepared a Repreſentation in Writing, which, after delivering the Governor General's Letter, and enlarging a little upon the Grounds of it, I preſented to him; and have now the Pleaſure to encloſe the Honble. Board a Tranſlation of it for their Information. I have the moſt ſanguine Hopes that the Governor General's Letter, enforced by my perſonal Repreſentations, will be productive of ſalutary Effects; and I ſhall be happy to find my Conduct in this Inſtance meets with the Approbation of the Honble. Board. The Nabob expreſſed on this Occaſion the fulleſt Confidence in the Honour and Integrity of his Miniſter, Huſſein Reza Cawn, aſſuring me that he had committed the entire Government of his Houſhold and Country into his Hands, and that he would in no Inſtance ſuffer any other Authority to be brought in Competition with his. So ſtrong, however, is his Attachment to his Favourites, and ſo powerful is their Aſcendancy over him, that I do not expect the Miniſter will venture, of his own Accord, to make any ſpirited Efforts to deſtroy the pernicious Influence they at preſent have in the Country; it will nevertheleſs occur to the Honble. Board, upon a Review of the Characters and Diſpoſitions of the Men who now comprize his Excellency's Favourites, Men of mean Extraction, raiſed from the moſt menial Occupations, and totally void of Education and every Requiſite to qualify them for Men of Buſineſs, that ſuch a Step is indiſpenſable * neceſſary to a Reform in the Adminiſtration of this Government. It is indeed true that the Removal of Imaum Buxh from his Excellency's Preſence has entirely put a Stop to thoſe Cabals and Machinations which were perpetually forming againſt the Miniſter, and left him perfectly at Reſt as to his perſonal Security: But to give his Adminiſtration its full Effect, and to eſtabliſh his Authority throughout the Country, the Reſt of the Favourites ſhould be deprived of the Share they hold in the Civil Government of the Country, and if poſſible of their Military Commands;—from the former they derive an Influence which the Miniſtry cannot effectually controul, and the latter muſt even make it their Intereſt to oppoſe any Attempts at a Reduction of Expence in the Department where it is moſt required. As his Excellency promiſed to give me his Sentiments at large on all theſe Points at a future Interview, I ſhall again renew the Subject in my Correſpondence with the Honble. Board.”) §

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2066.

The Conteſt between Nujef Cawn and Zabitta Cawn is ſtill undecided. The former it is ſaid has made Overtures of Peace through the Mediation of Luttauſut Allee Cawn; but the Conditions which Zabitta Cawn demands, are not likely to be accepted. They conſiſt of the Three following Heads: Firſt, the Country of Merket, &c. formerly taken from him by the King, ſhall be reſtored to him: Secondly, the Diſtrict of Sautumpore now in his Poſſeſſion, to be confirmed to him upon his paying an annual Tribute to his Majeſty: And Laſtly, the Office of Meen Buxhey Geere, &c. from which he was diſmiſſed on his Retreat from the Preſence, to be reſtored to him. Upon theſe Conditions, and no other, declares* himſelf ready to return to his Duty and Allegiance, and to contribute every Thing in his Power to the Relief of his Majeſty's Diſtreſſes. It is however impoſſible Nujif Cawn can aſſent to Terms diſadvantageous to himſelf and ſo diſhonourable to his Maſter; nor would indeed his Troops allow him to do it, as he has all along fed them with the Hopes of large Compenſations upon the Defeat of Zabitta Cawn; and has had Addreſs enough to make theſe Promiſes ſupply the Want of Ready Money; inducing them thereby to overlook the Conſideration of their being Eight, Ten, and ſome even Twelve Months in Arrears.

* Sic in Orig.

Lucknow, I have the Honour to be, &c.
the 27th June 1777. (Signed) Nathˡ Middleton.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXLVII.

Book 590. Page 893.

Fort William, the 3d November 1777.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read the following Letters from Mr. Middleton.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am now with Concern to inform the Honble. Board, that the Apprehenſions I entertained and fully expreſſed in my Addreſs of the 26th June, of a Failure in the Funds aſſigned for the Payment of the Nabob's Troops under Britiſh Officers, have been but too ſeriouſly verified.

The Troops in general have continued Three Months, and from a total Ceſſation of the Collections for theſe Two Months paſt, a few of them are even now on the Eve of Four Months, in Arrears. Theſe Troops having from the Date of the new Eſtabliſhment become a Company's Brigade, I deemed it my indiſpenſible Duty, under the Circumſtance of the Vizier's Funds failing, to pay them in Auguſt from the Honble. Company's Caſh a Sum, which, with the Military Caſh in Hand, ſhall be equal to One Month's Subſiſtence; although without your ſpecial Orders, I by no Means thought myſelf authoriſed to pay up their Arrears. The many probable, I might add certain evil Conſequences to be apprehended from ſuffering a further Protraction of the Pay of ſo large and important a Body of the Company's Troops, juſt formed into ſuch, and therefore more likely to be alarmed for the ultimate Security of their Pay, than Men uſed to and well acquainted with the Certainty of their being fully paid up ſooner or later in our Service, would not admit of my waiting the Honble. Board's Inſtructions on this Head, and I truſt the Urgency of the Occaſion, which alone could have induced me to take ſuch a Step without their expreſs Authority, will inſure me their Approbation. The ſame Neceſſity obliged me to advance another Month's Subſiſtence a few Days before I received your laſt Commands. I beg Leave in this Place particularly to offer to your Notice, that the Two Sums advanced to this Brigade from the Honble. Company's Caſh in Auguſt and September, amount only to 5,31,835 Rupees, a Sum by no Means adequate to the Payment of the Troops, comprehending the Three Supernumerary Battalions which Colonel Goddard has not yet diſmiſſed, owing to the Want of Funds to pay up their Arrears, but barely equal to the Subſiſtence of that Part of the Troops actually become the Honble. Company's, agreeably to the new Eſtabliſhment, for the above Two Months.

The incloſed Account of Caſh in my Hands for the Month of Auguſt will ſhew you, that at the Expiration of that Month there remained in my Hands a Balance of Rupees 9,48,542 14 8; ſince which Three Lacks having been advanced to the new Brigade, and Fifty thouſand to the Paymaſter of the Third Brigade, there remains only a Balance of Rupees 5,98,542 14 8. Your Inſtructions direct me to furniſh the Troops in the Field with a Supply of Caſh ſufficient for their ordinary Pay, and to retain in my Hands a Month's Pay in Advance for the new Brigade. Thus eſtimating the Expence of the Third Brigade at 1,60,000 Rupees, and of the new one at 3,00,000, a further a further Sum of Rupees 4,60,000, will be to be deducted from the laſt mentioned Balance; which will leave a Reſidue only of Rupees 1,38,542 14 8. This Sum I will forward to the Preſidency in Obedience to your Commands, as ſoon as I can procure Boats to tranſport it: Should the Honble. Board diſapprove of my having made the above Diſburſements from their Caſh to the new Brigade, as Monies will be coming in from the Collections of the new Year in leſs than a Month, I ſhall be able, ſhould ſuch be your Pleaſure, to replace the Amount in the Honble. Company's Treaſury, by appropriating ſuch Monies to that Purpoſe previous to the Diſcharge of the Arrears which may be due to the new Brigade, to the Period of its being transferred to the Honble. Company's Service. Should you, on the contrary, judge it expedient to pay up their Arrears, and to provide for the Troops in the Field out of the firſt Receipts, I think I may venture to aſſure you, that, in the Space of One Month, I ſhall be able to pay up Two Months of their Arrears, and, in another ſucceeding Month, to liquidate the Whole, leaving a Sum remaining in Caſh fully equal to the Current Expences of both the Brigades for the Month enſuing, and, probably, an Overplus to ſend down to the Preſidency; after which I ſhall leave little Doubt of not only realizing the full Amount of Army Subſidy, and Subſiſtance for the new Brigade, but alſo of reducing the Balance of Account Current due from his Excellency as faſt as can be expected, conſidering the very heavy Amount of that Balance, and the Immenſity of the Aggregate Demand on his Excellency, which, by his own Miſmanagement and Extravagance, has accumulated to a Sum exceeding the Half of his Nett Revenue.

I am ſorry the Honble. Board ſhould have ſo juſt an Occaſion to expreſs their Aſtoniſhment at the enormous Sum of Balance due to the Officers, Paymaſters, and others. I beg Leave however to obſerve, that, by much the greater Part of this Sum was on account of Pay and Allowance to the Officers and Troops, the February Current Expences not having been really liquidated till May or June, as the Army had been all along full Three Months, and often more, in Arrears; and this will account, to the Honble. Board, in a great Meaſure, for the extraordinary large Amount ſtanding at the Credit of Mr. O'Donnell, a very great Part of which was, in fact, owing to the Army; but which the Diſburſements being fully charged, could only appear as a Balance in Favour of the Paymaſter, who could not, in an Account apparent only to the 28th February, be debited for Sums received in March, April, or May. The remaining Sums which appear in the Account I laid before the Honourable Board to be due from the Nabob, ariſe from the Purchaſe of Horſes for the Two Regiments of Cavalry alone, amounting to above Nine Lacks of Rupees, and Sums advanced immediately to the Troops by the late Paymaſter, and the Deputy Paymaſter.

I am preparing, and ſhall in a few Days tranſmit you exact and particular Accounts Current, explaining the Origin and Progreſs of each Perſon's Debt, when it will appear to the Honble. Board that the Monies were not lent to the Nabob himſelf, but as I underſtand without Exception either borrowed from Merchants or others to ſupply or immediately advanced by the late Paymaſter to the Troops when clamorous for their Pay, at the legal Intereſt of 12 ℘ Cent. ℘ Annum. You may reſt aſſured I ſhall ſtrictly obſerve your Prohibition againſt making any further Payments in Diſcharge of theſe Debts without your ſpecial Orders for that Purpoſe.

I have only * informed the Nabob of your having been pleaſed to comply with his Application for Officers to Three Battalions of Sepoys to be employed in aſſiſting the Reſident in the Collections of the Honble. Company's Tuncaws, and with the Limitation you have thought proper to preſcribe to their Services; and ſhall be happy if before that Period a more adviſable and equally certain Mode can be adopted for the Security of theſe Demands.

* Sic in Orig.

As ſoon as I ſhall be able finally to ſettle with all the Aumils on whoſe Diſtricts I have obtained Aſſignments, as well as to aſcertain accurately the ſeveral Demands on the Nabob, and make a Diſtribution of the Aſſignments accordingly, (Works which I have been for ſome Time labouring at), I ſhall not fail to tranſmit you a particular Account of the aſſigned Lands, ſpecifying the Services to which the Revenue of each Diſtrict is appropriated, and its eſtimated Amount. In the mean Time, I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you that I have received Engagements from Almaſſallee Cawn, to the Amount of Rupees 47,65,416, which, from his well known Character and Conduct, there is no doubt will be punctually performed. A Copy of his Khiſtbunded I have the Pleaſure to incloſe for the Inſpection of the Honble. Board.

I have not yet been able to ſettle Matters with the Aumil of Rohilcund, the Neceſſity of the Collections having hitherto prevented his attending me, but the Company's Aſſignments upon his Revenue not exceeding 28 Lacks of Rupees, I have no Doubt of realizing, as the Amount of his Collections will much more than anſwer this Demand; and the Force I ſhall now have at my Call will enable me to claim and exact a Preference in Payment of the Honble. Company's Demands, which for Want of ſuch Support I could not inſure laſt Year. I mention theſe two Aumils particularly, becauſe their Revenues are very conſiderable, and aſſigned principally to me. I have, however, obtained other Aſſignments upon different Aumils to nearly the Amount of what I have eſtimated the Demand upon the Vizier for the enſuing Year, a Liſt of which I have the Pleaſure to incloſe for your Inſpection. Until however I can obtain exact Accounts of the Balance due to the Nabob's Army to the Period of its being transferred to the Company's Service, I cannot with any Degree of Accuracy aſcertain the Amount the Vizier will have to pay. For my own Juſtification, in not having furniſhed the Honble. Board with the Accounts of the Army ſince February laſt, I

trouble

trouble them with Copies of my Letter to Mr. Oliver, and his Reply on that Subject. The Collections for the old Year being now finally cloſed, a Reviſion of the Credits given from Time to Time to the Aumils, and an accurate Adjuſtment of Accounts with them is become highly neceſſary. This laſt occaſioned the Delay which has occurred in tranſmitting my Wauſil Baukee for Auguſt, and obliged me to poſtpone ſending it for a Day or two longer. The Vizier's Account Current with the Honble. Company to the 31ſt Auguſt you will receive incloſed. Reſpecting the Reaſons of the Mutiny in Rohilchund, not having received any public Account of the Particulars, either from Colonel Goddard or Captain Stewart, it is not in my Power to ſpeak to this Point with any Degree of Certainty or Accuracy; but as far as I have been able to learn from general Reports it aroſe amongſt, and was confined to a few of the Nabob's Old Sepoys, who had been recruited into the New Battalions.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) Nath^{l} Middleton,
27th Sept. 1777. Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Encloſed you will be pleaſed to receive Waſſil Buckku and Jumma Waſſil Buckee of the Vizir's Tuncaws, in Favour of Army Subſidy, and the Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under the Command of Britiſh Officers, and the Rohillas to the End of Sawun Ruſſullee Year 1184, or 18th Auguſt 1777; which not being prepared, were omitted to be forwarded with my Addreſs of the 17th ultimo.

I have alſo the Honour to encloſe the Board Mr. Horbert's Receipts for the Sum remitted him for the Uſe of the Brigade in the Field in the Month of September.

I hope I ſhall meet with the Indulgence of the Honble. Board for having thus long delayed ſending them particular Accounts Current of the Sums due from the Nabob to the ſeveral Gentlemen, whoſe Names appeared in the Account I formerly tranſmitted for their Inſpection. Some of them, particularly the Paymaſter's, being voluminous, they have neceſſarily taken One Perſon, who could only at once be employed in extracting them from the Books, a conſiderable Time to tranſcribe. They are however now nearly finiſhed, and ſhall be tranſmitted to the Honble. Board in Two or Three Days at furtheſt.

I am, with Reſpect, &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) Nath^{l} Middleton,
9th October 1777. Reſ^{t} at the Vizir's Court.

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ The many ſtriking Inconveniences which reſult to the Vizir's Government, from the Want of his Authority being firmly eſtabliſhed throughout the Doab, and the Impoſſibility of introducing perfect Order and Subordination in a Country filled with Zemindars, who conſider themſelves in a great Meaſure independent, while the Means of Oppoſition are continued in their Hands, induce me to recommend to the ſerious Conſideration of the Honourable Board, the Renewal of the Service Colonel Goddard was laſt Year employed on, under ſuch Limitations and Reſtrictions as they may think expedient.

“ Theſe Countries, from the Decline of the Mogul Empire to the Period of their being annexed to the Vizier's Dominions, have been a Theatre of continual Wars. During that Interval, they were not only ſubject on all Sides to the Incurſions of rapacious Invaders, but to the Ravages of their own numerous Rulers, who were perpetually at Variance, and continually exerciſing every Species of Cruelty and Oppreſſion upon the Adherents of each other. In this State of Anarchy and Confuſion every Man of Property or Note in the Country thought it neceſſary to erect ſome Kind of Defence for the Security of his Family and Effects againſt the Attacks of his Neighbours; and, in Proportion as he became formidable to them, he adopted Principles of Independency, which have been tranſmitted from Father to Son until the Idea of Subjection to any Superior has been almoſt totally loſt. Hence it has happened, that the Province of Corah and the Doab abound in innumerable Forts, which, although not capable of ſtanding a regular Siege, were yet a ſufficient Defence againſt the Attacks of a fugitive Banditti, which entered the Country with no other View but to plunder and deſtroy, and are now, as Experience daily evinces, formidable enough to reſiſt the Authority of the Aumeel.

“ The late Vizier, convinced of the Impoſſibility of eſtabliſhing any regular Government in theſe Countries, while ſo many Bars to his Authority were ſuffered to exiſt, razed ſeveral of thoſe Forts in the Korah Province; and, I am informed, was determined to have done the ſame in the Doab. But the Rohilha Campaign, which immediately ſucceeded his Conqueſt of that Country, obliged him to ſuſpend his Intention.

“ I agree with the Honourable Board, that it would be extremely impolitick to deſtroy the Defences of a Country, admitting them really to be ſuch; but, guarded as theſe Provinces are by the

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(a) Vide Minutes ſupra, Page 2067, (where this Letter is read from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book B.)

“ River, I humbly conceive theſe Forts in general, were they even in the Hands of Government, would not be conſidered as any actual Defence to the Country; and that the wiſeſt Syſtem the Vizier could purſue for his own Security, would be to improve the natural Strength of his Boundaries, which might be done, and at no very heavy Expence, by erecting a few ſtrong Mud Forts in proper Situations upon the Banks of the Jumna, and garriſoning them with ſmall Parties of regular Troops; by which Means, an Enemy from the Quarter it would ſeem his Excellency has moſt to dread it, might be awed, and perhaps ſucceſsfully oppoſed, in any hoſtile Attempt upon the Doab. But the ſtrong Holds in the internal Parts of the Country, as they are now circumſtanced, inſtead of their being any real Security to the Vizier's Government in caſe of an Invaſion, might, with great Propriety, be conſidered as ſo many Reſources in the Hands of the Enemy; for many of the Zemindars, who poſſeſs Forts in the Country, excluſive of the natural Ties of Religion, have alſo Dependencies, and even Family Connections with the Marattas and other neighbouring Powers to the weſtward of the Jumna, which would probably make them ſecretly encourage and aſſiſt, if not openly join them in any Attempt to ſubvert the Vizier's Authority. Independent therefore of any Conſiderations of immediate Improvement to the Revenue, it certainly behoves his Excellency to guard as much as poſſible againſt a Species of Treachery, which might at ſome Time or other endanger even his very Exiſtence; and this I apprehend would only be done effectually by either demoliſhing the Forts altogether, or by garriſoning ſuch as may be thought of Conſequence with his Excellency's own Troops. The latter Expedient would obviate any Dangers of the Nature I have mentioned, and be equally effectual in eſtabliſhing the Vizier's Authority throughout the Country, but it would oblige him to maintain a larger Military Eſtabliſhment than he would otherwiſe have Occaſion for; which in the preſent embarraſſed State of his Finances is a Conſideration to be attended to. With reſpect to the Zemindars themſelves, it would make no eſſential Difference which Alternative was adopted. I apprehend they would juſt as ſoon ſuffer their Forts to be deſtroyed as conſent to their being garriſoned by any Troops but their own; ſince the one, as effectually as the other, would prove fatal to their Views of Independency. In either Caſe actual Force would be neceſſary, though I ſhould hope that vigorous Meaſures, and a few ſevere Examples of the moſt refractory of them, would ſhew the Reſt that Oppoſition were vain, and induce them to ſurrender their Forts without Reſiſtance. Certain however I am that, while they are permitted to retain them on their preſent Footing, they will prove an inſuperable Obſtacle to the Eſtabliſhment of the Vizier's Authority, and conſequently to the Exaction of the legal Dues of his Government.

“ I humbly ſubmit theſe Conſiderations to the Judgement of the Honourable Board, requeſting to be favoured with their Sentiments and Inſtructions as ſoon as may be, as the proper Seaſon for Field Service is now opening; and if the Board approve of the Plan I have recommended, the ſooner it is carried into Execution the better, in Order that the Service may be accompliſhed before the Expiration of the cold Months.”) §

I have the Honour to be,
with the higheſt Reſpect,
&c. &c. &c.

Lucknow,
October 6th 1777.

(Signed) Nath^{l} Middleton,
Reſid^{t} at the Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am ſorry to acquaint the Honble. Board that I have had Occaſion to take upon me the Character of Mediator in ſettling a Miſunderſtanding between the Nabob and his Miniſter Huſſur Reza Cawn.

The Story is ſimply this: His Excellency, about Ten Days ago, pretending to be greatly in Diſtreſs for Money, applied to his Miniſter for a conſiderable Sum, which he commanded him to pay immediately. The Miniſter very truly repreſented to his Excellency that the Collections had been for ſome Time cloſed, conſequently that no Money was coming in from his Diſtricts, that he had not the Means within himſelf of immediately ſupplying his Wants, nor could he procure the Sum on Credit. This by no Means ſatisfied the Nabob. He inſiſted on the Miniſter's immediately complying with his Requiſition, and abſolutely prohibited his Re-admiſſion into his Preſence until he had ſent him the Money. The Miniſter acquieſced in this Proſcription, but by a Meſſenger requeſted his Excellency would ſuffer Hyder Beg Cawn to wait upon him with a Statement of his Affairs, from a Review of which he would be convinced that no Part of his Revenue had been ſecreted, or unaccounted for, conſequently that the Duties of his Office in this Particular had been faithfully diſcharged, but that his Excellency's Expences at the Rate he had been going on for theſe Two Years paſt, and ſtill perſiſted in, ſo much exceeded his Income, that it would be impoſſible to provide Funds for them. The Anſwer to this Meſſage was brought to Huſſun Reza Cawn by One of the Nabob's Orderlies while I happened to be with him, and was couched in the following Terms: That having inveſted him with an excluſive Authority and Controul over all his Affairs, he would accept of no Excuſe for his not complying immediately with his Demands; that he would not give himſelf the Trouble to look at any Accounts, nor ſuffer either him or Hyder Beg

Cawn to appear before him until his preſent Wants were accommodated, and adequate Funds provided for his future Charges. I adviſed the Miniſter to be very explicit in his Reply; to inform his Excellency that although he had given him the nominal Direction of his Affairs, he had abſolutely and repeatedly forbad him to meddle with his own private Expences, or the Emoluments of particular Perſons who had the Management of them; that having made the neceſſary Reductions in every Department under his Controul, it reſted with his Excellency only to perform the reſt, concluding with repeating his Deſire that Hyder Beg Cawn might be permitted to wait upon him with the Accounts, and receive his Commands upon thoſe Branches of enormous Expence which his Excellency had thought proper to reſerve under his own immediate Direction. The Anſwer returned was to the former Purport, but in yet more peremptory Terms; and ſeeing the fatal Conſequences which muſt reſult to this Government from a Miſunderſtanding between the Nabob and his firſt Miniſter, which was daily growing more ſerious, I thought it my Duty to interpoſe my good Offices to effect a Reconciliation, without however adviſing the Miniſter to gratify the Nabob in an unreaſonable Demand, which, had it been complied with, he would have been too apt to eſtabliſh as a Precedent for the Rule of his future Conduct. Having therefore deſired Hyder Beg Cawn to meet me at the Durbar with the neceſſary Statements and Accounts, for the Nabob's Inſpection, I waited upon his Excellency, and reſpectfully repreſented to him the Confuſion and Embarraſſment to which his Affairs would be liable if he continued to deny the firſt Officers of his Government acceſs to his Perſon; obſerving, that if they had been guilty of any Crimes which proved them unworthy of the Truſt he had been pleaſed to repoſe in them, immediate Diſmiſſion from their Offices would be their proper Reward, and in that Caſe, ſo far from countenancing them myſelf, or importuning him in their Behalf, I would willingly become a Party in aſſiſting him to convict them and bring them to condign Puniſhment; but that while he was pleaſed to continue them in the nominal Direction of his Affairs, his own Intereſt and the Honour of his Government rendered it neceſſary he ſhould ſhew every public Mark of his Confidence, and be as tender of their Honour as his own.

He acknowledged that my Obſervations were juſt, and repeatedly aſſured me that he had no Cauſe of Complaint either againſt Huſſun Reza Cawn or Hyder Beg, but that he wanted Money and muſt have it.

§ (“ (a) I earneſtly entreated him to peruſe with Attention a Statement of his Affairs, to mark the
“ enormous Sum which had been laſt Year expended in Jaghyrs, Penſions, and Houſehold Charges,
“ and from that he would be convinced of the Impoſſibility of Huſſein Reza Cawn, or any other
“ Miniſters, providing Funds for all the Exigencies of his Government.
“ After much Perſuaſion, he conſented to Hyder Beg Cawn's being called in, and a conſiderable
“ Time was employed in reading and explaining the Accounts; but I am ſorry to ſay, to very
“ little Effect: For although His Excellency appeared clearly convinced of the Neceſſity of a
“ Reform, and earneſtly recommended one; yet would he not on any Account permit it to extend
“ to the Jaghyrs or Emoluments of his Favourites, or indeed to any of thoſe Sources of Expence
“ where there was the moſt Room for it. He diſtinguiſhed by Name thoſe Perſons who were to
“ retain Poſſeſſion of their Jaghyrs and Immunities, and the Diſburſements which the Miniſters were
“ not to interfere with. In this partial Diſtinction were included the Jaghyrs and Roſs-aulahs of
“ all his Orderlies and other Favourites, without Exception, and all his civil Diſburſements under the
“ Denomination of Doab Charges: So that, in Fact, he left nothing for the Miniſters to do; as every
“ Reduction which could poſſibly be made in the Departments immediately under their Controul, had
“ already taken Place; and the heavy Jaghyrs, excepting thoſe to the Begum, the late Vizier's
“ Family, the Son of Mocktar ul Dowla, and a few old Dependants, which he knew could not with
“ Propriety be taken away, his Excellency had particularly ſtipulated for.”) §

A conſiderable Saving will however ariſe from the Diſmiſſion of many of his Excellency's undiſciplined Troops, which are now of no other Uſe but to aſſiſt the Aumils in the Collections; and Sebundy Servants, which are maintained at One-third of the Expence, will anſwer the Purpoſe much better, as they will be more obedient to Orders. As I mean however to tranſmit the Honble. Board exact Statements of the Nabob's Army, and the Sebundy Eſtabliſhment, as ſoon as the neceſſary Arrangements have taken place, I will defer any Thing I may have particularly to offer on thoſe Subjects to a future Period, confining myſelf at Preſent to the Matter which induced me now to trouble them.

Hyder Beg Cawn having gone through the Accounts, and received the Nabob's Directions upon every Article, was diſmiſſed with publick Marks of his Excellency's Approbation. I concluded, that the Miſunderſtanding which had brought me there was entirely removed. In this however I was deceived, for the next Day, to my great Surprize, I heard the Nabob had again refuſed to receive Huſſen Reza without the Money, and that the latter had, in conſequence, propoſed to reſign his Office. Upon this Intelligence I immediately waited on his Excellency, and expreſſed my Surprize, but in Terms in no Reſpect offenſive, that he ſhould, after the Aſſurances he had given me, continue to deny his Miniſter acceſs to him. I obſerved, the World in general would naturally conclude from ſuch ſtrong Marks of his Reſentment, that the Miniſter muſt have been guilty of ſome heinous Offence, and the Honble. the Governor General and Council, to whom I had occaſionally made favourable Mention of Huſſun Reza Cawn for his Attention to the united Intereſts of his Excellency and the Company, would expect a full Explanation of a Matter which indirectly reflected upon me. I therefore hoped his Excellency would indulge me, either by reſtoring the Miniſter to his Countenance and Favour, or that he would acquaint me by what Means he had merited ſuch Diſgrace, that I might revoke the Character under which I had repreſented Huſſan Reza to the Board, and acquit myſelf of the Imputation of countenancing a Servant of his Excellency's, whom he thought unworthy of his Confidence. The Honble. Board will, no Doubt, be ſurprized, that ſo much Argument and Perſuaſion ſhould have been neceſſary where no Cauſe of Complaint was pretended; but the Nabob, though perhaps at firſt not ſerious, had been taught by ſome miſchievous Men about him to look upon this as a Conteſt in which his Honour, and even his Independency, was at Stake; and that after having inſiſted upon the Point ſo long, he could not give it up without a violent Wound to both. This appeared evidently the Notion he had taken up from the Style of his Diſcourſe to me. He, however, at Length conſented to my bringing Huſſan Reza Cawn to him in the Evening, which I did; and his Excellency, after having preſented him with a Khelaut, did him the Honour of accompanying him to an Entertainment, at which I was alſo preſent, and obſerved, with real Satisfaction, a Return of that Cordiality and confidential Intercourſe which had before ſubſiſted between the Nabob and his Miniſter.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2068.

I am ſorry to have troubled the Board with ſo long and unintereſting a Detail, but as the Subject has made ſome Noiſe here, I thought it highly neceſſary they ſhould be minutely acquainted with every Particular concerning it, as well to prevent any Suſpicion falling on the Miniſter, as to explain the Motives of my Interpoſition.

I have the Honour, &c.
Lucknow, (Signed) Nath. Middleton,
the 10th October 1777. Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Propoſed Draft of a Reply to the Letter of the 27th Sept.

We approve of the Advance made to the Paymaſter of the Troops under Britiſh Officers from the Company's Caſh in your Hands, in Default of the Sums aſſigned for your Diſburſements, and expect to be ſpeedily furniſhed with the Account which you have promiſed of the State of Pay due to that Eſtabliſhment on its Diſſolution; and to this we deſire you will add an Account of the whole Expence incurred by that Eſtabliſhment from its Commencement to that Period. We ſhall be very well ſatisfied with the Aſſignments which you have obtained from the Nabob for the Liquidation of his preſent Debt, and for the Services of the current Year, could we place any Dependance on them for realizing the Amount at which they are ſtated. We muſt deſire that you will inform us very particularly what Means you have taken for ſecuring the full Payment of the aſſigned Rents; and that if you ſhould judge them inſufficient to clear off the whole of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, and to defray the Charges of the temporary Brigade, the Subſidy, and the Penſions of the Rohilla Captives, within the Courſe of the Year, you will require and inſiſt on additional Funds for the Deficiency. We deſire alſo, that you will tranſmit an accurate Eſtimate of thoſe Demands, that we may compare it with the Amount of Aſſignments which have been granted for them.

Mr. Francis.—I do not diſapprove of the Advances made by Mr. Middleton to the new Brigade out of the Company's Caſh, conſidering it as a Meaſure of preſſing and indiſpenſible Neceſſity; but I think it ought to be replaced as ſoon as poſſible.

Reſolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

We approve of the Advance which you made to the Troops lately transferred to our Eſtabliſhment from the Company's Caſh in your Hands, in Default of the Funds which had been aſſigned for their Diſburſements by the Nabob.

We expect to be furniſhed ſpeedily with an Account of the State of Arrears due to the Troops under Britiſh Officers when they were transferred to the Company's Service; and we deſire that you will add to it an Account of the whole Expence incurred by that Eſtabliſhment from its Commencement to that Period.

With reſpect to the Aſſignments which you have obtained from the Nabob on the Revenues of his Country, for the Liquidation of his preſent Debt to the Company, and for the Services of the Current Year; we ſhould be well ſatisfied with them if we could place any Dependance on your being able to realize the Amount at which they are ſtated. We muſt deſire that you will particularly inform us what Meaſures you have taken for ſecuring the full Diſcharge of them; and if you ſhall judge theſe Aſſignments inſufficient to clear off the whole of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, to defray the Charges of the temporary Brigade, the Subſidy, and the Penſions allotted to the Rohilla Captives, you will require and inſiſt on the Appropriation of additional Funds, for the Deficiency. We further deſire that you will tranſmit to us an accurate Eſtimate of theſe ſeveral Demands, that we may compare it with the Amount of the Tuncaws which have been granted for them.

(Signed at the End of the Letter and Conſultation)

Fort William, We are, &c.
the 3d November 1777.
Warren Haſtings,
Rich^{d} Barwell,
P. Francis.

Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident with the Vizier Aſoph ul Dowlah, in the Month of August 1777.

Dr				Cr						
To Balance of July Account -	13,30,635	13	8	By Army Subſidy.						
				Remitted the Paymaſter of the Third Brigade - -				1,50,000	0	0
				By the Vizier.						
				Advanced the Paymaſter of the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers				2,31,835	0	0
				By Treaſury Charges.						
				Making Charts for Treaſury - -	217	15	0			
				Gunnies for Bags, and making ditto -	40	0	0			
								257	15	0
								3,82,092	15	0
				Balance - - -				9,48,542	14	8
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas - -	13,30,635	13	8	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas -				13,30,635	13	8

Lucknow, Auguſt 13, 1777.

E. E.

Nathl Middleton,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

His Excellency the Vizier Aſoph ul Dowla, in Account Current with the Honourable Company.

Dr									Cr				
1777.									1777.				
July 31.	To Balance of Account Current of this Date -				27,12,790	6	2		Augt 31.	By Balance - -	32,15,169	13	11
Augt 21.	Colonel Upon.												
	Pay of Jaumader of his Excellency's attending the Colonel, at 50 Rs per Month, from the Month of April 1776, to July 1777, being Sixteen Months - -	800											
	Pay of Twenty Horſemen of his Excellency's attending the Colonel, at Twenty-eight Rs each Month, for the above Period -	8,960											
					9,760	0	0						
28.	To Stores iſſued by Colonel Stibbert, from the Magazine in the Field, to the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers.												
	Light Cartridges, 6,000 -	113	7	0									
	Flints, 1,00,890, at ⅞ pr 1,000	757	5	7									
		870	12	7									
	Deduct 11 pr Ct	86	4	10									
					784	7	9						
31.	To Army Subſidy for this Month - -				2,60,000	0	0						
	To Caſh advanced to the Paymaſter of his Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers - -				2,31,835	0	0						
	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas				32,15,169	13	11			Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	32,15,169	13	11

Lucknow, Auguſt 31, 1777.

Errors excepted.

Nathl Middleton,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Copy of Almaſs Ally Cawn's Kiſtbunder for the Fuſsullee Year 1185.

To the End of	Coaur	3,29,000
	Caurtic	3,34,000
	Aughum	5,00,000
	Poos	4,00,000
	Mauge	4,00,000
	Faugun	4,00,000
	Chait	6,00,000
	Byſaac	6,00,000
	Thait	6,00,000
	Aſſaur	2,00,000
	Sauwun	2,00,000
	Bhaudoon	2,02,416
	Lucknow and Corah Rupees	47,65,416

Nath. Middleton,

Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Liſt of Tuncaws or Aſſignments granted by the Vizier to the Reſident at his Court, on Account of the Honble. Company's Balance, Army Subſidy, Arrears due to his Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers, Maintenance of the new Brigade, and the Rohillas, Fuſſullee Year 1185.

Names of the Aumils.	Names of the Diſtricts.	Amount of the Aſſignments.	Groſs Amount.
Rajah Caondun Laul	Rohilcund	28,50,000	
Almâs Allu Cawn	Doaub Corah Jugdiſpore	47,65,416	
The Nabob Muzuffer Jung	Furruckabad	4,00,000	
Raja Holas Sing	Durruccabad	1,00,000	
Affreen Ally Cawn	Purtabgurah	2,00,000	
Rajah Cheyt Sing	Khyragurh	2,00,000	
Muccoo Cawn	Ruddſubry	1,00,000	
Noor Allee Cawn	Khyrabad	6,00,000	
Gopaul Row	Allahabad	4,95,000	
Rajah Jai Sing	Ghoundah	2,00,000	
Roy Jeſput Roy	Sultanpore, &c.	5,00,000	
Rajah Bowany Sing	Ahmuty, &c.	1,50,000	
Golam Zyne ulabdun Cawn	Azimgurt	2,50,000	
Mahomed Buſhur Cawn	Bittoor	50,000	
Seid Mahomed Cawn	Bahiach	6,35,000	
Muzuffer Huſſein Cawn	Sundeila Milliabad	2,75,000	
Rajah Nowaz Sing	Berella Dulmore	1,25,000	
Gocut Naut	Seilue	1,00,000	
Saulim Sing	Amorah	1,25,000	
Meer Abdoola	Mahole	1,00,000	
			1,22,20,416

Nath. Middleton,

Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

To Mr. Laver Oliver, Aſſiſtant Paymaſter General to the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

Sir,

The Honble. the Governor General and Council having expreſſed their Surprize at not being furniſhed with the monthly Accounts of Diſburſements of the Nabob's Army ſince February laſt, the Regulation of which is in your Department, I requeſt that you will inform me of the Cauſes of Delay, that I may ſatisfy the Honble. Board in this Particular. I have alſo, in conſequence of their Order, to beg that the monthly Account may be prepared with all poſſible Expedition, to be tranſmitted to the Preſidency.

Lucknow,
Sept. 26th 1777.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Paymaſter General to the Vizier's Forces under Britiſh Officers.

To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire, Paymaſter General of the Vizier's Forces under Britiſh Officers.

Sir,

I am juſt favoured with your Letter of this Date. You will be pleaſed to inform the Honble. the Governor General and Council, that in the firſt Inſtance the Occaſion of Delay in the Accounts of Diſburſements ariſe from the Pay of the Troops in the Vizier's Service being generally Three Months in Arrears. The Abſtracts of Pay, &c. for the Months of March and April, for the major Part of the Army, did not come into the Office until the Month of Auguſt; they were then too irregular and incorrect to be admitted into the Books: I have therefore been obliged to diſſect and new model the Accounts, and make out complete Forms of general Abſtracts from them, to return to the Deputy Paymaſters for their copying and Signatures. When theſe are received back into the Office, they ſhall be audited, and got immediately ready to be tranſmitted to the Honble. Board.

The Honble. Board will be aſſured, that the Accounts of the Nabob's Service cannot be forwarded to them with the ſame Regularity and Expedition as thoſe of the Honble. Company, when they are acquainted that the Diſburſements for June laſt to the Troops are not yet compleated.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

Lucknow,
Sept. 26, 1777.

(Signed) Laver Oliver,
Auditor and Aſſiſtant Paymaſter General at the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

A true Copy.
Nath. Middleton.

WAUSIL

WAUSIL BAUKEE of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subſidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Army under Britiſh Officers, and the Rohillas, to End of Sauwan Fuſſillee Year 1184, or Auguſt 18th, 1777.

Aumils Names.	Diſtricts.	Balance laſt Month.	Total Balance laſt Month.	Kiſt this Month.	Total Kiſt this Month.	Proteſted Bills returned.	Total proteſted Bills returned.	In Advance laſt Month.	Total in Advance laſt Month.	Demand this Month.	Total Demand this Month.	Received this Month.	Total received this Month.	Balance.	Total in Balance.	In Advance this Month.	Total in Adv this Month
Army Subſidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.																	
Muzuffer Hurſſun Cawn	Sundibee Muliabad, Lucknow Mahol	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Juſput Roy	Allahabad	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—
Zoolfuar Ally Cawn	Allahabad	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—
Ally Reza	Khairabad Sailue Bhyſauk	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—
Noo Beg	Khairabad	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—
Goorgu Beg	Bhyraich	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—
Chiat Sing	Khyragur	63,161 2 2	—	16,666 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	79,827 12 10	—	—	—	79,827 12 10	—	—	—
Almaſs	Corah and Shahrah	— —	—	39,000 0 0	—	—	—	54,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000 0 0	—
Soorut Sing	Rohilcund	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—
Cooſden Lol	Rohilcund	10,04,766 11 9	—	2,87,692 0 0	—	5,790 0 0	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	12,98,218 11 9	—	—	—
		—	23,24,401 2 9	—	3,43,358 10 8	—	5,90 0 0	—	54,000 0 0	—	26,34,558 13 5	—	—	—	26,34,558 13 5	—	15,000 0 0
His Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers.																	
Ally Reza	Khairabad Sailue Bhyuck	10 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—
Nedhu Sing	Sailue	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—
Googu Beg	Bhyſaick	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—
Hyder Beg	Acberpore	57,735 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,735 3 0	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Zun ul abdeen Cawn	Dowaub	9,25,010 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,25,010 0 0	—	337 0 0	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—
Holas Sing	Durreabad	5,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,131 4 0	—	36,653 2 10	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—
Sooba Sing	Udollu Mahumduge	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	2,000 0 0	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Jao Sing	Ghana	20,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 0 0	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Bowannee Sing	Ahmait Sandy Shahuald	35,953 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,953 12 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	32,896 2 0	—	—	—
Gobzier ull abdon Cawn	Azim Gurrh	1,84,020 1 0	—	—	—	5,401 0 0	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	3,057 10 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Counden Lol	Rohilcund	— —	—	—	—	1,145 3 11	—	79,600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Tuckee Beg Cawn	Pertaub Gurrh	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Abdula Beg	Furrookabed	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
		—	18,33,734 15 5			—	6,546 3 11	—	79,600 0 0	—	18,39,135 15 5	—	52,047 12 10	—	17,87,088 2 7	—	78,454 12 1
Rohillas.																	
Ally Reza	Kairabad Saibru Bhyſack	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	8,026 3 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabed	31,611 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,611 8 0	—	—	—	23,585 5 0	—	—	—
		—	41,611 8 0							—	41,611 8 0	—	8,026 3 0	—	33,585 5 0		
		—	41,99,756 10 2	—	343,358 10 8	—	12,336 3 11	—	1,33,600 0 0	—	45,15,306 4 10	—	60,073 15 10	—	44,55,232 5 0	—	93,454 12 1

JUMMA Wassil Bakee of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under
* Bretish Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Sauwan Fussulee Year 1184, or August 18th, 1777.

* Sic in Orig.

DISTRICTS.	Original Amount Tuncaws.	Total original Tuncaws.	Receipts to the End of Sauwan.	Total Receipts to the End of Sauwan.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.								
Shahrah and Corah — —	13,02,000 0 0	—	12,78,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Sundilee and Mulliabad, Lucknow Mahol	3,75,000 0 0	—	2,49,246 8 0	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Allahabad — — —	4,00,000 0 0	—	1,97,715 3 3	—	2,02,284 12 9	—	—	—
Khairabad — — —	8,43,000 0 0	—	4,82,913 4 2	—	3,60,086 11 10	—	—	—
Khairagur — — —	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,03,505 8 6	—	96,494 7 6	—	—	—
Rohilcund — — —	24,00,000 0 0	—	5,33,394 0 0	—	18,66,606 0 0	—	—	—
		55,20,000 0 0		28,44,774 7 11		26,75,225 8 1		
The Vizier's Troops under British Officers.								
Dowaub — — —	30,00,000 0 0	—	21,11,643 2 10	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—
Khairubad Sailue Bhiraich —	4,25,000 0 0	—	2,20,626 7 10	—	2,04,373 8 2	—	—	—
Acberpore — — —	1,25,000 0 0	—	67,601 13 0	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Durreabad — — —	50,000 0 0	—	46,868 12 0	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—
Barrelly Delmow, &c. — —	1,00,000 0 0	—	1,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Udollee Mahumdee, &c. —	1,50,000 0 0	—	1,04,541 13 3	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Ghonda — — —	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,90,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Pertaub Gurrh — —	4,00,000 0 0	—	2,43,946 15 6	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Corah — — —	2,00,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ahmaity Sandy Shahabad —	3,50,000 0 0	—	3,17,103 14 0	—	32,895 2 0	—	—	—
Azim Gurrh — —	3,00,000 0 0	—	1,10,578 15 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Rohilcund — —	4,00,000 0 0	—	4,78,454 12 1	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Furruckabad — —	3,50,000 0 0	—	1,50,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
		60,50,000 0 0		43,41,366 9 6		17,87,088 2 7		78,454 12 1
The Rohillas.								
Kharabad Sailue Bhyrauk —	1,00,000 0 0	—	66,414 11 0	—	33,585 5 0	—	—	—
		1,00,000 0 0		66,414 11 0		33,585 5 0		
	—	1,16,70,000 0 0	—	72,52,555 12 5	—	44,95,898 15 8	—	78,454 12 1

(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Dr Mr. John Briſtow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under Britiſh Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776, March 31ſt.	By Caſh advanced Captain Webber for the Pay of the Tunc Fultan under his Command —				19,178	8	0
	By ditto advanced Captain Webber — —				4,821	8	0
April 12th.	By ditto ditto to the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances through Mr. Francis Palmer, Deputy Paymaſter.						
	Lieut. Griffith —	800	0	0			
	Captain Juſtly Hill —	3,040	4	0			
	Lieut. Robert Grant —	1,300	0	0			
	Captain George Haggan	3,242	10	3			
	Mr. Francis Palmer —	1,776	0	0			
	Enſign Darby —	1,400	0	0			
	Enſign Mordaunt —	1,670	0	0			
	Lieut. McKenzie —	500	0	0			
	Enſign Pothill —	1,400	0	0			
	Enſign Cullen —	700	0	0			
	Lieut. Bourke —	200	0	0			
	Lieutenant Denty —	154	0	0			
	Lieutenant McVeagh —	1,250	0	0			
	Captain Chs Marſach —	500	0	0			
	Lieut. George Martin —	100	0	0			
	Enſign Murray —	900	0	0			
	Enſign McIntoſh —	750	0	0			
	Enſign McNamara —	1,400	0	0			
	Lieutenant Smith —	1,854	0	0			
	Lieutenant Young —	2,523	0	0			
	Enſign Heatly —	1,400	0	0			
	Enſign Petit —	1,396	0	0			
					28,255	14	3
	By Caſh advanced through Mr. Palmer to Captain McClary — — —				500	0	0
	By ditto ditto to Lieutenant C. Clarke —				2,724	3	0
	By ditto ditto through Mr. Palmer, Deputy Paymaſter, to Lieutenant Montague —				3,500	0	0
	By ditto ditto to Captain Haggan for recruiting Infantry — — —				510	0	0
	Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees				59,490	1	3

Dr Mr. John Briſtow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under Britiſh Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees				59,490	1	3
April 12th.	By Caſh advanced through Mr. Palmer to Captain Hill for Artillery — —				3,695	12	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain P. Stuart, on Account — —				1,500	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain Showers, ditto — — —				3,588	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain James Webber — — —				17,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieutenant Foley				5,728	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieutenant Monro				900	0	0
17th.	By ditto ditto to Mr. Francis Palmer, Deputy Paymaſter — —				20,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through Mr. George Herbert, Paymaſter to the Third Brigade, on Account of the Pay and Allowances of the Britiſh Officers, viz.						
	To Mr. Francis Palmer	630	0	0			
	Captain Juſtly Hill —	2,000	0	0			
	Captain James Home —	4,376	0	0			
	Captain Thomas Carter	2,222	0	0			
	Captain Charles Marſack	500	0	0			
	Lieut. James Denty —	612	0	0			
	Lieut. George Martin —	2,084	0	0			
	Lieut. Robert Maxwell	2,060	0	0			
	Lieut. John Collins —	2,010	0	0			
	Lieut. E. Nunn —	960	0	0			
	Lieut. Walter Bourk —	2,506	0	0			
	Captain Erſkine —	2,346	0	0			
	Captain Haggan —	2,160	0	0			
	Lieut. Marſhall —	200	0	0			
	Enſign Mordaunt —	600	0	0			
	Enſign Edmonſon —	753	0	0			
	Enſign McIntoſh —	3,410	0	0			
	Enſign Pettit —	660	0	0			
	Enſign McNamara —	660	0	0			
	Enſign Cullen —	340	0	0			
	Carried over Lucknow Haley Sa. Rs.	31,059	0	0	1,11,901	13	3

Dr Mr. John Briſtow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under Britiſh Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought over Lucknow Haley Sa Rs	31,059	0	0	1,11,901	13	3
April 17th.	By Caſh advanced to Enſign Pothill	660	0	0			
	To Enſign Heatly —	660	0	0			
	Enſign Darby —	660	0	0			
					33,039	0	0
	By Caſh advanced through Mr. Hibbert to Lieutenant Montague — —				1,500	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain Samuel Showers — —				4,116	0	0
	By Caſh advanced through Mr. Herbert,						
	To Captain Ware —	3,276	0	0			
	Lieut. Blacker —	1,456	0	0			
	Lieut. Moore —	1,456	0	0			
	Lieut. Welch —	1,084	0	0			
	Enſign Rotten —	910	0	0			
					8,182	0	0
	By ditto advanced through Mr. Herbert to Lieutenant Balfour — — —				2,134	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Monro —				496	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Foley —				1,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Mince —				612	0	0
30th.	By Caſh advanced the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances;						
	To Captain Home —	3,000	0	0			
	Capt. Thos Carter Billon Benares 1,000						
	Exchange 2 per Cent. 20						
		1,020	0	0			
	Capt. Chas Marſack —	7,623	0	0			
	Lieut. Denty —	2,824	0	0			
	Ditto Martin —	1,406	0	0			
	Ditto Maxwell —	2,195	0	0			
	Ditto Collins —	360	0	0			
	Ditto Robert Grant —	2,000	0	0			
	Ditto J. Griffith —	4,844	0	0			
	Carried forward Lucknow Haly Sicca Rupees				1,62,980	13	3

Dr John Bristow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sª Rª			1,62,980	13	3
April 30th.	By Cash advanced to Lieutenant E. Nunn		2,035			
	Ditto Walter Bourke —		1,370			
	Ditto L. Smith —		586			
	Ensign Edmonson	210				
	To ditto by Abdulah Beg	1,000				
			1,210			
	Ensign John Wood	1,000				
	Ditto by Abdulah Beg	1,592				
			2,592			
	Ditto P. Murray —		2,223			
	Ditto Alexander McIntosh —		800			
	Ditto Peter Cullen —		1,208			
	Ditto Thomas Polhill —		200			
	Ditto Francis Palmer —		1,000			
				38,496	0	0
	By Cash advanced to Lieutenant Montague —			4,203	0	0
	To Lieutenant Robert Foley — —			2,320	0	0
	To Captain Samuel Showers — —			4,139	0	0
	By Cash advanced Captain James Home per Receipt — —		20,000			
	Ditto ditto — —		3,000			
				23,000	0	0
	By ditto advanced Captain Charles Ware on Account of the Pay and Allowances of himself and the Officers of his Regiment, viz.					
	To a Bill on Korah — —		4,807			
	His Receipt of the 10th instant —		500			
	Ditto 24th instant — —		1,000			
	Ditto of this Day — —		3,000			
				9,307	0	0
	To Lieutenant Moore — —		2,110			
	Lieutenant Welsh — —		1,782			
	Ensign Rotten — —		500			
				4,392	0	0
	By Cash advanced Captain Ware on Account of his Regiment, as per his Receipt of the 28th instant — — —			20,000	0	0
	Carried over Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees			2,68,837	13	3

Dr John Briſtow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under Britiſh Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776. May 9th.	To Caſh received of his Excellency the Vizier though Haſſan Reza Cawn — —		50,000	0	0
June 30th.	To Caſh received through Huzzien Reza Cawn — —	59,998			
	Ditto ditto through Almaſs Allee Cawn	63,000			
	Ditto ditto through Ellich Cawn —	50,000			
			1,72,998	0	0
	To Caſh received through Zine ul Abdeen Cawn, Naib of the Doab — —		29,214	9	1
	Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees		2,52,212	1	6

1776.	Brought over Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees		2,68,837	13	3
April 30th.	By Caſh advanced to Captain James Webber paid to him the 28th inſtant —	10,000			
	Ditto this Day — —	10,000			
			20,000	0	0
	By ditto advanced Lieutenant McClary —		11,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto Lieutenant Mence —		2,398	0	0
	By ditto ditto Lieutenant Balfour —		7,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto Captain Robert Stuart —		3,284	0	0
	By ditto ditto Lieutenant Alexander Monro, 20th inſtant — —	15,000			
	By ditto ditto by Mr. F. B. Thomas	600			
			15,600	0	0
	By ditto ditto Lieutenant E. Clark —		516	0	0
May 1.	By ditto advanced Captain James Home per his Receipt — — —		5,000	0	0
	By ditto Lieut. Balfour per his Receipt —		5,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto to the following Officers, on Account of their Pay and Allowances;				
	To Lieutenant Collins —	616			
	Captain Robert Stuart per his Receipt —		23,000	0	0
	Lieut. Mackenzie his Draft in Favour of Lieut. Grant —	1,360			
	Enſign Henry Mordaunt —	700			
	Lieut. Robert Grant — —	300			
	Enſign Edmonſon — —	1,010			
			3,986	0	0
7th.	By ditto advanced Captain Robert Stuart through Mr. George Herbert — —		700	0	0
	By Caſh advanced Lieut. Peter Connellan, commanding Body Guard, on Account of the Battalion		11,000	0	0
18th.	By ditto advanced Captain Webber, paid his Draft to Mr. Thomas — —		1,345	0	0
27th.	By ditto paid to Mr. Shumſhire Beg, a Reward for apprehending Loll Sing Commandant, and Bowany Sing Adjutant, of Lieutenant Edward Blacker's Battalion (Mutineers) —		2,000	0	0
	Carried forward Lucknow Haley Rupees		3,78,666	13	3

Dr John Bristow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6
	Carried over Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees			3,78,666	13	3
May 31st.	By Cash paid Lieutenant Collins his Expences in pursuing the Mutineers — —			600	0	0
	By Cash advanced to Captain Charles Ware, commanding 5th Regiment, by Bills of Exchange for the Support of the said Regiment, forwarded thro' Mr. John Hollingbury, Deputy Paymaster;					
	1 Bill to Col. Parker on the Lolla Seeda Gopall for Corah Rupees 20,000, is — —	Haley Siccas. 19,002	6			
	1 Bill to Capt. Ware 10,000 —	9,501	3			
	1 Ditto to Seeda Gopall —	1,303	1			
		29,806	10			
	Deduct paid by Mr. Hollingbury, Batta exchanging 10,000 Corah for Bungelow Rupees sent to Lieut. Blacker by Capt. Ware's particular Desire — —	156	10			
				29,650	0	0
	By the Loss of Battalion on the above Exchange			156		
	By Cash advanced Capt. Charles Ware a Bill of Exchange on Corah — Corah Rupees 10,000			9,650		
June 10.	By Cash advanced Capt. James Webber —			9,400		
14.	By ditto Lieut. Peter Connellan — —			3,000		
30.	By ditto ditto Capt. Charles Ware a Bill on Allahabad in Favour of Lieut. Edward Blacker —			10,000		
	By ditto advanced Capt. James Webber —			500		
	By ditto ditto the following Officers on their Pay and Allowances;					
	To Lieut. Maxwell — —	1,218				
	Capt. Charles Mansack —	5,000				
	Ensign Henry Mordaunt —	2,282				
	Ensign Archibald Edmonson —	275				
	Lieut. John Collins — —	700				
	Lieut. E. Nunn — —	2,000				
	Lieut. Robert Grant — —	6,000				
	Lieut. John Law — —	6,316				
	Carried over Lucknow Haley S. R.	23,791		4,41,622	13	3

Dr John Briſtow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under Britiſh Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6
	Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sa Rs		23,791	4,41,622	13	3
	By Caſh advanced to Enſign P. Murray —		498			
	Mr. Buſick Harwood, Surgeon —		2,984			
	Capt. Thomas Cartus Draft —		3,000			
	Lieut. Walter Bourke —		2,362			
				32,635		
June 30th.	By Caſh advanced Capt. Samuel Showers through Mr. Geo. Herbert — — —			1,520		
	By ditto ditto Capt. Robert Stuart through ditto, viz.					
	Purchaſe of Camp Equipage, —		1,500			
	Pay for Jan. Feb. and March	546				
	Batta 5 per Cent. —	27 4 8				
			573 4 8			
	Full Double Batta for Ditto Months as Major — — —		2,730 0 0			
	Pay for April, May, and June	546				
	Batta at 5 per Cent.	27 4 8				
			573 4 8			
	Full Double Batta for Do Months as Major		2,760 0 0			
	Pay to Supernumeraries — —		2,100 0 0			
				10,236	9	5
	By Caſh advanced to Capt. Webber per Receipt — — —			13,182	7	6
	By ditto ditto Lieut. P. Connellan for his Battalion			11,000		
	By ditto ditto Mr. John O'Donnell Deputy Paymaſter by a Bill on Furruckabad — —			10,000		
	Batta on the above Bill at 2 per Cent. —			200		
July 5.	By Caſh advanced to the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances, viz.					
	Lieut. Collins — — —		1,800			
	Mr. Buſick Harwood, Surgeon —		2,614			
	Lieut. Walter Bourk — —		2,156			
	Lieut. George Wright — —		4,778			
				11,348		
	By Caſh advanced Capt. James Webber —			500		
14.	By ditto ditto Mr. J. O'Donnell Dept. Paymaſter, paid to Captain Marſack per Receipt —			10,000		
	By ditto advanced Capt. Erſkine —		4,000			
	Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sa Rs			5,42,244	13	14

Dr John Bristow his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6
Sept. 30.	To Cash received through Lieut. Connellan paid him by Mistake 14th June — —	3,000		
Nov. 30.	To Cash received this Month — —	2,22,116	2	7
Dec. 31.	To ditto ditto — — —	1,82,923	1	
		6,60,251	5	1
1777. Feb. 28.	Balance due to Mr. John Bristow on this Account of Principal — — — —	2,15,267	8	7
	Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees —	8,75,518	13	8

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sa Rs	4,000	5,42,244	13	14
	By Cash advanced Lieut. McVeagh —	5,000			
			9,000		
	By ditto ditto to Capt. William McClary —		15,000		
	By ditto ditto to Lieut. Balfour for the Purchase of Bullocks and mending Tumbrills —		818	4	
August 15.	By ditto advanced to J. O'Donnell Lieut. Young's Bill — — —		3,000		
20.	By ditto ditto to ditto through Mr. Hy John Chandler — — —		29,214	1	6
29.	By ditto ditto to ditto by his Receipt —		2,00,000		
31.	By ditto ditto to ditto paid Mr. James Peter Auriol, Secretary, his Fees for the following Officers Commissions; Captains McClary, Balfour, and Lane, Lieutenant McIntosh, and Ensign Polhill —		265		
	By Cash advanced Mr. Francis Palmer Deputy Paymaster, paid to Mr. James Peter Auriol, Secretary, for the following Officers Commissions; Ensign Derby, Petit, McNamara —		75		
	By Cash advanced to Capt. James Webber, (viz.)				
	Lieut. Ebr Nunn's Receipt —	2,000			
	Lieut. McIntosh ditto —	3,000			
			5,000		
	By ditto advanced ditto Capt. Webber for Hackery Hire — — — —		86		
	By ditto advanced ditto per Receipt —		500		
Sept. 22.	By ditto advanced Mr. John O'Donnell through Lieut. Clarke per Receipt — —		2,400		
30.	By ditto advanced Mr. O'Donnell for the Troops		13,000		
Oct. 31.	By ditto advanced ditto for ditto — —		24,218		
Nov. 30.	By ditto advanced ditto for ditto — —		6,247		
Dec. 31.	By ditto advanced ditto for ditto — —		1,050		
	Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees		8,75,518	13	8

Errors excepted:
Lucknow, 28th February 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr Mr. John Briſtow his Intereſt Account to the 28th February included, at 12 per Cent. per Annum. Cr

Ow. Rs	Ans	Ps					
50,000	0	0	from 9th May 1776 included, is	296 Days	—	4,865	12
2,02,212	1	6	30th June ditto —	244 Days	—	16,221	0
2,22,116	2	7	30th Nov. ditto —	91 Days	—	6,645	2
1,82,923	1	0	31ſt Dec. ditto —	60 Days	—	3,608	5
						31,340	3
			Balance due to Mr. John Briſtow, on his Intereſt Account, the 28th Febry 1777		—	40,256	0
			Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees		—	71,596	3

Ow. Rs	Ans	Ps					
24,000	0	0	from 1ſt April 1776 included, is	334 Days	—	2,635	7
67,901	13	3	12th ditto ditto —	323 Days	—	7,210	10
71,079	0	0	17th ditto ditto —	318 Days	—	7,431	3
1,65,655	0	0	30th ditto ditto —	305 Days	—	16,610	13
36,986	0	0	1ſt May ditto —	304 Days	—	3,696	6
700	0	0	7th ditto ditto —	298 Days	—	68	9
11,000	0	0	13th ditto ditto —	292 Days	—	1,056	0
1,345	0	0	18th ditto ditto —	287 Days	—	126	13
2,000	0	0	27th ditto ditto —	278 Days	—	182	13
39,856	10	0	31ſt ditto ditto —	274 Days	—	3,590	5
9,400	0	0	10th June ditto —	264 Days	—	815	14
89,274	0	11	30th ditto ditto —	244 Days	—	7,161	6
11,848	0	0	5th July ditto —	239 Days	—	931	0
10,000	0	0	14th ditto ditto —	230 Days	—	756	2
24,818	4	0	31ſt ditto ditto —	213 Days	—	1,737	14
3,000	0	0	15th Aug. ditto —	198 Days	—	195	5
29,214	1	6	20th ditto ditto —	193 Days	—	1,853	10
2,00,000	0	0	29th ditto ditto —	184 Days	—	12,098	10
5,926	0	0	31ſt ditto ditto —	182 Days	—	354	9
24,000	0	0	22d Sep. ditto —	160 Days	—	1,262	8
13,000	0	0	30th ditto ditto —	152 Days	—	649	10
24,218	0	0	31ſt Oct. ditto —	121 Days	—	963	0
6,247	0	0	30th Nov. ditto —	91 Days	—	187	0
1,050	0	0	31ſt Dec. ditto —	60 Days	—	20	12
			Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees		—	71,596	3

Errors excepted.

Lucknow, 28th February 1777.

Nath. Middleton,

Paymaſter of the Vizier's Troops.

Dr Capt. Charles Marſack his Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

Date	Dr		Rupees		
1777. Feb. 28th.	Balance to Captain Marſack	— —	2,19,136	3	0
	Sicca Haley Rupees	— — —	2,19,136	3	0

Date	Cr		Rupees		
1776. March 31ſt.	By Caſh advanced for the Pay of his Regiment		5,372	0	0
April 30th.	By ditto for ditto ditto	— —	10,442	0	0
May 1ſt.	By ditto for the Purchaſe of 201 Horſes for the Uſe of his Regiment, at 600 Rs per Horſe	—	1,20,600	0	0
31ſt.	By Caſh advanced for the Pay of his Regiment		14,877	0	0
June 30th.	By ditto for ditto ditto	— —	16,305	0	0
July 31ſt.	By ditto for ditto ditto	— —	15,519	0	0
Auguſt 31ſt.	By ditto for ditto ditto	— —	17,544	8	0
1777. Feb. 28th.	By Intereſt on the above at One per Cent. per Annum, as per ſeparate Account	— —	18,476	11	0
	Sicca Haley Rupees		2,19,136	3	0

E. E.

Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
* Reſt at the Vizier's Troops. *

** Sic in Orig.

Dr Captain Charles Marſack his Account Intereſt to the 28th February 1777 included. Cr

Dr		Rupees		
Balance due Captain Marſack	— —	18,476	11	0
Sicca Haley Rupees	— —	18,476	11	0

12 per Cent. Annum.		Days		Rupees		
On 5,372 Rs from March 31ſt 1777	— is	335	—	591	10	3
On 10,442 ditto from April 30th	—	305	—	1,047	0	0
On 1,20,600 ditto from May 1ſt	—	304	—	12,053	6	3
On 14,877 ditto from May 31ſt	—	274	—	1,340	2	3
On 16,305 ditto from June 30th	—	244	—	1,307	15	6
On 15,519 ditto from July 31ſt	—	213	—	1,086	11	9
On 17,544 8 ditto from Auguſt 31ſt	—	182	—	1,049	12	3
Sicca Haley Rupees				18,476	11	0

Lucknow, the 28th February 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
Paymaſter to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr. Captain James Webber in Account Current with his Excellency the Vizier, Cr.

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to his Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

1777. Feb. 28.	Balance due Captain James Webber	4,95,123	4	6	1776. April 30.	By Caſh advanced by him for the Purchaſe of 750 Horſes for the Uſe of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, at 600 Rupees per Horſe —		4,50,000	0	0
						By Intereſt at 12 per Cent. per Annum, on the above, from the 1ſt of May 1776, to the 28th of February 1777, is 305 Days —		45,123	4	6
	Sicca Haley Rupees	4,95,123	4	6		Sicca Haley Rupees		4,95,123	4	6

Errors excepted.

Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.

Nath. Middleton,
Paymaſter of the Vizier's Troops.

Dr. Lieut. Col. Thos. Goddard in Account Current Per Contra Cr.

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

1777. Feb. 28th.	By Balance due to Lieut. Col. Goddard	2,64,280	10	9	1776. Nov. 1ſt.	By Amount Purchaſe of 565 Horſes purchaſed by the Vizier's Orders, at 600 Rupees per Horſe	3,39,000			
						Deduct One-third of the Amount transferred by Col. Goddard to Lieut. John Collins	84,750			
								2,54,250	0	0
					1777. Feb. 28th.	By Intereſt on 2,54,250 Rupees from the 1ſt November 1776, to the 28th February 1777, 120 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum —		10,030	10	9
	Sicca Haley Rupees	2,64,280	10	9		Sicca Haley Rupees		2,64,280	10	9

Errors excepted.

Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.

Nath. Middleton,
Paymaſter to the Vizier's Troops.

Dʳ Lieut. John Collins his Account Current Per Contra Cʳ

For Monies received and advanced in Payment of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

Date		Rupees			Date		Rupees		
1777. Febʸ 28.	Balance due to Lieutenant Collins — —	88,093	8	9	1776. Novʳ 1.	By One-third Amount Purchaſe of 565 Horſes transferred to him by Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, who purchaſed them by the Vizier's Orders —	84,750	0	0
					1777. Febʸ 28.	By Intereſt on 84,750 Rˢ from the 1ſt Novʳ 1776, to the 28th Febʸ 1777, 120 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum — — — — — —	3,343	8	9
	Sicca Haley Rupees	88,093	8	9		Sicca Haley Rupees	88,093	8	9

Errors excepted.
Lucknow, the 28th Febʸ 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
Paymaſter to the Vizier's Troops.

Dʳ Lieut. Alexʳ MacIntoſh in Account Current Per Contra Cʳ

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

Date		Rupees			Date		Rupees		
1777. Febʸ 28.	To Caſh paid him through Mr. O'Donnel the Deputy Paymaſter in the Doab — — —	1,248	6	7	1776. May 1.	By Caſh advanced for the Uſe of the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers — — —	11,110	0	0
	Balance due to Lieutenant McIntoſh — —	10,971	15	5	1777. Febʸ 28.	By Intereſt 11,110 Rupees from the 1ſt of May 1776, to the 28th Febʸ 1777, 304 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum — — — —	1,110	6	0
	Sicca Haley Rupees	12,220	6	0		Sicca Haley Rupees	12,220	6	0

Errors excepted.
Lucknow, the 28th Febʸ 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
Paymaſter to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr					Lieut. Walter Bourke in Account Current — Per Contra				Cr
	For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.								
1777. Feby 28.	Balance due Lt Bourke — —	22,090	15	6	1776. April 17th.	By Cash advanced the Vizier's Troops under British Officers — —	20,000	0	0
					1777. Feby 28th.	Interest at 12 per Cent. per Annum on 20,000 Rupees, from the 17th April 1776, to the 28th February 1777, is 318 Days —	2,090	15	6
	Sicca Haley Rupees —	22,090	15	6		Sicca Haley Rupees —	22,090	15	6

Errors excepted.
Lucknow, the 28th February 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr					Lieut. Peter Connellan in Account Current — Per Contra				Cr
	For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.								
1777. Feby 28th.	Balance due Lt Connellan — —	19,720	11	8	1776. Decr 9th.	By Cash advanced for the Use of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers — —	19,203	0	8
					1777. Feby 28th.	By Interest on 19,203 8 from the 9th December 1776, to the 28th February 1777, 82 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum —	517	11	0
	Sicca Haley Rupees —	19,720	11	8		Sicca Haley Rupees —	19,720	11	8

Errors excepted.
Lucknow, the 28th February 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr Juggol Doſs, Banker, in Account Current Per Contra Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers.

Date	Dr	Rupees		
1777.				
Feb. 28th.	To Balance due Juggul Doſs — Sicca Haley Rupees	51,463	0	0

Date	Cr	Rupees		
1776. Dec. 2.	By Caſh advanced for the Uſe of the Vizier's Troops under Britiſh Officers — —	50,000	0	0
1777. Feb. 28.	By Intereſt on 50,000 Rupees, from 2d December 1776, to 28th Feb. 1777, is Days 89, at 12 per Cent. per Annum — —	1,463	0	0
	Sicca Haley Rupees	51,463	0	0

Errors excepted.
Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Paymaſter to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr Caſh in the Hands of the Reſident with the Vizier Aſoph ul Dowla, in the Month of September 1777. Cr

Dr						
To Balance of laſt Month's Account — —				9,48,542	14	8
To Army Subſidy.						
Received from the following Perſons,						
Chart Sing — — —	22,631	11	6			
Goorjee Beg — — —	1,878	12	0			
Coondun Loll — — —	197	4	4			
				24,707	11	10
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas				9,73,250	10	6

4

Cr				
By Army Subſidy.				
Remitted to the Paymaſter of the 3d Brigade —		50,000	0	0
By Aſſiſtants Allowances.				
Paid Mr. Hill Allowance from the 1ſt Auguſt 1776, to March 1ſt 1777, being 8 Months, at 200 Siccas per Month	1,600			
Ditto travelling Charges and Expences in the Field, as allowed by the Honble. Board —	1,800			
Ditto Houſe Rent from March 1ſt 1776, to March 31ſt 1777, 13 Months — —	1,300			
	4,700			
Batta at 5 per Cent. — —	235			
		4,935	0	0
By the Vizier.				
Advanced the Paymaſter of his Troops under Britiſh Officers		3,00,000	0	0
		3,54,935	0	0
Balance		6,18,315	10	6
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas		9,73,250	10	6

E. E. September 30, 1777.
(Signed) Nathl Middleton, Reſidt at the Vizier's Court.

Dr His Excellency the Vizier Aſoph ul Dowla on Account Current with the Honourable Company. Cr

1777.					1777.				
Auguſt 31ſt.	To Balance of an Account Current this Date	32,15,169	13	11	Sept. 30th.	By Caſh received in the Courſe of this Month	24,707	11	10
Sept. 30th.	To Army Subſidy for this Month —	2,60,000	0	0		Balance —	37,50,462	2	1
	To Caſh advanced to the Paymaſter of his Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers —	3,00,000	0	0					
	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas —	37,75,169	13	11		Fyzabad 16 Sun S.as —	37,75,169	13	11

E. E. September 30th 1777.

(Signed) Nath.l Middleton, Reſ.t at the Vizier's Court.

WAUSEL BAUKEE of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subſidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Army under Britiſh Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Baecoon Fuſſullee Year 1184, comprehending Receipts to the End of September 1777.

Aumils Names.	Diſtricts.	Balance laſt Month.	Total Balance laſt Month.	Kiſt this Month.	Total Kiſt this Month.	In Advance laſt Month.	Total Advance laſt Month.	Demand this Month.	Total Demand this Month.	Received this Month.	Total received this Month.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advances.
Army Subſidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.															
Muzuffer Horſier Cawn	Sundilu Mulleabad, Lucknow Mahol	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Ineſpect Roy	Allahabad	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—
Zoolfuar Alla Cawn	Allahabad	2,10,254 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—
Ally Reza	Khaurabad Sailue Bhyrauck	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabad	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—
Goorgee Beg	Bhyrauh	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—
Chait Sing	Khairagur	79,827 12 10	—	16,666 10 8	—	—	—	96,494 7 6	—	23,119 11 6	—	73,374 12 0	—	—	—
Almaſs	Corah and Shahrah	— —	—	39,000 0 0	—	15,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Soorut Sing	Rohilcund	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—
Conden Lol	Rohilcund	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—
			26,34,558 13 5		55,666 10 8		15,000 0 0		26,75,225 8 1		23,119 11 6		26,52,105 12 7	—	—
His Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers.															
Allee Reza	Khairagur Sailue Blyraick	10 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—
Nedhu Sing	Sailue	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—
Goorgee Beg	Byraick	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—
Hyder Beg	Acbarpore	57,398 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Zein ul abdun Cawn	Dowaub	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—	—	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	4,000 0 0	—	8,84,356 13 2	—	—	—
Holas Sing	Durreabad	3,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,131 4 0	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sobha Sing	Udoobe Mahumdee, &c.	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Jue Sing	Ghonda	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Bowannee Sing	Ahmaity Sandy Shahabad	32,896 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	32,896 2 0	—	32,896 2 0	—	—	—	—	—
Golzienul abdun Cawn	Azem Gurrh	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Conden Lol	Rohilcund	— —	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Tuckee Beg Cawn	Pertaub Gurrh	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Abdoola Beg	Ferrockabad	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
			17,87,088 2 7				78,454 12 1		17,87,088 2 7		50,027 6 0		17,37,060 12 7		78,454 12 1
Rohillas.															
Allee Reza	Kairabad Sailue Bhyrauck	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabab	23,585 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	23,585 5 0	—	3,771 3 0	—	19,814 2 0	—	—	—
			33,585 5 0						33,585 8 0		3,771 3 0		29,814 2 0		
		—	44,55,232 5 0	—	55,666 10 8	—	93,454 0 0	—	44,95,898 15 8	—	66,918 4 6	—	44,28,980 0 0	—	78,454 12 1

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Vizier's Court.

JUMMA *Waufil Baukee of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of* **Army Subſidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Baudoon Fuſſulee Year 1184, comprehending Receipts to the End of September 1777.**

DISTRICTS.	Original Amount Tuncaws.	Total original Amount Tuncaws.	Receipts to the End of Boudoon.	Total Receipts to the End of Boudoon.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
Army Subſidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.								
Shahrah and Corah — —	13,02,000 0 0	—	12,78,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Sundilee Mullehabad, Lucknow Mahol	3,75,000 0 0	—	2,49,246 8 0	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Allahabad — — —	4,00,000 0 0	—	1,97,715 3 3	—	2,02,284 12 9	—	—	—
Khairabad Sailue Byraich — —	8,43,000 0 0	—	4,82,913 4 2	—	3,60,086 11 10	—	—	—
Khyzagur — — —	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,26,625 4 0	—	73,374 12 0	—	—	—
Rohilcund — — —	24,00,000 0 0	—	5,33,394 0 0	—	18,66,606 0 0	—	—	—
		55,20,000 0 0		28,67,894 † 5		26,52,105 12 7		
His Excellency's Troops under Britiſh Officers.								
Dowaub — — —	30,00,000 0 0	—	21,15,643 2 10	—	8,84,356 13 2	—	—	—
Khairabad Sailue Byraich —	4,25,000 0 0	—	2,20,626 7 10	—	2,04,373 8 2	—	—	—
Acberpore — — —	1,25,000 0 0	—	67,601 13 0	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Durreabad — — —	50,000 0 0	—	50,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Barrilli Delmow, &c. —	1,00,000 0 0	—	1,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Udolee Mahumdee, &c. —	1,50,000 0 0	—	1,04,541 13 3	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Ghonda — — —	2,00,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Pertaub Gurrh —	4,00,000 0 0	—	2,43,946 15 6	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Corah — — —	2,00,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Almaity Sandy Shahabad —	3,50,000 0 0	—	3,50,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Arem Gurrh — —	3,00,000 0 0	—	1,10,578 15 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Rohilcund — —	4,00,000 0 0	—	4,78,454 12 1	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Ferrokabad — —	3,50,000 0 0	—	1,50,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
The Rohillas.		60,50,000 0 0		43,91,393 15 6		17,37,060 12 7		78,454 12 1
* * * * * — —	1,00,000 0 0	—	70,185 14 0	—	29,814 14 2	—	—	—
		1,00,000 0 0		70,185 14 0		29,814 14 2		
	—	1,16,70,000 0 0	—	73,29,474 0 11	—	44,18,980 11 2	—	78,454 12 1

* The Original is torn here, ſo that it is impoſſible to read it.

† The Original is torn here, and a Figure is wanting.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXLVIII.

Vide ſupra Appendix, Nº CCCII.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLIX.*

Vide ſupra Appendix, Nº CCCXVIII.

* N. B. By the Omiſſion of a Numeral, X, the Series of the References to the Appendices is thrown forward Ten Numbers between this and the laſt; but, as they follow each other regularly, and no Variation is cauſed by the Error between the References and their reſpective Appendices, it is left uncorrected; to avoid the Confuſion that might ariſe from the Alteration of the ſeveral ſubſequent Numbers.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLX.

Book 86. Page 123.

(No Preſents.)

Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th Auguſt 1783.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Jacques to Mr. Richard Johnſon, dated Fyzabad, the 6th March 1782.

The Women belonging to the Khord Mehull complain of their being in Want of every Neceſſary of Life; and are at laſt drove to that Deſperation that they at Night get on the Top of the Zenanah, make a great Diſturbance, and laſt Night not only abuſed the Sentinels poſted in the Gardens, but threw Dirt at them. They threaten to throw themſelves from the Walls of the Zenanah, and alſo to break out of it.

Humanity obliges me to acquaint you of this Matter; and to requeſt to know if you have any Directions to give me concerning it.

I alſo beg Leave to acquaint you, I ſent for Letaffit Ally Cawn the Cojah, who has the Charge of them, who informs me, that their Complaint is well grounded; that they have ſold every Thing they had, even to the Cloaths from their Backs, and now have no Means of exiſting. Incloſed I tranſmit you a Letter from Mondall on the Subject.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Jacques to Mr. Richard Johnſon, dated Fyzabad, 7th March 1782.

I beg Leave to addreſs you again concerning the Women in the Khord Mehull. Their Behaviour laſt Night was ſo furious that there ſeemed the greateſt Probability of their proceeding to the utmoſt Extremities; and, that they would either throw themſelves from the Walls, or force the Doors of the Zenanah. I have made every Enquiry concerning the Cauſe of their Complaint; and find, from Litaffit Ally Cawn, that they are in a ſtarving Condition; having ſold all their Clothes and Neceſſaries, and now have not wherewithal to ſupport Nature; and as my Inſtructions are quite ſilent on this Head, ſhould be glad to know how to proceed, in caſe they were to force the Doors of the Zenanah; as, I ſuſpect it will happen, ſhould no Subſiſtence be very quickly ſent to them.

Copy of a Letter from Major Gilpin to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 30th October 1782.

Laſt Night, about Eight o'Clock, the Women in the Khord Mehull Zenanah, under the Charge of Litaffit Ally Cawn, aſſembled on the Tops of the Buildings, crying in a moſt lamentable

Manner for Food; that, for the laſt Four Days, they had got but a very ſcanty Allowance; and that Yeſterday they got none.

The melancholy Cries of Famine are more eaſily imagined than deſcribed; and, from their Repreſentation, I fear the Nabob's Agents for that Buſineſs are very inattentive. I therefore think it requiſite to make you acquainted with the Circumſtance, that his Excellency the Nabob may cauſe his Agents to be more circumſpect in their Conduct towards thoſe poor unhappy Women.

§ (" (a) Copy of a Letter from Major Gilpin to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 15th November 1782.

" The repeated Cries of the Women of the Khord Mehul Zenanah for Subſiſtence, has been " truly melancholy.

" They beg moſt piteouſly for Liberty, that they may earn their daily Bread by laborious Ser- " vitude, or be relieved from their Miſery by immediate Death.

" In conſequence of their unhappy Situation, I have this Day taken the Liberty to draw on " you in Favour of Ramnarain (at Ten Days Sight) for Twenty Sun Korah Rupees, Ten thou- " ſand ‡ which I have paid to Cojah Litaffit Ally Cawn, under whoſe Charge that Zenana is.*

* The Reſident applied to the Miniſter to furniſh the Khord Mehull with the Amount of the Allowances granted for its Support, and ſome Part was accordingly paid.

‡ Sic in Orig.

(No Signature at the End of the Letter.)

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Litaffit Ally Cawn, to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court. Received the 5th July 1783.

" All the Sons and Daughters, and the Ladies of the Zenanah of the late Vizier, are offering " up daily Prayers, and counting their Beads in the Sincerity of their Hearts for your long Life, " Proſperity, and Greatneſs, as their Exiſtence depends upon the Permanence of your Power. " May the Almighty God long preſerve and cheriſh ſuch Goodneſs.* ") §

* Other Letters of Thanks to the ſame Purport, from the Ladies of the Zenanah, were received by the Reſident.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Stables.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXI.

Book 652. Page 521.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th June 1792.

Fort William, 15th June 1792.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke, and William Cowper, } Eſquires.
Earl Cornwallis K.-G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

Pub. Dept. Friday.

The following Letters were written on the 10th Inſtant by Mr. Stuart, to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, and to the Reſident at Lucknow.

Nº. 11. To the Nabob Vizier * to the Reſident at Lucknow.
* Sic in Orig.

To the Vizier. 10th June 1792.

It has given me much Concern to learn from Mr. Ives, that your Excellency is likely to be deprived of the Services of the Nabob Ameer-ul Dowlah.

The unremitted Obedience to your Excellency's Commands, with which the ſaid Nabob conducted himſelf in the Affairs intruſted to him, ſo as daily to make it more and more evident that the Intereſts of your Excellency and of the Company were inſeparable; and the Zeal with which he laboured on all Occaſions, in Conformity to your Excellency's Pleaſure, to ſtrengthen, and if poſſible increaſe the Friendſhip that unites the Two Governments, will certainly make your Excellency feel much Regret, if, which God forbid, what is apprehended ſhould happen. The Decrees of Fate are unchangeable; but as I well know that your Excellency's accuſtomed Circumſpection and Wiſdom will prevent your appointing a Succeſſor till your Excellency can conſult with Lord Cornwallis, becauſe his Lordſhip's Solicitude for the Proſperity of your Excellency's Affairs, and his Knowledge of them, derived from a long and cloſe Intercourſe with your Excellency, enable him to ſpeak upon the Subject with Benefit to your Excellency; I have therefore great Satiſfaction in informing your Excellency that I expect his Lordſhip's Arrival in a few Days.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2082.

N° 12.

To E. O. Ives, Eſquire, Reſident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I was very ſorry to learn from your Letter of the 28th ultimo, that Hyder Beg Khan was at that Time in ſo dangerous a State of Health.

It being very deſirable in the Event of his Death, that the Vizier ſhould uſe great Circumſpection in his Selection of a Perſon to fill the important Station held by Hyder Beg Khan, it is to be hoped that he will not precipitately nominate a Succeſſor. Indeed it would be very agreeable to the Board, that Lord Cornwallis ſhould have an Opportunity of delivering his Sentiments to his Excellency on the Occaſion, before the Vacancy (ſuppoſing it to happen) was ſupplied.

This Conſideration has induced me to write the encloſed Letter to the Vizier, to whom however you will not deliver it, excepting in the Event of Hyder Baig's Death, and of your having Reaſon to apprehend an Intention in his Excellency of nominating a Succeſſor to this important Office, without previouſly communicating on the Subject with Lord Cornwallis.

I am, &c.

Calcutta, 10th June 1792. (Signed) Charles Stuart.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick,
Priv. Secre^y.

No. 13. Reſident at the Vizier's Court, dated 4th June.

Read, Letters from the Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Par. 1ſt. I have the Satiſfaction to inform your Lordſhip, that Hyder Beg Khawn is much recovered from his Illneſs, ſince I had laſt the Honour of writing on the Subject; but I am ſorry to be under the Neceſſity of adding, that the Payment of the Company's Money does not ſeem to be advanced by it. I have not been able to obtain a ſingle Rupee ſince the 60,000 mentioned in my Letter of the 28th ultimo, and it does not appear that I am any nearer realizing the 2,19,000 Rupees ſtill due to the End of March, than I was Six Weeks ago. I was then promiſed it in the Courſe of Two or Three Days, and I have ever ſince received almoſt daily Aſſurances from the Miniſter that it ſhould be paid me, ſometimes in the Courſe of Two Days, ſometimes of One, and ſometimes in a few Hours. Theſe Aſſurances are conveyed in Terms at once ſo expreſſive of Shame for paſt Failures, and of Confidence of preſent Performance, as could ſcarce fail of feeding the Hopes of any Perſon, how often ſoever he may have been diſappointed. Your Lordſhip will accordingly perceive by my Letter, that though never confident, I have from Time to Time allowed myſelf to hope for the Realization of the Money. This Diſpoſition however I beg Leave to obſerve, has not induced the ſmalleſt Degree of Supineneſs in me. I have continued to uſe every Means compatible with my Inſtructions to prevail on the Miniſter to perform his Promiſes. I have now to lament their Failure; and I alſo think it my Duty to delay no longer confeſſing the great Apprehenſion I am under that, without ſome very ſtrong Interference on the Part of Government, there is very little Probability of the Miniſter's enabling me to make ſuch Remittances now, and for many Months to come, to the Military Stations, as to prevent the Troops being alarmingly in Arrears.

2d. Hyder Beg Khawn is ſo much in the Habit of Procraſtination, and of giving the faireſt Profeſſions and Promiſes in lieu of Performance, that I greatly fear a common Letter from your Lordſhip or Mr. Stuart would not be ſufficient, and that nothing but the Menace of ſome very ſtrong Meaſure, conveyed in Terms ſufficiently forcible to convince him that nothing is menaced but what is meant, if Circumſtances require it, to be performed, can have the deſired Effect.

3d. In Juſtice however to the Miniſter, I think it my Duty to add, that Effects (conſiſting of Jewels, &c.) belonging to the Vizier, to the eſtimated Value of Seven Lacks of Rupees, have for ſome Weeks paſt, been ſent about to the different Bankers for the Purpoſe of raiſing Money upon them, but that, (whether owing to the Scarcity of Specie * to the Bankers to take Advantage of the Diſtreſs of the Times to make unreaſonable Advantages, or to the Miniſters Diſ*clination to yield to ſuch as are reaſonable, I cannot pretend to ſay, it has been without Succeſs.

* Sic in Orig.
* Sic in Orig.

The Fund expected to ariſe from theſe Valuables, the Miniſter has repeatedly informed me of his firm Determination to dedicate ſolely to the Liquidation of the Balance due to the Company. But unproductive as it hath hitherto been, there appears very little Likelihood of the Company's deriving any great Benefit from it, and in the mean while he has been more fortunate in regard to other Reſources, which have been appropriated to Purpoſes that do not ſeem to me to be near ſo preſſing as the Claims of the Company. During the Time that I have been able, by every Exertion in my Power, to obtain from him no more than One Lack and Five thouſand Rupees (45,000 on the 25th and 26th of April, and 60,000 on the 25th and 26th of May) he has given his Excellency, at different Times, the Sum of Three Lacks and Twenty-five thouſand. It may however be proper for me to obſerve that Two Lacks of this was repaid his Excellency for Money he had lent the Miniſter from his private Purſe, a ſhort Time before, to pay the Company.

But I cannot help thinking that in a Time of ſuch Diſtreſs, the Nawaub ſhould have been prevailed upon, to poſtpone his Claim till the Liquidation of the Company's Arrears.

4th. It is with much Pain that I trouble your Lordſhip on this Subject, and nothing but the thorough Conviction of its being out of my Power, and I may venture to ſay out of the Power of any Perſon whatever in my Situation, to be ſure of obtaining the Liquidation of the Balance, ſo as to prevent much Inconvenience ariſing from the Military Arrears, could have prevailed on me to be thus full. But when it is conſidered that ſo large a Sum as 2,19,000 Rupees out of the Money due at the End of March ſtill remains undiſcharged; that it is now Three Weeks ſince the Whole of the April Kiſt &c. (amounting to 3,58,000 Rupees) ought to have been completely liquidated; that before I can receive an Anſwer to this, the whole of the May Kiſt, &c. (amounting to 3,58,000 Rupees more) ought to be paid alſo; and that the Troops are now in general Three Months (from the Beginning of March), and by the Time that Money can be remitted in conſequence of any Steps taken at the Preſidency will, if nothing be paid in the Interim, be Four Months in Arrear; I truſt it will be thought I am not more troubleſome than the Occaſion requires.

5th. Should it be judged proper, in conſequence of this Addreſs, to write either to the Vizier, or Hyder Beg Khawn, or both, I beg Leave to ſuggeſt whether it may not be beſt to leave it to my Diſcretion either to deliver or ſuppreſs the Letters, according to the Situation of Things at the Time. It is ſo conformable to my Wiſh, as to your Lordſhip's earneſt and repeated Inſtructions, to continue on the beſt Terms with them, that I certainly ſhall not be induced (if it be left to my Diſcretion) to deliver ſuch Letters without its appearing to me to be abſolutely neceſſary.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Edwᵈ Otto Ives.
the 4th of June 1792. Reſidenᵗ Viz. Court.

No. 14. Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have detained my Letter of Yeſterday with ſome Hopes that I might have been able to inform your Lordſhip of the Receipt of a Lac of Rupees, about which a Negociation has been ſome Time carrying on with Munſaram, the Agent of Gopaul Doſs's Houſe, and which I had been told it was not improbable might be ſettled Yeſterday Evening, and paid into the Treaſury To-day, but I am ſorry to inform your Lordſhip that this has not been the Caſe, and to add, that Hyder Beg Khan was again taken exceedingly ill yeſterday Afternoon, and ſtill continues ſo.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Edwᵈ Otto Ives,
the 5th June 1792. Resᵗ Viz. Court.

No. 15. Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I am very ſorry to inform you that Hyder Beg Khawn died this Afternoon. I am juſt returned from his Excellency's, from whom I have obtained a Promiſe that he will make no permanent Arrangements till an Anſwer ſhall be obtained from the Preſidency; but, that for the preſent, Matters ſhall remain as they are, with Rajah Tichet Roy at the Head of the Revenue Departement, (as he was before under Hyder Beg) merely for the temporary Management of the Buſineſs.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) Edwᵈ Otto Ives,
June 5th, 1792. Resᵗ Viz. Court.
10 o'c P. M.

Nº 16.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(" (a) My Lord,

§ " Par. 1. In Conformity to my Letter of Yeſterday, I now do myſelf the Honour of informing " your Lordſhip of the Particulars of the Converſation I held with * Nawaub Vizier, in conſe- * Sic in Orig. " quence of Hyder Beg Khawn's Death.

" 2d. After ſome Time paſſed in the uſual Compliments of Condolence, I told him that though " it might be thought a very improper Time for Buſineſs, yet I deemed mſelf bound, both by " my public Duty, and my Zeal for his Excellency, to be thus early in ſpeaking a few Words to " him on a very intereſting Subject. I reminded him that the Agreement, acceded to by your " Lordſhip, had been ſettled through Hyder Beg Khawn, and that it was on your Knowledge of " his Excellency's having repoſed his Confidence in him as the efficient Miniſter, that your Lord- " ſhip had confirmed them *; for which Reaſon, I conceived, now that this Source of your Lord- * Sic in Orig. " ſhip's Confidence was at an End, his Excellency would deem it a proper Mark of Attention to

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2083.

“ defer forming any permanent Arrangements in conſequence of the Miniſter's Deceaſe, untill Letters on the Subject ſhould be received from the Preſidency. The Vizier replied, that he had no Idea of making any Alterations whatever; that he meant to continue Huſſein Reza Khawn in his Poſt of Prime Miniſter, and Rajah Tickait Roy at the Head of the Revenue Department; at the ſame Time however, conferring on Hyder Beg Khawn's Son, who was a mere Child (he ſeems to be about Seventeen or Eighteen Years of Age) the nominal Title of Huſſein Reza Khawn's Naib, holden by his late Father; that this was the Plan he was determined to adopt, and he could not think of liſtening to any other. I replied, that it was by no Means my Wiſh to diſpute the Propriety of the propoſed Arrangement; that I would write to your Lordſhip any Thing on the Subject his Excellency might deſire; but that my Object was to repreſent that whatever Syſtem ſhould be adopted (whether the Appointment of a new Perſon in Hyder Beg's Room, or the Continuance of what remained of the old Adminiſtration), it ſhould be profeſſedly a temporary Syſtem only; and I added, that though his Excellency might agree in conſequence of my Recommendation to wait till the Sentiments of our Government ſhould be known, yet I did not wiſh him to aſſign that to the World as his Motive for the Delay; it being ſufficient for him to give out ſimply that he deferred a permanent Arrangement until he ſhould have had Time to weigh well a Matter of ſuch Importance.

“ 3d. I found that the Nawaub had fully made up his Mind on the Subject, and that he would have been much better pleaſed to give the official Khellauts immediately, and to ſettle the whole Buſineſs permanently without any Reference; and it ſeems not improbable, that if I had neglected to make him a very early Viſit, he would have been precipitate enough (as I feared, from my Knowledge of his Temper, might be the Caſe) to commit himſelf beyond the Power of retracting without Diſcredit. After a good deal of Converſation, however, in which I found it no eaſy Taſk to keep his Excellency from flying from the Queſtion, he conſented, with apparent good Humour, to my Propoſal: But he deſired me to obtain an Anſwer as ſoon as poſſible, and to inform your Lordſhip moſt fully, that the Arrangement he had mentioned was the only One which could be adopted, and which could merit the Confidence of your Lordſhip, as well as of himſelf; and he told me that were any other propoſed to him, he would prefer relinquiſhing his Country to conſenting to it.

“ 4th. Having now given your Lordſhip the Subſtance of the Vizier's Converſations, it may perhaps be thought incumbent on me to ſay ſomething regarding the Arrangement he has propoſed.

“ 5th. To the Character of Huſſein Reza Cawn your Lordſhip is no Stranger; mild, polite, and humane in his Manners and Conduct, of a pleaſing Addreſs, reſpectable Character, and good Senſe; he is generally liked, though, I believe, he has never yet been thought a Man of Buſineſs. Indeed his Ignorance of Letters appears to be an inſuperable Obſtacle to his acting as an efficient Miniſter in Revenue Matters, or in ſuch other Buſineſs as requires an accurate Inveſtigation of Papers. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that though he does not read, yet he ſpeaks the Perſian Language, and is ſufficiently Maſter of it to underſtand it when read to him. Perhaps the Exerciſe of a Degree of Patronage in the Revenue Department, the interfering with his Excellency in Matters wherein the Intereſts of Foreign States are concerned, the giving him Advice for the Regulation of his Expences, of his Caprices, and of his ill Humours, might be not diſadvantageouſly entruſted to Huſſen Reza Khawn. But to have any Influence over the Nawaub in ſuch Matters, he muſt be known to poſſeſs the full Support of our Government; for hitherto he has been as frequently and (bating that he has not been diſgraced or diſhonoured) merely as much outraged by the Vizier's Caprice, as any other of his Excellency's Dependants in more humble Stations. Suppoſing however, that he could be prevailed upon, by the Conſciouſneſs of the Support of our Government, to ſtand forth on ſuch Occaſions with Spirit, and that the Nawaub be made equally ſenſible of his having ſuch Support, I know no Perſon more likely to perſuade him to do what is right, and to avoid what is wrong, than Huſſein Reza Cawn.

“ 6th. In regard to Rajah Tickait Roy, he has been for many Years the principal Perſon employed under Hyder Beg Khawn in the Revenue Department; all the Papers have paſſed through his Hands, and he is underſtood to have had the full Confidence of the late Miniſter, with whom therefore, I conceive he muſt ſhare in no inconſiderable Degree, the Merits and Demerits of that Part of his Adminiſtration. Your Lordſhip knows that Rajah Tickait Roy was left in Charge of the Revenue Department, when Hyder Khawn went down to Calcutta. But I have great Doubts whether there be a ſufficient Degree of Reſpectability attached to the Rajah's Character to command that Deference from the Aumils, &c. which may be thought in ſome Degree neceſſary in a Country where perſonal Conſiderations have no little Weight to enforce due Subordination, and prompt Obedience to the Orders of Government. Poſſibly, however, this Surmiſe of mine may be unfounded, or a more elevated Station, or rather a more confirmed Authority, might call forth thoſe Qualities which may not have appeared in an inferior Situation.

“ 7th. I ought to have added to the above Account of my Converſation with the Vizier, that notwithſtanding his Excellency's Promiſe to defer the final Arrangement, I thought it highly proper to appriſe Huſſein Reza Khawn of what had paſſed, to the End that he might be induced to diſcourage any Overtures which the Nawaub might inconſiderately make, for coming to a permanent Settlement. I ſent to him therefore very early this Morning, before he went

“ to the Durbar, and informed him of the Whole; and I have the Satisfaction to find, that his Sentiments on the Subject ſeem to agree moſt perfectly with mine; and that without being ſure of the Support of our Government, to ſecure him againſt the Effects of his Excellency's Caprices, and to give Weight to the Advice he might find it neceſſary to offer him, he profeſſes that he would by no Means accept of the Truſt from his Excellency. I call it ‘accepting a Truſt,’ becauſe though the Nawaub only mentioned Huſſein Reza Khawn's continuing in the Office he has long ſince nominally holden, yet it was evident he meant me to underſtand that an additional Degree of Influence and Reſponſibility was intended to be given him.

“ 8th. Some Apprehenſions having been for ſeveral Weeks paſt entertained of the Event which has now occurred, I had frequently during that Period turned my Thoughts to the Conſideration of what Arrangement it might be moſt for the mutual Intereſt of the Vizier and the Company to adopt; but I acknowledge that I had never been able to make up my Mind on the Subject.

“ 9th. There are Two Perſons who, from the Circumſtance of Hyder Beg Khawn's having been ſuppoſed to dread them as his Rivals, might be conſidered as likely to become Competitors for the vacant Office. Theſe are Almauſs Ally Khawn and Rajah Juggumaut, of whom therefore it may be thought proper for me to ſay ſomething on this Occaſion. It is neceſſary however for me to premiſe that a ſtrict Adherence to your Lordſhip's poſitive and repeated Inſtructions to avoid as well the Appearance as the Reality of a Wiſh to interfere in the internal Government of his Excellency's Country, has deprived * of ſuch Opportunities of getting acquainted with the real Character of People of this Claſs, as muſt have been formerly enjoyed by Gentlemen now in Calcutta, who were in Station here at a Time when the Nature of our Connection with the Vizier rendered it the Duty of the Reſident to ſuperintend, and in a great Meaſure to controul, the whole Adminiſtration.

* Sic in Orig.

“ 10th. Rajah Juggurnaut was the Son-in-law of the late Rajah Soorub Sing, who was Dervaur under the Nawaub Sujah Dowlah; the Duties of that Office were alſo executed by Rajah Juggurnaut himſelf for a long Time in the preſent Nawaub's Time; and during a conſiderable Part of that Period, his Power over the Aumils was exceedingly extenſive, and he received a Ruſſoom (or Commiſſion) on the Revenues of Two per Cent. At Length however, as the Influence of Hyder Beg Khaun increaſed, the Office of Dewan became merely nominal, till in the End he was deprived entirely of it. I have myſelf never ſeen Juggernaut, for he has for about theſe Five Years been confined under a Guard to his Houſe, on Account, or at leaſt under Pretence of ſome outſtanding Balances incurred during the Time he was Farmer of Rohilcund, in which Place he had ſucceeded his Father-in-law Soorut Sing, who had holden it for the Two Years preceding his Death, in Amauny (that is as accountable for the Collections), and had, it is ſuppoſed, been given the Appointment by Hyder Beg Khawn, merely for the Purpoſe of getting him out of the Way.

“ 11th. In regard to Almauſs Ally Khawn, your Lordſhip is, I am ſure, ſo well acquainted with his Character, that it can only be neceſſary for me to add, that in my late Excurſion to Agra, in which the greateſt Part of my Route lay through his Diſtricts, I found the Country in general in a fine State of Cultivation. For its Police, I fear there is no great Room for Commendation. Almauſs is equally ignorant of Letters, as Ruſſein Reza, though the Extent of his Memory, and his intimate Knowledge of the Revenues are ſuch, as to counter-balance this Diſadvantage. Whether his Character as a Miniſter would equal his Abilities as a Farmer, may, perhaps, be reaſonably doubted. My Ideas indeed, of the Qualifications neceſſary for a Succeſſor to Hyder Beg Khawn, are ſo totally foreign from every Thing I have ſeen of any Perſon I am acquainted with here, that I ſhould have no Hope of being able to fill the Office to my own Satisfaction, had I the Choice from among the Whole of the Inhabitants of his Excellency's Territories, for in no One of them, do I believe, are to be found united, an intimate Knowledge of the Revenues of the Country, Diligence in Buſineſs, Moderation in his Deſires of accumulating Wealth, an Ambition to reſtore the Country to Order, if not by the Introduction of a complete Syſtem, at leaſt by the enforcing of a general Adherence to the Principles of Juſtice, and by the Abolition of that lawleſs Oppreſſion and ſyſtematic Plunder, which but too generally prevail, a Knowledge of the Means to revive Manufactures and Commerce, with a Reſolution to purſue them through every Difficulty; and, in a Word, a Wiſh and Determination (with Knowledge and Abilities equal to the Undertaking) to render the Country permanently flouriſhing, without being for the Purpoſes of private Emolument, or for the Gratification of his Excellency's Caprices, diverted by the Temptation of raiſing occaſional Supplies of Money, either by anticipating the Revenues by borrowing at an exorbitant Intereſt, or by any ſuch runious Methods.

“ 12th. Were it fortunately in my Power to point out a Man with theſe Qualifications, I ſhould not heſitate a Moment; but deſpairing as I do, of any ſuch being to be found among the Natives of Oude, I ſee nothing but the Choice of Evils; and I am far from having ſufficient Confidence of the Succeſs of any Expedient I could deviſe for continuing the preſent Syſtem, to juſtify my taking the Liberty of recommending to your Lordſhip, unleſs it ſhould appear proper to you on other Accounts, an Oppoſition to his Excellency's Plan, which ſeems to me to be, upon the Whole, as liable to as few Objections as any other that I can think of. A Change of Syſtem, by which the Company's Servants ſhould be entruſted with the effectual Adminiſtration (for I

" conceive a partial Change would probably be attended with more Evil than Good) and charged " with Reſponſibility, I conceive to be totally out of the Queſtion.

" 13th. From the Tenor of the Nawaub's Converſation of Yeſterday, I am led to hope and believe, that he has no Intention of doing any Thing to the Prejudice of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, " although he might plead but too many Precedents for ſeizing on the Property of ſuch Perſons as " die in the Service of the Prince. I have, however, thought it beſt, by Way of Precaution, to " deſire Huſſim Reza Khawn to give me the earlieſt Notice if any Thing of the Kind ſhould happen, that I may conſider how far it may be proper for me to interfere in the Matter. Hyder Beg " Khawn has left Eight Sons, the Two eldeſt of whom, Ackbar Ally and Huſſim Ally, are by his " Wife, and the remaining Six by other Women. He has left alſo Four Nephews (Sons of his eldeſt " Brother Noor Beg), the eldeſt is Serfrauz Beg, then Auzim Beg, Muckdoom Buckſh, and " Rujib Beg. Serfrauz Beg and Muckdoom Buckſh are married to Two of Hyder Beg's Daughters; the Wife of the latter being born of his favourite Woman. Muckdoom Buckſh is of a " very haughty turbulent Diſpoſition, and has ſeveral Times given his Uncle much Trouble. This " ſlight Sketch of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, I hope, will not be thought foreign to the Subject.

" 14th. I muſt not conclude this Letter without adverting to the Balance due from his Excellency " to the Company, and the Arrears in which the Troops now are, both which Subjects, as it is " impoſſible for me to find Time at preſent to write fully upon them, in a Manner more applicable " to the preſent State of Affairs, will be beſt elucidated by my ſending the Letters, which I had " written to your Lordſhip Yeſterday and the Day before on theſe Points, but which the late " Event (that renders indeed a great Part of that of the 4th ſuperfluous) prevented my diſpatching laſt Night. I have not yet had Time to diſcover whether I may hope for the Liquidation of any Part of the Balance, before the Eſtabliſhment of a permanent Syſtem, but I ſhall " uſe my Endeavours for that Purpoſe, and inform your Lordſhip of the Reſult.

" 15th. May I be now allowed to take the Liberty of obſerving, that it was not without ſome " Diffidence that I decided in my own Mind, uninſtructed as I was for the Occaſion, what Line " of Conduct it was my Duty to purſue; that I flatter myſelf I ſhall have the Satisfaction of finding that the Line which appeared to me, after the moſt mature Deliberation, to be the moſt proper, has been approved of; and that the Firmneſs with which I have already purſued what I " judged to be my Duty, and in which I am determined to perſevere, will be alſo honoured with " Approbation.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Lucknow, (Signed) " Edw. Otto Ives,
June 6, 1792. " Reſ. Viz. Court.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Peter Speke,
" William Cowper.") §

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXII.

Book 653. No Page.

Extracts of a Conſultation of the 27th June 1792.

Fort William, 27th June 1792.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke, and } Eſquires.
William Cowper, }
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

Read Letters from the Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Nº 11.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

§ (" (*a*) My Lord,

" Par. 1. Huſſain Reza Khan brought the late Miniſter's two eldeſt Sons, Ackbar Ally and " Huſſain Ally, to my Houſe this Morning to introduce them to me. Rajah Tickait Roy came

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2086.

" with them, and after ſome Time paſſed in the uſual Compliments on ſuch Occaſions he took " the Opportunity of repeating the greateſt Part of what they had jointly ſent me Word the other " Day, as mentioned in my Letter of the 8th inſtant.

" 2d. The Rajah ſaid, that all the Demands of every Kind againſt the Nawaub could not be much " leſs than a Crore of Rupees. That an Account of the Huſtabood of the Country was nearly " prepared, which he would ſhew to me as ſoon as finiſhed; that it was abſolutely neceſſary ſome " Syſtem ſhould be adopted, and not departed from, by which his Excellency ſhould ſo limit his " Expences as to ſecure a Proviſion, Firſt, for the regular Diſcharge of the Company's Subſidy; " Secondly, for defraying the neceſſary Expences of Government; and Thirdly, for a gradual " Liquidation (which he was ready to admit could not be done in the Courſe of One Year) of the " Claims above mentioned—but he added, repeatedly, that though they were conſcious that in " wiſhing for ſuch a Plan they were actuated by an ardent Zeal for his Excellency's real Intereſts, yet they were but too well convinced it could not be effected without the active Support " of our Government. I replied, that I was as fully ſenſible as they could be of the abſolute Neceſſity of ſuch a Syſtem taking Place by ſome Means or other, but that with reſpect to the Reſt " I had written to your Lordſhip fully on the Subject, and could ſay nothing further but by your " Directions.

" 3d. How far it may be proper to interfere in reſpect to theſe Matters, your Lordſhip is the " beſt Judge. My Letter of the 4th inſtant will ſhew the Difficulties I had to encounter, even " during the late Miniſter's Life, in regard to the Realization of the Company's Subſidy; and that " it had not always that Preference to his Excellency's Demands of Caſh which its ſuperior Degree " of Importance required. Indeed I have never concealed from your Lordſhip how much I conceived the Advantages reſulting from Hyder Beg Khan's Abilities, and undoubted Attachment to " the Engliſh Government, were counterbalanced by his extreme Timidity in regard to oppoſing " the Vizier's inconſiderate Conduct, and by thoſe inveterate Habits of Procraſtination in every " Matter, however important, or however trivial, from which nothing could rouſe him. And my " Letter of the 24th of February will evince that long before any Apprehenſions were entertained of the Miniſter's Death, I was alarmed at the apparent State of his Excellency's Finances, " and at the conſequent Probability of the Subſidy's falling very conſiderably in Arrears, unleſs " ſome effectual Meaſures ſhould be taken to excite the Miniſter to uncommon Exertions.

" 4th. Though by no Means material, I think it proper to obſerve, that I find from Huſſen " Reza Khan that Hyder Beg has left Twelve Sons inſtead of Eight, as mentioned in my Letter of " the 6th inſtant.

" I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Reſpect, &c.

" Lucknow,
10th June 1792.

(Signed) " Edward Otto,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.") §

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation.

No. 14. From the Vizier.

Received 18th June 1792.

At this melancholy Time by the Will of God, the much eſteemed Amur ul Dowlah Hyder Beg Khan has departed from this World of Mortality to the Regions of Eternity and filled my Heart with exceſſive Sorrow and Concern, as well as that of the faithful Serferaz U Dowlah Hoſſein Rezza Khan who has for a Length of Time been the Naib and ſincere Well-wiſher to me. Since on ſuch Occaſions there is no Remedy but patient Acquieſcence in the Will of God, I am compelled to conform to his Decree, and have laboured to remove the Grief with which the Death of the late Khaun has inſpired his Mind, and to comfort and re-aſſure him as the Arragement of the Affairs of my Sirkar has from the firſt been committed to the Guidance of his well-directed Judgment, and he judiciouſly ſelected the late Amur U Dowlah Behauder as his Deputy, and was perfectly ſatisfied in Reſpect of the Conduct of the Affairs of my Sirkar. Now that by the Will of God Ameer U Dowlah has departed this Life, I have in full Confidence committed the Charge of Affairs as before to Serferaz U Dowla, and I have not a Doubt but that by the Grace of God through his Diſcernment, Wiſdom and Attention, the Affairs of my Sirkar will be conducted with the utmoſt Propriety. As the Proſperity of my Affairs has from the firſt derived Strength from the Support of that (the Company's) Sirkar, and in particular from the Kindneſs of his Lordſhip who has always afforded his Aſſiſtance and Attention for the Arrangement and Proſperity of them; I am now alſo certain that his Lordſhip will approve of this Meaſure and do what may afford Serferaz U Dowla Confidence and Support, becauſe I have no other Source of Support and Confidence in this World except the Union and Attachment of the Company and the Kindneſs of his Lordſhip. I have the fulleſt Certainty that the Degree of Intimacy and Friendſhip between the two Sirkars, will through the Attention of * Kindneſs of his Lordſhip, be continually encreaſing, and that Serferaz U Dowla in the Confidence and Hope of his Lordſhip's Favour, will with his Heart and Soul be attentive and zealous in the Arrangement and Execution of the Orders and Affairs of my Sirkar, and in promoting the Buſineſs of the Company's*, agreeably to his Lordſhip's Wiſhes more than before. All theſe Points have been perſonally explained to Mr. Ives, from whoſe Letters they will be made known to you; from your Friendſhip and Goodneſs I am confident you will pay Regard to them. As I was in the higheſt

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

higheſt Degree pleaſed and ſatisfied with the Services and Fidelity of the late Khaun, who, to the Laſt of his Life exerted himſelf in the Arrangement of the Affairs of my Sircar, I ſhall out of Regard to his Services, from the Bottom of my Heart, attend to the Care and Education of his Sons whom I look upon as my own.

A true Tranſlation,
(Signed) N. B. Edmonſtone,
Actg Pr Tr.

No. 15. From Hoſſein Reza Khan.

Received 18th June 1792.

At this Time by the Decree of the Almighty, from which no One is exempt, the Nawaub Ameel ul Dowla Behauder has departed this mortal World to the World of Eternity, and left the Hearts of the Survivors impreſſed with the moſt lively Senſe of Sorrow. Although Men of enlightened Minds who are verſed in the Secrets of Wiſdom and Foreſight, and have made Reſearches into the Syſtem of Creation, well know that this tottering and feeble Habitation, this ancient illuſive Deſart, which for a few Days is the Reſidence of Man, does not conſtitute the perpetual Dwelling of his Soul; yet ſince the late Nawaub employed his whole Time Night and Day in manifeſting his Services and Zeal for his Excellency's and the Company's Sircar, from his conciliating Conduct afforded me the greateſt Pleaſure, and with reſpect to his Management of his Excellency's Affairs the utmoſt Confidence and Content, this Event has afforded me inexpreſſible Sorrow. His Excellency out of his Kindneſs has been pleaſed to manifeſt his Favour and has committed the Management of the Affairs of the Sircar as before to my Charge. At the firſt, by the Favour of the Company, the Station of Naib was conferred upon me, and that of my Naib on the late Nawaub; and it is wholly owing to the Influence of your Favour that for theſe ſeveral Years thoſe Affairs have been carried on ſo ſucceſsfully, and to this Time your Favour has continued to that Degree that Words are inadequate to the due Acknowledgment of it; and now alſo that his Excellency is graciouſly pleaſed to honour me with the Superintendance of Public Affairs, although I deem my Happineſs and Duty to conſiſt in an Obedience to the Commands of my immediate Superior, yet as my Concerns have, from the firſt Day, claimed your Aid and Support, and I have never undertaken any Thing without your Concurrence, and deem your Commands and Permiſſion as peculiarly the Means of Happineſs, I aver before the all-knowing God, that beſides your Indulgence and Favour I have no Source of Confidence, and in whatever Commands it ſhall pleaſe you to iſſue, deeming it the Spring of firmeſt Support, I will with my Heart and Soul exert myſelf to a Compliance with them. Depending wholly on your Kindneſs, I ſhall be zealous and forward in the Management of the Affairs of his Excellency's Sircar, and in promoting thoſe of the Company's Government agreeably to your Wiſhes. From finding the late Nawawb adorned with the Jewel of Wiſdom and Ability, an Exceſs of Senſe and Judgment, Underſtanding and Penetration, and a Well-wiſher to both Sircars, I appointed him my Naib with full Powers, and made over to him Maha Raja Tuckeit Roy for the Conduct of Affairs great and ſmall accordingly. During his Life, the late Nawaub conducted all Affairs by the Hand of the Rajah. Now that the Nawaub has departed this World, it is my Intention to inveſt him as before with the Management of the Affairs of the Sircar, and to conduct them all through his Hands. His Excellency, who from his Heart and Soul was ſatisfied and pleaſed with the Services of the late Nawaub looking upon his Children as his own, propoſes, out of the Exceſs of his Kindneſs to patronize and educate them, and I alſo from my Heart devote myſelf to their Protection and Education, and to the Care of the late Nawaub's Relations and Dependants. By the Favour of God, to the utmoſt of my Ability I will in no wiſe be deficient herein, and will conſider the Nawaub's Children and Dependants in a higher Light than my own. Further Particulars will be made known to you by the Letters of Mr. Ives. I hope from your Indulgence to be ever kept in Remembrance.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonſtone,
Actg Pr Tr.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Peter Speke,
William Cowper.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXIII.

Book 189. Page 281.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th Auguſt 1772.

Fort William, 6th Auguſt 1772.

At a Conſultation; Preſent, — Secret Dept. Thurſday.
William Alderſey Eſquire, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, James Harris, Henry Goodwin, } Eſquires.

Mr. Lane being returned from Jeſſore, takes his Seat at the Board.

Read, the following Letter from the Committee of Circuit, together with the Proceedings which accompanied it. — Letter from Committee of Circuit.

To William Alderſey Eſquire, and the reſt of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Since our Arrival at the * City, we have at different Meetings had under Conſideration, agreeable to your Inſtructions, the new Appointments for the conducting of the Buſineſs of the Nizamut; and the Regulation of the Nabob's Houſehold. The Method we have purſued, and the Steps we have hitherto taken in this Buſineſs, will beſt appear by the Copy of our whole Proceedings relating to them, which we tranſmit to you along with this. — * Sic in Orig.

It is with Pleaſure we can declare that, on theſe Points in general, there has prevailed the greateſt Harmony of Sentiment in your Committee. We ſet out on Principles unanimouſly eſtabliſhed, and the ſole Difference of Opinion which has ariſen relates only to the Nomination of a Perſon to fill the Office of Dewan. The Reaſon for preferring Rajah Goordaſs for that Employment, and the Objections which have been made to him are fully * dated in the Minutes of the reſpective Members now laid before you. We ſubmit them to your Determination; and we flatter ourſelves you will not only find in them the Information required, but alſo that Spirit of Moderation in Debate which is becoming our Characters, and neceſſary in the Execution of the Truſt repoſed in us. — * Sic in Orig.

We ſhall be glad to receive as ſoon as convenient your final Reſolutions on theſe Points, and future Inſtructions regarding them.—Our Proceedings on the Buſineſs of the Kkalſa will be forwarded to you without Delay.

We are, with Eſteem, &c.

Coſſimbuzar,
28th July 1772.

(Signed) Warren Haſtings,
Saml Middleton,
P. M. * Daicres, — * Sic in Orig.
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

Coſſimbuzar, the 11th July 1772.

At a Committee; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Preſident;
Samuel Middleton, Philip Milner Dacres, James Lawrell, and John Graham, } Eſquires.

The Committee having aſſembled this Day, to conſider on the Means of regulating the Nabob's Houſehold; one of the Points referred to them by the Inſtructions of the Board in their Letter of the 4th June, — Conſiderations on the Appointment of a Dewan.

Read, the following Extracts of the Honble. Company's Commands, per Lapwing.

Par. 24. Though we have not a Doubt but, that by the Exertion of your Abilities, and the Care and Aſſiduity of our Servants, in the Superintendency of the Revenues, the Collections will be conducted with more Advantage to the Company, and Eaſe to the Natives, than by Means of a Naib Dewan; we are fully ſenſible of the Expediency of ſupporting ſome oſtenſible Miniſter in the Company's Intereſt at the Nabob's Court, to tranſact the political Affairs of the Sircar, and interpoſe — Extracts from the Company's Letter.

interpoſe between the Company and the Subjects of any European Power, in all Caſes wherein they may thwart our Intereſt or encroach on our Authority; and, as Mahomed Reza Cawn can no longer be conſidered by us as One to whom ſuch a Power can ſafely be committed, we truſt to your local Knowledge the Selection of ſome Perſon well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and of whoſe Attachment to the Company you ſhall be well aſſured. Such Perſon you will recommend to the Nabob to ſucceed Mahommed Reza Cawn as Miniſter of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority; and we perſuade ourſelves that the Nabob will pay ſuch Regard to your Recommendation as to inveſt him with the neceſſary Power and Authority.

25. As the Advantages which the Company may receive from the Appointment of ſuch Miniſter, will depend upon his Readineſs to promote our Views and advance our Intereſts, we are willing to allow him ſo liberal a Gratification as may excite his Zeal and inſure his Attachment to the Company. We therefore empower you to grant to the Perſon whom you ſhall think worthy of this Truſt, an Annual Allowance not exceeding Three Lacks of Rupees; which we conſider not only as a munificent Reward for any Services he ſhall render the Company, but ſufficient to enable him to ſupport his Station with ſuitable Rank and Dignity. And here we muſt add, that, in the Choice you ſhall make of a Perſon to be the active Miniſter of the Nabob's Government, we hope and truſt that you will ſhew yourſelves worthy of the Confidence we have placed in you, by being actuated therein by no other Motives than thoſe of the public Good, and the Safety and Intereſt of the Company.

26. As the Diſburſements of the Sums allotted to the Nabob for the Maintenance of his Houſehold and Family, and Support of his Dignity, will paſs through the Hands of the Miniſter who ſhall be ſelected by you, conformable to our preceding Orders; we expect that you will require ſuch Miniſter to deliver annually to your Board a regular and exact Account of the Application of the ſeveral Sums paid by the Company to the Nabob. This you will ſtrictly examine, and we truſt that you will not ſuffer any Part of the Nabob's Stipend to be appropriated to the Miniſter's own Uſe, or waſted among the unneceſſary Dependents of the Court, but that the whole Amount be applied to the Purpoſe for which it was aſſigned by us.

The Committee are fully ſenſible of the Expediency, remarked by the Honourable Court of Directors, of holding out the Authority of the Country Government to the European Powers, in all Caſes wherein their Intereſts may interfere with thoſe of the Company; but we humbly conceive that, when they are acquainted with all the Circumſtances which the Opportunity of preſent and loacal Information have offered to our Notice, they will judge with us, that it is neither neceſſary for that Purpoſe nor adviſeable for other Reaſons to delegate an extraordinary permanent Authority to any ſingle Miniſter of the Nabob; ſince any Man of what Rank ſoever may be occaſionally commiſſioned to treat on the commercial Concerns of the European Nations ſettled in theſe Provinces, according to the Cuſtom which has been invariably obſerved in ſuch Caſes with all the European Companies, the Engliſh alone, within theſe 15 Years, excepted. They were never allowed a perſonal Intercourſe with the Nabob, but as a ſpecial Favour, nor even with his Miniſter, but tranſacted all Affairs by their Vakeels with the Mutſuddies of the Dubar.—In Matters reſpecting the Government and Peace of the Country, in which Foreign Nations may be concerned, the Nabob's Mandate under his Seal will be a ſufficient Indication of his Pleaſure, and the Officers acting by his Authority in conſequence will receive the uſual Warrants in his Name, without any apparent Intervention of either the Controul or Influence of the Company.

The Appointment therefore of a Naib Soubah for ſuch Purpoſes we judge unneceſſary, nor is it allowable to ſuppoſe that our Honble. Maſters would approve of our putting them to the Charge of an annual Salary of Three Lacks of Rupees to ſuch an Office, merely for the Sake of giving Eclat to the Negociations, or authenticating the Privileges of their Rivals in Trade, if the Ends of an oſtenſible Miniſtry can be equally anſwered by other Means that ſhall not encroach in ſo great a Degree on the public Treaſure or leſſen the Conſequence of our own Adminiſtration.

But it is not only unneceſſary, it may be liable to much preſent Inconvenience and future Danger.

The Office of Naib Soubah, according to its original Conſtitution, comprehends the Superintendency of the Nabob's Education; the Management of his Houſehold; the Regulation of his Expences; the Repreſentation of his Perſon; the Chief Adminiſtration of Juſtice; the iſſuing of all Orders, and Direction of all Meaſures which reſpect the Government and Police of the Provinces; the Conduct of all public Negociations, and the Execution of Treaties; in a Word, every Branch of Executive Government. We do not mention the Military Command, that having been by Treaty ceded to the Company; but, even this great Charge, cannot be wholly alienated from the Naib Soubah, if there is One, ſince, by Virtue of his Office, it is his Name which muſt authorize every Act of Compulſion with regard to the European Companies. By the Exerciſe of ſuch extenſive Powers united in the ſame Perſon, the Rights and Prerogatives of the ancient Government will ſtill be preſerved, and the Minds of the People, inſtead of being familiarized to the Authority of the Company, will be taught to look forward to the Time when the Nabob ſhall reſume the Sovereignty and State of his Predeceſſors, from which his preſent Youth excludes him.

We are not informed what Line our Superiors mean to purſue on the Concluſion of the Nabob's Minority. We can plainly ſee that whatever Faith may be due to Treaties, ſubſiſting on Grounds of very controvertible Authority, a divided Government cannot laſt, but muſt be productive of continual Conteſts, and end at length in a Scene of Bloodſhed, like that which we have once already experinced. For theſe Reaſons it is our Duty to ſuppoſe the Poſſibility of a total Change of Government by Degrees taking place, which ſhall ſubſtitute the real Power which protects this Country, in the Place of that which claims Poſſeſſion of it by a Right it is unable to aſſert or ſupport, and to provide for the gradual Completion of it, by ſuch Means as can be regularly and juſtifiably exerted. The Nabob's Minority inconteſtibly affords us ſuch Means, ſince whatever Share of Authority we ſhould leave in his Hands, or whatever Portion of the public Revenue we ſhould allow for his Uſe, would prove of no Benefit to him; the former would be uſurped to gratify * the private Ambition, and employed perhaps to his Deſtruction; the latter would be diſſipated by the Minions of his Court. In whoſe Hands can both reſt with ſo much Propriety as in thoſe to which they naturally belong? and if, at the Expiration of the Term which ſhall be fixed for the Nabob's Minority, it ſhall then be reſolved to reſign to him the Authority which his Rank and Station may claim, ſuch a Ceſſion will have ſo much the more Merit as the Temptation and Means of withholding it are the greater. Whatever therefore may be the future Determination, it is our Duty to take ſuch Meaſures as may enſure to our Superiors the Option of acting according to their own Ideas of Juſtice and Propriety; that is, to retain, openly and in our own Hands, the whole Conduct of Government for the preſent, to accuſtom the People to the Sovereignty of the Britiſh Nation; to divide the Officers of the Nizamut, and to ſuffer no Perſon to ſhare in the Management of the Nabob's domeſtic Affairs, who, from Birth, Rank, perſonal Conſideration, or from actual Truſt, may have it in his Power to aſſiſt his Maſter with the Means, or even to inſpire him with the Hopes, of future Independence.

* Sic in Orig.

Reſolution of the Committee.

On theſe Grounds we are of Opinion, that the Office of Naib Soubah be totally aboliſhed, that a Perſon not liable to the above Objections be appointed Guardian to the Nabob, and entruſted with the Care and Rule of his Family; and that a Dewan be alſo nominated, ſubject to the Controul of the former, who ſhall regulate the Salaries of the Nabob's Servants, and keep the Account of his Expences, to be Monthly tranſmitted to the Board, according to the Orders of the Honble. Court of Directors. Of the Magiſtracy we ſhall ſpeak in another Place.

We know no Perſon ſo fit for the Truſt of Guardian to the Nabob, as the Widow of the late Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn, Munnee Begum. Her Rank may give her a Claim to this Pre-eminence, without hazard to our own Policy, nor will it be found incompatible with the Rules preſcribed to her Sex, by the Laws and Manners of the Country, as her Authority will be confined to the Walls of the Nabob's Palace; and the Dewan will act, of courſe, in all Caſes in which ſhe cannot perſonally appear. Great Abilities are not to be expected in a Zenâna; but in theſe ſhe is very far from being deficient, nor is any extraordinary Reach of Underſtanding requiſite for ſo limited an Employ. She is ſaid to have acquired a great Aſcendant over the Spirit of the Nabob, being the only Perſon of whom he ſtands in any Kind of Awe, a Circumſtance highly neceſſary for fulfilling the chief Part of her Duty, in directing his Education and Conduct, which appear to have been hitherto much neglected.

Munnee Begum to be appointed to the Guardianſhip of the Nabob.

Reſolved, therefore, that it be recommended to the Board to appoint Munnee Begum to the Guardianſhip of the Nabob, and Superintendency of his Houſehold.

Preſident's Minute.

The Preſident propoſes Rajah Goordaſs, the Son of Maha Raja Nund Comar, for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold.

The inveterate and rooted Enmity which have long ſubſiſted between Mahomed Reza Cawn and Nund Comar, and the Neceſſity of employing the Vigilance and Activity of ſo penetrating a Rival to counteract the Deſigns of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to eradicate that Influence which he ſtill retains in the Government of this Province, and more eſpecially in the Family of the Nabob, are the ſole Motives for this Recommendation. The Honble. Company, in their Letter by the Lapwing, order that both 'Mahomed Reza Cawn, and every Perſon employed by or in Con'junction with him, or acting under his Influence, ſhall be diveſted of any further Charge or 'Influence in the Collections.' And they further direct, that a ſtrict Scrutiny be made into his Conduct, in the Exerciſe of his Office of Naib Soubah, from the Suſpicions of his having been 'equally unfaithful in the Diſcharge of that Truſt.'

It is very evident from theſe Orders, that it was the Intention of the Court of Directors to make an entire Reformation in the Government of theſe Provinces, and to begin with the Abolition of that Authority which had been eſtabliſhed in it during the Courſe of the laſt Seven Years. Indeed, if this had not been expreſſed, it muſt neceſſarily have been implied in their Commands, ſince it was not to be expected that a new Plan of Government could effectually take place, while the Influence of the former ſubſiſted. The ſame Man, till lately, had the Charge of the Nabob's Houſehold, the ſole Application of his vaſt Stipend, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Collection of the Revenues of the Province; in a Word, every Branch of the Adminiſtration was centered in the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn. It is true that his Authority was much diminiſhed in the Collections, by the Inſtitution of the Superviſors; but he ſtill retained an Influence in moſt Parts of the Province, and in ſome, his ſecret Power was even ſuperior to that of the Superviſor. In the Direction of the Nabob's Houſehold, he acted without Check and Controul.

The Nabob's Servants were all of his Appointment, his Creatures, and Dependants. Theſe ſtill continue in Charge of the Nabob's Perſon, and in Poſſeſſion of his Mind, which they may be naturally ſuppoſed to bend to ſuch Inclinations and Purpoſes as may beſt ſuit the Views and Intereſts of their Patron.

Theſe Reaſons will juſtify the Nomination of a Man to ſupply the Place of the late Naib Soubah, who is known to be his moſt violent Opponent, and moſt capable of oppoſing him. It is not pretended that theſe Ends are to be obtained merely from the Abilities of Rajah Goordaſs. His Youth and Inexperience render him, although unexceptionable in other Reſpects, inadequate to the real Purpoſes of his Appointment; but his Father hath all the Abilities, Perſeverance, and Temper, requiſite for ſuch Ends in a Degree perhaps exceeding any Man in Bengal. Theſe Talents have heretofore made him obnoxious to Government itſelf, and therefore it might be thought unſafe to truſt him with an Authority ſo near the Nabob, whom he might inſpire with his own Ambition, and aſſiſt with the Means of carrying it to the moſt dangerous Extremes. It is poſſible that this might be the Caſe were he immediately and formally entruſted with the Charge in Queſtion, and therefore it is propoſed to confer it upon his Son, who is of himſelf incapable of making a very bad Uſe of it, and to allow of his acting under the Influence and Inſtruction of his Father, who holding no Office under the Nabob, and being a Subject of our Government may be removed without Eclat, or the leaſt Appearance of Violence, whenever he ſhall be proved, or even ſuſpected to abuſe his Truſt, and apply it to Deſigns hurtful to the Intereſts of the Honourable Company.

(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

Mr. Middleton's Minute.

Mr. Middleton delivers in the following Minute.

For the Reaſons which have been ſo properly and powerfully urged by the Preſident, I entirely approve of the Choice he has made in the Perſon of Rajah Goordaſs, as a Man the moſt eligible to ſuperintend the Affairs of the Nabob's Houſehold, and at the ſame Time to complete the Reformation which the Company have thought neceſſary to be made in the Government of this Country. Young and inexperienced himſelf, without that Temper of Mind which denotes Ambition, no Apprehenſions need be entertained of his making an improper Uſe of the Authority with which he is inveſted: Yet, directed by the Counſel of his Father, whoſe Abilities and Inveteracy to the late Naib Soubah are well known, he not only muſt be deemed capable of diſcharging all the Functions of his Office with Applauſe, but muſt appear particularly calculated to anſwer thoſe Ends the Honble. Company have in View, by the total Suppreſſion of that Influence which has hitherto been placed in the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and this without any Danger that Schemes of Ambition will be formed, without a Poſſibility of executing them, ſeeing that the Power from which his Conſequence is only reflected, will be ſo circumſcribed, and wholly unable to ſecure him, on the leaſt Breach of Confidence, from the juſt Reſentment of thoſe to whom he is indebted for the Degree of Conſideration he holds.

(Signed) Samuel Middleton.

Meſſrs. Dacres, Laurell, and Graham diſſent.

Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, object to the Propoſition of appointing Rajah Goordaſs Dewan to the Nabob, and will aſſign their Reaſons at a future Meeting.

Coſſimbuzar, the 26th July 1772.

At a Committee; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Preſident;

Samuel Middleton,
Philip M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
John Graham,
} Eſquires.

Minute of Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham.

Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, lay before the Committee the following Minute in Support of their Diſſent from the Preſident's Propoſition for appointing Raja Goordaſs, Dewan to the Nabob.

The Baſis on which we object to the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs to the Office of 'Dewan of 'the Houſehold, and Manager of the Nabob's Finances,' is becauſe we eſteem it in Effect the Appointment of Nundcomar, who, with Reſpect to the various Accuſations againſt his political Conduct, and the Orders which have been in conſequence received from the Honble. Court of Directors, ſtands in ſuch a Predicament as to preclude, in our Opinion an Acquieſcence in the Preſident's Propoſition. We crave the Patience of the Committee to peruſe thoſe Teſtimonies, faithfully collected from the public Records of our Government, on which we ground this Opinion.

Extracts referred to in the Minute.

* Sic in Orig.

Extracts from Sept * Conſultations 1762.

31ſt July.

The Preſident having had Information that Nundcomar was aſſiſting in carrying on a Correſpondence between the Sha Zada and the Government of Pondicherry, deſires that Monick Chowdree may be called before the Board, and interrogated thereon.

30th Sept. The Board being now met to conſider and determine on the Subject and Proof of this Accuſation againſt Nundcomar, read the ſeveral Proceedings thereon ſince the Commencement of the Enquiry, whereby it appears to be clearly proved, by the Teſtimony of ſeveral Witneſſes, corroborating the Declaration of Gorechunt Batcharge, that he, the ſaid Gorechunt, was not in Calcutta at the Time Nundcomar alledges in his Defence to have given him the Letter from Mr. Law.

Nundcomar being therefore called in, and acquainted therewith, was aſked if he had any Thing elſe to plead in his Defence, but is found to be able to urge nothing material.

The Queſtion being put, whether from the Facts ſtated, and the Evidence and Depoſitions taken before this Board, Nundcomar is guilty of the Charge laid againſt him, or not?

The Board are unanimouſly of Opinion that he is guilty; but agreed to defer paſſing a Sentence upon him until they are able to form a Judgement on the Subject of the other Enquiry relative to the intercepted Letters.

4th October. The Board having taken into Conſideration the Whole of the Proceedings in the Enquiry regarding the intercepted Letters, are of Opinion, as there are no direct Proofs of the Charge appear in the Courſe of the Evidence, that they had better defer coming to any final Deciſion upon the Matter.—But as it fully appears, from the Subject and Subſtance of this Enquiry, that Nund Comar is a Man every Way capable and inclined to create Diſturbances in the Country, prejudicial to the Company's Intereſt, the Board are of Opinion that he ought not to be truſted with his Liberty.

Agreed therefore that he be kept in his own Houſe under ſo ſtrict a Guard as to prevent his writing or receiving Letters.

N. B. Theſe Proceedings commencing 27th April 1761 and ending 11th April 1762, and continued again from 31ſt July 1762, to the Date of the laſt Extract, contain Charges againſt Nundcomar of forging the intercepted Letters with an Intent to ruin Ramchum, and of being inſtrumental in conveying Letters from the Shahzada to the French Governor General at Pondichery. He (Nundcomar) was alſo convicted in the Courſe of thoſe Proceedings of carrying on a treacherous Correſpondence with the Burdwan Rajah and other rebellious Zemindars, who were in Arms againſt Meer Coſſim, as appears by the Words of Mr. Vanſittart's Minute recorded the 31ſt July 1762, 'For the Enmity which Nundcomar had long bore againſt Ramchurn was well known, and 'had been aggravated juſt before by Ramchurn's intercepting, by my Order, that treacherous 'Letter which Nundcomar had written to the Burdwan Raja, and of which he was fully convicted 'before the Board, the 13th January 1761.'

But as thoſe Conſultations are voluminous, and as they are at the ſame Time open for further Reference and Inſpection if neceſſary, we have contented ourſelves with extracting the foregoing Opinion of Nundcomar's general Character, and indeed ſeek for Proofs of it where we will, for a Succeſſion of Years, we find him uniformly delineated to be a Man intriguing and untruſtworthy.

Extract from the Company's General Letter to their Preſident and Council, dated 22d February 1764.

Par. 37. From the whole of your Proceedings with reſpect to Nundcomar, there ſeems to be no Doubt of his endeavouring by forging and falſe Accuſations to ruin Ramchurn; that he has been guilty of carrying on a Correſpondence with the Country Powers, hurtful to the Company's Intereſt, and inſtrumental in conveying Letters between the Shahzada and the French Governor General of Pondicherry. In ſhort it appears he is of that wicked and turbulent Diſpoſition that no Harmony can ſubſiſt in Society where he has the Opportunity of interfering. We therefore moſt readily concur with you that Nundcomar is a Perſon improper to be truſted with his Liberty in our Settlements, and capable of doing Miſchief if he is permitted to go out of the Province either to the Northward or towards the Decan; we ſhall therefore depend upon your keeping ſuch a Watch over all his Actions as may be the Means of preventing his diſturbing the Quiet of the Public or injuring Individuals for the future.

Extract from Meer Aſhruff's Narrative recorded in Conſultation the 11th October 1764.

As the Major (Major Carnac) continued preſſing me very earneſtly, I acquainted him with every Thing that had come to my Knowledge to the following Purport.

One Day Hajee Abdoola who fought for Meer Coſſim in Patna Fort, and is now with the Army in Rajah Nundcomar's Service, informed me that Rajah Nundcomar had been ſpeaking to him about making an Agreement with Meer Coſſim, whereby he (Nundcomar) would engage conſtantly to ſend him faithful Accounts of all the Tranſactions of the Engliſh Army, on Condition that he would appoint him to the Dewanny of the Province of Bengal, &c. Moreover, he had ſet his Seal to a Blank Paper and given it to a Perſon to carry it to Meer Coſſim, and write thereon whatever Engagements might be neceſſary for his Satisfaction and deliver it to him. I told Hajee Abdoola I was not a Hircarra, that I ſhould repreſent this Matter to the Nabob; that Moorlydur has the Office of Hircarra, and that he ſhould inform him of theſe Particulars, that he might repreſent them to his Excellency. Accordingly Hajee Abdoola acquainted Moorlydur with the Affair

fair, whereupon he ſent ſome of his Hircarrahs to apprehend the People who were carrying the Paper under Nundcomar's Seal; but as Nundcomar's People went away the Day before, the Hircarrah's could not catch them. Moreover, when Dundyaul Miſſar received the Agreement from you and the Nabob, and was diſmiſſed to Rajah Bulwant Sing, Rajah Nundcomar ſpoke to him by Night in his Tent, in the following Terms: 'It is out of Friendſhip that I give this Admonition; 'tell the Raja it is unjuſtifiable and diſhonourable for him to revolt from his Maſter. Theſe Gentle'men here are wavering in their Counſels, be ſure you fail not to mention this.'

Copy of a Letter from Raja Nundcomar to Raja Bulwant Sing, recorded on Conſultation of the 11th October 1764.

I have had the Pleaſure to receive your Letter by the Hands of Dundyall Miſſar. A Treaty is now ſent you from hence, under the Care of the ſaid Miſſar. I who am ſincerely your Well-wiſher, and look upon your Proſperity as my own, write you out of Friendſhip, that your revolting from your
* Sic in Orig. Maſter and your Duty is contrary to the Rules of Honor and Juſtice; here* that theſe Gentlemen are every Minute changing their Councils and purſue nothing with Steadineſs. You ſhould not place any Confidence in their Writings or Agreements: Dundyaul Miſſar acquainted me fully with the Meſſage you ſent by him, and I have ſent you by his Mouth the Particulars of my Anſwer and Advice agreeably to my Friendſhip for you. Moreover he has ſeen with his own Eyes, he will inform you of every Thing. You ſhould act conformable thereto; and believe me to be your Well-wiſher.

Copy of a Letter to the Honble. Preſident from Mr. Vanſittart, recorded on Conſultation 16th March 1765.

Agreeably to your Orders, I now lay before you what Information I have received relative to Nundcomar's treaſonable Correſpondence with the Enemy. On my Arrival at Patna, in my Way to Camp, Meer Aſhruff being introduced to me by Mr. Billers, complained much of the Hardſhips he had ſuffered on Account of his Accuſation againſt Nundcomar, and begged that I would uſe my Endeavours to diſcover the Truth, that he might be freed from the Imputation of Falſehood, and his Buſineſs freed from the Obſtructions by which it had been long totally put a Stop to. I immediately aſked him by what Means he had got Nundcomar's Letter into his Hands. He ſaid, that on the News of Bulwant Sing's having paid a Viſit to Sujah ul Dowla, and offered his Service to him, he wrote to Ramchurn Pundit, his Gomaſtah at Banaras, expreſſing his Surprize at this his Conduct, and deſiring to know the Reaſon of it. His Gomaſtah, in Anſwer, ſent him Nundcomar's Letter, which was given him by a Moonſhy of Bulwant Sing's, and wrote him, that was the Reaſon. In Proof of his Aſſertion, I made him give me a Copy of his Letter
* Sic in Orig. to Ramchund Pundit, and Ramchund's original Anſwer, which, together with their Tranſactions*, I have here encloſed N° 1 and 2. I then enquired what could be his Reaſon for never having ſhewn Nuncomar's Letter to General Carnac. He intimated, that looking upon him to be prejudiced in Nundcomar's Favour, he did not chuſe to ſhew it him alone, but ſaid he told him he had further Proofs againſt Nundcomar, which he would produce in Preſence of Meſſrs. Batſon and Billers; but the General would not conſent to any Examination in Concert with thoſe Gentlemen. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive any other Reaſon for Meer Aſhruff's not having produced the Letter, than that which he aſſigns, as I am well aſſured it was in his Hands, Doctor Fullarton having told me that he had himſelf ſeen it, and actually had it in his Poſſeſſion at the Time when Meer Aſhruff was ſtrongly preſſed to ſign the Paper, teſtifying Nundcomar's Innocence. When I ſet out for Benares, I carried Nundcomar's original Letter with me, and the firſt Opportunity I
* Sic in Orig. had of ſeeing Bulwant Sing, I produced it to him, and made Enquiry of him concerning the *Authority of it. His Evidence on that Subject you will ſee fully from the encloſed Paper, N° 3. From the Manner Meer Aſhruff has expreſſed himſelf, in his Narrative, one would imagine Bulwant Sing had only told him that there was a Perſon who betrayed our Secrets, without mentioning his Name; but upon my making Enquiry of Meer Aſhruff concerning this Matter, he ſaid, that after much Solicitation from Shawbazbeg and himſelf, Bulwant Sing plainly informed them that Nundcomar was the Man. This Account is confirmed by Doctor Fullarton in the encloſed Letter, N° 4. The Letter of Bulwant Sing, which Doctor Fullarton ſpeaks of, I have not, at preſent, by me; but I remember it contains no more than what Dr. Fullarton mentions, referring him for Particulars to Meer Aſhruff and Shawbazbeg. N° 5. is a Tranſlation of Part of a Paper, which I am informed, was in the Hands of Mr. Batſon's Moonſhy, at Patna, before the Nabob Meer Jaffier ſet out from thence for Calcutta. It was copied by Cummur ul Deen, Sir Robert Fletcher's Moonſhy, who ſays that he before ſaw a Copy of the ſame Paper in the Hands of Byaram Chowdree. Some further Account of this Paper may, perhaps, be obtained from Mr. Batſon's Moonſhy and Byaram Chowdree. Anonymous as it now appears, I ſhould not think it worthy of the leaſt Notice, but that it is in ſome Meaſure confirmed by the following Information, which I received from Mahomed Gous Hafiz Iſrar Cawn, (Meer Coſſim's head Moonſhee) who came down with me from Illahabad, viz. in the Month of Sauwun, from the 24th January to 24th February. Mahommed Warris Sootaburdar, with Two Hircarrahs, came from Lucknow to Illahabad, in their Way to Bengal, they had with them a Letter for Nundcomar, given them by Cullun, a Favourite Servant of Sujauh ul Dowla's, and Naib of Huſſun Ally Cawn, with whom (Huſ-

ſun Ally Cawn) a Vackeel of Nundcomar's, has always reſided, from the Beginning of the War between Suja ul Dowla and the Engliſh, to this preſent Time. Nº 6 is Nundcomar's original Letter to Bulwant Sing. Doctor Fullerton has told me that he believes he would bring * bring Twenty People, who would ſwear to its being the Hand Writing of a Moonſhy of Nundcomar's.

* Sic in Orig.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. Vanſittart.

N. B. The Tranſlation of the Original Letter, Nº 6, is entered under Nº 3.

From Meer Aſhruff to Ramchund Pundit, his Gomaſtah at Benares, dated 15th April 1764.

You are well acquainted with the Treaty made by Rajah Bulwant Sing, that he promiſed to act entirely in Conjunction with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn to the Engliſh Gentlemen, and continue in a ſtrict Alliance with them; accordingly a Copy of an Agreement was made out and ſent to him. Now that the Rajah, in Contradiction to the Agreement, has joined with Suja-ul-Dowla, and is ready for War; What is the Reaſon of it? What is become of the Agreement he made with the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn and the Engliſh Gentlemen? It is requiſite you make full Enquiry into theſe Matters from the Raja or his People, and inform me thereof, for this Affair ſurpriſes me geatly: Acquaint me without Delay.

From Ramchund Pundit to Meer Aſhruff.

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter, wherein you write that Rajah Bulwant Sing entered into an Agreement with the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn and the Engliſh Gentlemen to act entirely in Conjunction with them;—What can be the Reaſon that, in Contradiction thereto, he is now coming with Suja Dowla, and is ready for War; that I ſhould make Enquiry into this Matter, and inform you thereof, Sir? Rajah Nundcomar has written to Rajah Bulwant Sing, that theſe Gentlemen are not firm to their Agreements; and this is the Reaſon of his having joined with Suja ul Dowla. This Letter the Raja has delivered to me. Encloſed I ſend it to you, thereby you will be acquainted with the Particulars. This is the Cauſe of Bulwant Sing's Departure from his Agreement. Indeed when a Dewan * has the Management of Affairs, writes in this Manner, how can any One have Confidence in his Maſter's Agreements.

* Sic in Orig.

Bulwant Sing's Evidence in the Preſence of Mr. Marriott and Mr. Vanſittart.

The 24th of February 1765. Raja Bulwant Sing being on a Viſit to Mr. Marriott at Benares, I took out of my Pocket, in the Preſence of Meſſrs. Marriott, Taylor, and Poleer, and ſeveral of the Rajah's own People, the original Letter which Meer Aſhruff accuſed Nundcomar of having written to the Rajah, and preſented it to the Rajah, and at the Time ſaid to him, 'Mr. Marriott 'and I are deſirous of knowing whether, when Suja-ul-Dowla was preparing to invade the Bengal 'Dominions, you received this Letter from Nundcomar, or not.' After reading the Letter, he replied, 'It would be a Diſhonour to me to ſpeak a Falſehood, and ſpeaking the Truth may be attended with ill Conſequences to me; but' (ſays he, addreſſing himſelf to Mr. Marriott) 'I will inform you by and by.' Accordingly about Half an Hour afterwards he told Mr. Marriott ſecretly he had received it. Mr. Marriott aſked him if he had written any Anſwer to it; he ſaid that he had; that he would look for it among his Papers, and if he could find it would ſend it him. Immediately after I ſeated myſelf cloſe to the Raja, and aſked him again ſecretly whether he had received the Letter, or not;—he told me that he had. I aſked him how Meer Aſhruff had got it into his Hands;—he told me that he ſent it him. I then ſaid you muſt remember 'That at that 'Time there was a Negociation on Foot between you and the Engliſh.' Meer Aſhruff informed me that on the News of your having paid a Viſit to Suja Dowla, and offered him your Service, he wrote to his Gomaſtah expreſſing his Surpriſe at your Conduct, and deſiring to know the Reaſon of it; and that his Gomaſtah in Anſwer encloſed him Nundcomar's Letter, and told him that Letter was the Reaſon;—pray is this Matter of Fact or not? He anſwered you are acquainted with all the Particulars already; what Occaſion is there for me to mention them to you? I repeated my Queſtion,—'But is what Meer Aſhruff told me Matter of Fact, or not?' He ſaid it is ſo entirely. I then aſked him if he had received any more of ſuch Sort of Letters from Nundcomar; he told me that he had received Two or Three, but that Suja Dowla had received Fifty. I aſked him if he had ſeen any of thoſe Letters which were written to Suja-ul-Dowla; he ſaid that he had not; but that being with Suja-ul-Dowla he very well knew that he did receive them. I deſired that he would let me have thoſe other Two or Three Letters that were written to himſelf; he told me that he would look for them among his Papers, and deliver them to Mr. Marriott.

Benaris, 26th February 1765. (Signed) George Vanſittart.

What is mentioned in this Narrative regarding Bulwant Sing and myſelf, I aſſert to be a Fact.

Benares, 26th February 1765. (Signed) Ranᵈ Marriot.

Letter

Letter to Mr. Vanſittart.

Dear Sir,

Encloſed I ſend you a Letter received from Bulwant Sing about the End of April 1764, in which he plainly ſhews a Kind of Diffidence of our Sincerity in the Manner of our treating, and that every Thing that paſſed among us was known to the Enemy; and in this Letter he gives this for Reaſon, that there were ſo many People employed in the Management of the Treaty with him that he was at a Loſs to know what to think of it.

* Sic in Orig — About the ſame Time, at our Camp at Buxar, Meer Aſhruff informed me to the ſame * Purpoſe with reſpect to Nundcomar and his Letter to Bulwant Sing, as he has ſet forth in his Letter to your Brother.

Patna,
20th Feb. 1765.

I am, Dear Sir, &c.
(Signed) Wm Fullerton.

N. B. Both Shaw Baſbag and Aſhruff agreed in their Account, that Bulwant Sing had openly impeached Nundcomar of Treachery.

(Signed) Wm Fullerton.

Nundcomar wrote by the Vackeel to Suja-ul-Dowla, ' That if he would drive the Engliſh out of the Country, he would make him a Nuzerana of a Crore of Rupees, and give up the Patna Pro' vince to his Poſſeſſion'. But Suja ul Dowla did not conſent to his Deſire. He therefore ſent his Vackeel Syed Ru Olla to Haſun Aly Cawn (Suja ul Dowla's Aruzbeggy) with a Note for ſeveral Lacks of Rupees, requeſting that he would uſe his Endeavours to perſuade Suja ul Dowla to this Scheme. Haſun Ali Cawn, with a View to enrich himſelf, made the ſtrongeſt Repreſentations on the Subject to Suja ul Dowla and at length prevailed upon him. Accordingly Syed Roo Olla is ſtill at Suja Dowla's Court on this Buſineſs.

Extract from Conſultation, Secret Department 16th March 1765.

Letter from the Depart at Moorſhedabad, dated 10th March.

In a Day or two we are in Hopes of completing ſuch a State of the preſent Collections and Diviſions of the Revenues as may enable us to propoſe to you the Diſtribution you direct; but as it has been propoſed to place one Branch in the Hands of Nundcomar, we think it neceſſary before this be fixed, to acquaint you that Mr. G. Vanſittart juſt arrived from the Army, has communicated to us ſome very corroborative Proofs of the treacherous Correſpondence imputed to Nundcomar in April 1764, which may perhaps induce you to alter the intended Partition of Buſineſs. The Facts as atteſted, muſt for the preſent deſtroy all Confidence between us and Nundcomar, and if fully proved muſt expoſe him to the ſevereſt Reſentment of our Government.

The Preſident informs the Board that Mr. G. Vanſittart arrived Yeſterday in Town, and that he had deſired him to produce the Proofs which the Gentlemen of the Deputation mention him to be poſſeſſed of in their laſt Letter, concerning the treacherous Correſpondence imputed to Nundcomar in laſt April; and he accordingly now lays before them the following Letter from him and Papers therein referred to.

* Sic in Orig. — Here * is inſerted Mr. Vanſittart's Letter and Papers already given.

Read the Conſultation of the 11th October laſt.

Read alſo the following Letters from Meſſrs. Carnac, Batſon, Billers and Swinton, containing the Informations they were then called upon to give on this Subject.

The Board taking this Affair again into Conſideration; from the Circumſtances before them, it appears, ſuppoſing the Charge be fully proved againſt Nundcomar, that it is abſolutely unſafe either for us or the Nabob, that he ſhould have any, the ſmalleſt Share in the Buſineſs of the Government; and therefore as there now appears ſuch corroborative Circumſtances againſt him, it is reſolved that he be immediately called to Calcutta, and the Enquiry into it here reſumed. Agreed therefore that the Deputies do make a proper Repreſentation on the Subject to the Nabob, and deſire, as the Enquiry can only properly be made here, that he will ſend him down accordingly, that he ſhall have a fair and candid Examination, and when the ſame is completed, his Excellency be fully adviſed and conſulted on the Meaſures ſtill further neceſſary; that the Preſident do alſo addreſs the Nabob on the Occaſion referring him to the Gentlemen for Particulars, and urging his Compliance with the Application to be made to him by them; that Doctor Fullarton as before mentioned, Mear Aſhruff, Ramchurn Pundit his Gomaſtah, be called from Patna, and Hadjee Abdulla, mentioned in Meer Aſhruff's Narrative to have been acquainted with his and other Circumſtances of Nundcomar's Treachery from Moorſhedabad, where we find he now is, to give their perſonal Evidences on the Charge. A Letter is accordingly wrote to the Deputies with a Copy of the Proceedings for their Guidance, and a Letter to Patna for the three Evidences, as the Branch of the Revenue intended to be allotted to Nundcomar may ſuffer greatly by his Abſence, it appearing not ſafe to truſt ſo great a Charge ſolely to the Management of his Servants or Creatures, while his Character lays under ſo diſhonourable an Imputation, with ſuch particular Proofs of his Delinquency.

Agreed the Deputies be deſired to urge to the Nabob the Diſpoſal of ſuch Allotment to other truſty Servants until we have come to a Determination concerning Nundcomar.

N. B. The Nabob for ſome Time declined complying with the Council's Deſire, and upon the Deputies applying for freſh Orders, the Council directed them (Conſultation 25th March) ſhould the Nabob perſevere in his Propoſals, to ſeize Nundcomar, and ſend him a Priſoner to Calcutta.

Extract of the Firſt Letter from the Deputies at Moorſhedabad, dated the 26th Feb. 1765.

We found the Nabob's Mind greatly prepoſſeſſed with a Suſpicion of our aiming to raiſe Mahomed Reza Cawn to the Subahſhip; we ſoon convinced him how idle were his Fears on this Head, and how needleſs and abſurd the Steps we were now taking to ſecure him in the moſt effectual Manner in the full and quiet Enjoyment of the Soubahdarry, by the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaty, if we actually had any ſuch Deſign. This naturally led us to enquire of the Nabob concerning the Perwanna, he had wrote to Mahomed Reza Cawn, forwarded in his Letter to the Preſident, under Date the 29th Inſtant, expreſsly forbidding him to ſtir from Dacca, notwithſtanding he knew the Purport of the Letter wrote by the Preſident with the Approbation of the Board, deſiring him to ſet out immediately and meet the Deputies here, and after that he had aſſured Mr. Middleton that this Perwannah which was ſent ſealed up in that addreſſed for the Governor, ſhould be expreſſed in the ſame Terms. This was fully proved to have been dictated by Nundcomar on examining the Moonſhy, in Preſence of the Nabob.

Extracts from further Letters of the Deputies at Moorſhedab.—One of the 3d March.

We before mentioned that we thought it not adviſeable to ſeat the Nabob on the Muſnud till Mahomed Reza Cawn's Arrival. The Nabob himſelf by no Means expreſſed his Deſire to have it done until he arrived, and has even ſince ſeemed willing to defer it, and it was done this Day at our particular Deſire. We could by no Ways account for the Nabob's Backwardneſs to be ſeated on the Muſnud till this Morning, when Nundcomar came to us with a Perwannna to the Nabob obtained from the King, through Shitabroy, under the private Seal, in conſequence of the Application the Nabob had made on the Death of his Father, promiſing his Confirmation in the Soubahſhip, and deſiring to know whether a Tent ſhould as uſual, on ſuch Occaſions, be erected without the City, where the Nabob might publickly, and with due Reverence, receive this Perwanna of the King.

We went ſoon after to the Kella, and explained the Impropriety of ſuch a Meaſure to the Nabob, who was ſo eaſily convinced, and ſo readily acquieſced in receiving the Government only from the Company, that we ſuppoſe it a Meaſure put into his Head by ſome ill Adviſers. If Sunnuds from the King ſhould ever appear neceſſary, we explained to the Nabob that they were to be obtained through the Board's Application alone. He ſeemed perfectly happy with what had been done for him, and fully content to reſt himſelf upon the Board's Advice and Protection.

One of the 7th March.

That you may not be ſurprized that we have not yet addreſſed you on the other Points of your Inſtructions, it is neceſſary you ſhould be acquainted that we find it a much more difficult and laborious Work than we expected, to acquire ſuch a Knowledge of the Revenues, and their preſent Arrangement, as is needful, before we can propoſe, for your ultimate Deciſion, ſuch an Allotment of the Collections as may anſwer the Intentions of the 4th Article of the Treaty. We are daily buſied in this Matter, and have to ſtruggle againſt every Impediment, which Nundcomar and the Mutſuddies under him in his Office, can throw in our Way, as few Accounts ſeem to have been ſettled ſince the War with Meer Coſſim. It is neceſſary you ſhould be acquainted that neither Nundcomar, the Zemindars, nor the Officers of the Cutcherry under him, made the uſual Acknowledgements to the Naib Soubah, though confirmed in that Employment by the public Interchange of Treaties, till he was abſolutely ordered by the Nabob Four Days afterwards, on our Repreſentation. Such a public Oppoſition to the Board's Meaſures appears extremely inſolent, and has greatly obſtructed our Proceedings; and as, in Contradiction to the Article of the Treaty in Favour of Mahomed Reza Cawn, he appeared ſtill a principal Adviſer of the Nabob, and to be tranſacting the Buſineſs, and carrying on Correſpondence which only belonged to the Naib Soubah, we thought it neceſſary in Preſence of the Nabob, he and the Moonſhys ſhould be given to underſtand the Limits of Nundcomar's Authority, and that that was confined ſolely to the Collections. Such an Intimation was the more expedient from the Correſpondence which had been commenced with the King, and the other Officers of his Court, for procuring the Sunnuds. The Nabob has now acquainted the King with Mahomed Reza Cawn's Appointment, and we have fully made known to both your Sentiments as to the procuring Sunnuds from the King. Nundcomar has made a very unbecoming ſtruggle in Oppoſition to your Orders to retain the abſolute Power he had aſſumed, and if a watchful Eye be not kept on his Intrigues, he will certainly embroil the Nabob's Affairs, and reſume the Power you have meant to place in the

Hands of Mahomed Reza Cawn. As all the People about the Nabob's Perſon are abſolutely devoted to Nundcomar and Enemies to this Change, and though Men of very low Condition, we have Reaſon to fear they have a very improper Influence over the Mind of the young Nabob, though he always expreſſes himſelf to us perfectly happy in what has been done for him. Of the Affairs of Bahar we have as yet no Information, and have been told by Nundcomar that there is no Account hitherto come of thoſe Collections, by which we might obtain a general Idea of the Whole. A Mutſuddy, who was of the Patna Khalſa, in Meer Coſſim's Time, ſtates the Revenue above a Crore of Rupees.

Extract from the Letter of the Deputies at Moorſhedabad in Anſwer to the Board's Orders for perſuading the Nabob to remove Nundcomar, and ſend him to Calcutta.

If the Nabob had the Dependance he ought to have on the Engliſh, he would not in ſo warm a Manner be protecting a Man we muſt eſteem an Enemy to us, nor put his own Honour and the Honour of at leaſt a ſuſpected Traitor to us, on a Footing. How ſhameful muſt it appear that he ſhall heſitate to part with ſuch a Man, or propoſe himſelf to accompany him to Calcutta; ſuch a Step, on his Part, would be placing Nundcomar in the higheſt Point of View. Its putting his Attachment to Nundcomar and us too much on the Level; and his Preſence in Calcutta on ſuch an Occaſion, would ſo overawe the Witneſſes, that the Truth could ſcarcely be got from them; nor could ſuch a Proceeding but give a very low Impreſſion of him through the Kingdom, and throw the Affairs every where into Confuſion; and we doubt not will, in every Reſpect, ſeem as improper to you as it now does to us to admit of it.

After all, ſuppoſing that Nundcomar ſhould * ever be cleared of that; the Influence it is manifeſt he has over the Nabob, the conſtant Endeavours he has uſed to ſecure his own Power, and thwart the Plan the Board would have purſued, the Reſentment he entertains himſelf and inſtills into the Nabob againſt Mahomed Reza Cawn, not to mention the very great Abuſes there appears to be in the Management of the Collections, ſerve only to confirm our Opinion, and that of the Board, how extremely dangerous and improper it is that ſuch a Perſon ſhould continue longer to be the Chief Adviſer and Director of this young and unexperienced Prince.

* Sic in Orig.

Sequel of the Minute.

All theſe Extracts ſerve to place in the ſtrongeſt Point of View the dangerous Character and intriguing Diſpoſition of Nundcomar, as well as his uniform Diſaffection to the Company. They exhibit him accuſed of Practices tending materialy to prejudice the Company's Affairs; and theſe committed not only when he was out of Place and Employ, but alſo when a Concurrence of fortuitous Circumſtances had elevated him to the higheſt Pinacle of Greatneſs that could be enjoyed by a Subject in theſe Provinces. In the former Situation, we find him endeavouring by Forgery and falſe Accuſations to ruin Individuals; guilty of carrying on Correſpondence hurtful to the Company's Intereſt; and inſtrumental in conveying Letters between the Shawzada and the French Governor General of Pondicherry. For all theſe Miſdemeanors, our then Adminiſtration unanimouſly adjudged Nundcomar deſerving of perpetual Reſtraint, and the Honourable the Court of Directors confirmed the Sentence. In the latter Situation, at a Time when Mutiny and Deſertion had ſpread their Infection throughout our Army, and when a moſt formidable Invaſion impended Bengal and threatened the very Exiſtence of the Company, we again obſerve Nundcomar not only counteracting the Views of the Company's Government to draw off Raja Bulwant Sing from his Alliance, which muſt have greatly weakened the Strength of Sujah Dowlah, by adviſing the Rajah againſt the Meaſure, and declaring the Engliſh an unſteady People not to be truſted, but alſo labouring under a very ſtrong Suſpicion of being engaged in inviting and exciting Sujah Dowla to commence the War, and in carrying on a Correſpondence with the Fugitive Meer Coſſim. The Board, in conſequence of the criminal Light in which they viewed theſe Tranſactions, directed Nundcomar to be ſent a Priſoner from Moorſhedabad to Calcutta in March 1765, and actually ſummoned Evidences from that Place and Patna, in order to his being brought to a Trial. This Trial not having taken place, we conſider as an additional and corroborate Preſumption of his Guilt, for notwithſtanding the Adminiſtration which ſucceeded the one that removed Nundcomar, was compoſed of Members who were well inclined to him, and diſpoſed to controvert every Act and Meaſure of their Predeceſſors, yet even under this Prejudice they did not preſume to acquit Nundcomar; but they thought proper to confine him to his Houſe, and entirely exclude him from any Share in the Adminiſtration; a Deciſion which could only ariſe from an impreſſed Conviction of Nundcomar's Guilt had they brought him to Trial. Beſides theſe Circumſtances of the higheſt criminal Nature againſt a State, it is well known in the Negociations the Preſident and Council had to tranſact with the Nabob Meer Jaffier in 1764, every Artifice was employed and every Difficulty ſtarted by Nundcomar that could tend to retard the Progreſs of theſe Negociations, and to obſtruct their being terminated for the Company's Advantage. A ſimilar Conduct is again adopted by him at the Time of the Acceſſion of Nizim ul-Dowla; where we find he ſtrives to thwart the Views and oppoſe the Influence of the Company in the Nabob's Counſels; Circumſtances ſtrongly complained of by the Deputation at the City in their many Letters to the Board above quoted. It may be argued, that in theſe Inſtances he manifeſts his Zeal for the Intereſt of his immediate Maſters; but ſurely it was no Proof of his Regard or Attachment to the Company; and the latter Qualities are directed to be conſidered as eſſential Requiſites in our preſent Choice. A Man thus poſſeſſed of Talents for Intrigue, and a Proneneſs to exerciſe them on all Occaſions, even to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, we can never eſteem a proper Perſon to be choſen Dewan of the Houſhold, and Manager of the Finances of a minor Nabob, eſpecially at a Time when the Situation of our Territories, both with reſpect to the Deſigns of the French and thoſe of the Marattas, render the inveſting ſuch a Man with the fainteſt Power, or the moſt diſtant Opportunity of doing Miſchief, equally dangerous and impolitic. It can never we think be a Maxim either in Prudence or in Policy to repeat a Trial of the Services of a Man whoſe bad Principles are ſo very notorious, and who has been already proved to have repeatedly exerted them to the Injury of our State; and as it is not refuſed that the Son of Nundcomar is to act under the Inſtruction and Influence of the Father, we hope we ſhall be juſtified in withholding from him our Suffrages, knowing that he has neither Abilities nor the Reſolution to dare to contradict his Father's Will.

Mahomed Reza Cawn's Power and Influence in the Country have been on the Decline ever ſince the Eſtabliſhment of our Council of Revenue and Superviſors in the Diſtricts; and with his Diſmiſſion from all his Offices, we apprehend they have totally expired. But admitting that any Relicts of them do ſtill remain, and that the preſent Appointment would be attended with the deſirable Purpoſe of effectually eradicating them; we think it would be purchaſing this Object at too great an Expence, were we thereby to expoſe the Affairs of our Employers to the Riſk of being involved in freſh Troubles by the Machinations of Nundcomar; more eſpecially if we can fix that Choice upon any other Perſon who is equally, from every Motive and Conſideration, the Enemy of Mahomed Reza Cawn; whoſe Character is fair and unblemiſhed, and whoſe Loyalty and Attachment to the Company have been repeatedly proved and never ſuſpected.

We beg Leave to conclude this Minute with declaring, that we differ from the Sentiments of the Preſident on this Point with Pain and Reluctance, ſenſible of the good Effects which muſt ever reſult from Unanimity in the Conduct of the Company's Affairs; but when our Senſe of the Duty and Fidelity we owe to our Employers; of the expreſs Letter of their paſt Orders which we have quoted; and our Ideas of thoſe now before us, which direct that we be guided in our Choice by a Regard to the public Good, and the Safety and Intereſt of the Company; when Conſiderations, we ſay of this Nature, influence us to that contrary Way of thinking, we flatter ourſelves we ſhall be juſtified in diſſenting.

(Signed)

Coſſimbuzar,
26th July 1772.

Philip M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

Coſſimbuzar, the 28th July 1772.

At a Committee; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Preſident;
Samuel Middleton,
Philip M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
John Graham, } Eſquires.

The Preſident delivers in the following Minute.

The Preſident's Minute.

The Preſident feels a Reluctance to dwell any longer on a Subject which has divided the Opinions of the Committee, and already engaged too much of their Attention; but he thinks it incumbent upon him to ſay ſomething in Reply to the Objections which have been made to his Propoſition, becauſe he apprehends that a very different Concluſion may be fairly drawn from the Arguments which have been urged againſt it. His own Inclination will induce him to confine himſelf within the ſame Bounds of Candour and Moderation, which the Gentlemen who differ from him in Opinion have ſo properly choſen, and which ought to be invariably adhered to where the End ſought by all is the public Good; and the only Diſagreement is on the Mode of obtaining it.

The Preſident has already declared, that he meant by the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs, that this Government ſhould avail itſelf of the Abilities and Influence of Rajah Nundcomar for the Purpoſes aſſigned. But it was his declared Intention to exclude him from any formal Truſt in the Nabob's Services, in order to guard againſt any Attempts which might be apprehended from his Intrigues; thus, leaving the Government at Liberty to recall him whenever he ſhall be ſuſpected of applying the Opportunities afforded him to ill Purpoſes, without giving Umbrage to the Nabob, or leaving him a Pretence to ſcreen him from our Authority.

The Preſident does not take upon him to vindicate the moral Character of Nundcomar; his Sentiments of this Man's former Political Conduct are not unknown to the Court of Directors, who, he is perſuaded, will be more inclined to attribute his preſent Countenance of him to Motives of Zeal and Fidelity to the Service, in Repugnance perhaps to his own Inclinations, than to any Predilection in his Favour. He is very well acquainted with moſt of the Facts alluded to in the Minutes of the Majority, having been a principal Inſtrument in detecting them; nevertheleſs he thinks it but Juſtice to make a Diſtinction between the Violation of a Truſt, and an Offence committed againſt our Government, by a Man who owed it no Allegiance, nor was indebted to it for Protection; but, on the contrary, was the actual Servant and Miniſter of a Maſter, whoſe Intereſt naturally ſuggeſted that Kind of Policy which ſought, by Foreign Aids and the Diminution of the Power of the Company, to raiſe his own Conſequence, and to re-eſtabliſh his Authority: He has never been charged with any Inſtance of Infidelity to the Nabob Meer Jaffier, the conſtant Tenor of whoſe Politics, from his Firſt Acceſſion to the Nizamut till his Death, correſponded in all Points ſo exactly with the Artifices which were detected in his Miniſter, that they may be as fairly aſcribed to the One as to the other. Their immediate Object was beyond Queſtion the Aggrandizement of the former, though the latter had ultimately an equal Intereſt in their Succeſs. The Opinion which the Nabob himſelf entertained of theſe Services, and of the Fidelity of Nundcomar, evidently appeared in the diſtinguiſhed Marks which he continued to ſhew him of his Favour and Confidence to the lateſt Hour of his Life.

His Conduct in the ſucceeding Adminiſtration appears not only to have been dictated by the ſame Principles, but, if we may be allowed to ſpeak favourably of any Meaſures which oppoſed the Views of our own Government and aimed at the Support of an adverſe Intereſt, ſurely it was not only not culpable, but even praiſe-worthy. He endeavoured (as appears by the Extracts before us) to give Conſequence to his Maſter, and to pave the Way to his Independance, by obtaining a Firmaun from the King for his Appointment to the Soubahſhip; and he oppoſed the Promotion of Mahomed Reza Cawn, becauſe he looked upon it as a Superceſſion of the Rights and Authority of the Nabob. He is now an abſolute Dependant of the Company, on whoſe Favour he muſt reſt all his Hopes of future Advancement.

* Sic in Orig. But whatever may have been the Conduct of Rajah Nundcomar in a different Station, and * in former Occaſions, the Preſident cannot form any Idea of any Danger to which the Company's Intereſts can be expoſed by his Influence with his Son, in the Office which is now propoſed for him. No Situation of our Affairs could enable the Nabob, or any Perſon connected with him, to avail himſelf, by any immediate or ſudden Act, of the ſlender Means which he has left to infringe our Power, or inlarge his own. He has neither a Military Force, Authority in the Country, Foreign Connexions, nor a Treaſury. A Deſign of ſuch a Nature, if ever practicable, can only take Effect by a long Train of concerted Events, and muſt be the uninterrupted Work of Years. * Sic in Orig. But as * has been repeatedly remarked, the Father having no Truſt or Authority, nor the Son Abilities equal to ſo great an Undertaking; the ſlighteſt Suſpicion will be ſufficient to remove the former, and fruſtrate every Hope of the Kind for ever.

With Reſpect to any other Perſon who may be nominated for this Charge, the Preſident declares, that he has fixed his Choice upon Rajah Goordaſs, from the thorough Conviction that no other will be found equally qualified to anſwer the particular Purpoſes of that Appointment.

To conclude, at a different Seaſon, and under other Circumſtances, the Preſident would acquieſce in the Arguments which have been urged againſt his Recommendation. He ſhould be very ſorry to ſee Nundcomar become the Miniſter of a rival Power, becauſe of his Abilities. He thinks they may be moſt uſefully employed in the Service of our Government.

(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

A true Extract.
(Signed) John Stewart,
Secretary.

Mr. Barwell's Minute upon the Reference made by the Committee of Circuit to the Board, for its Deciſion of the Difference of Opinion among the Members of the Committee of Circuit, in the Choice of a Dewan for the Nabob's Houſehold.

Mr. Barwell's Minute. I feel a real Concern at the Occaſion of this Meeting. The Subject referred to our Deciſion, is in itſelf extremely delicate, but is become much more ſo by the Manner in which it is introduced to us. To pronounce on a Difference of Opinion, is what I at all Times wiſh to avoid; for to whatever Side I may incline, it will be my Miſfortune ſtill to differ. Is there no Alternative then to avoid ſo diſagreeable a Conſequence? Permit me the Queſtion; and if you think there is, why ſhall we not embrace it. With reſpect to any Choice I may have in the Nomination of a Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, I declare, upon my Honour, it is indifferent to me what Man you promote. I think, however, it is but proper you ſhould have an Option. One Man only has been named, and the Dilemma we are reduced to, ſeems to have its Exiſtence in this Precluſion of Choice; and as there appears ſo many juſt Objections for a Difference of Opinion in the propoſed Appointment of Raja Goordaſs, alias Nundcomar, I muſt beg Leave, without deſcanting on the particular Merits or Demerits of the Man, to make it my earneſt Requeſt, that the Governor will be pleaſed to ſelect from the Number of able Miniſters who reſide within the Provinces, the Names of ſuch as he thinks are qualified to fill the Station of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold. I flatter myſelf this may be a Means of introducing Unanimity, for we ſhall not then have to argue on the Attachment and Abilities of One Man in particular. Many out of the Number named, will doubtleſs be unanimouſly approved. We may then, with Pleaſure to ourſelves and

Satisfaction to the Public, ſay to our Preſident, ſuch Men's Characters are free from all Imputation, chooſe, Sir, whom you pleaſe from them, and we will ratify your Choice.

Queſtion.

Mr. Barwell begs Leave to propoſe, for the Sake of Unanimity, the following Queſtion. Whether the Board ſhall apply to the Preſident to nominate a Number of Men, Twelve or Twenty, who he ſhall think qualified for this Truſt, as he flatters himſelf among a Number of People, there may be many againſt whoſe Characters no Exception can be made, and conſequently no Difference of Opinion can ariſe in the Choice, or whether they ſhall proceed, without attempting to produce Unanimity among the Members, to give their Opinion on the Difference of Sentiment, which has already ariſen on the Subject of Goordaſſe's Appointment?

Mr. Goodwin's Reply.

Mr. Goodwin's Opinion—As I approve of the Choice made by the Governor, I think ſuch a Reference unneceſſary.

Mr. Harris's.

Mr. Harris, in Reply to Mr. Barwell's Propoſal, begs Leave to obſerve, that the Purport of it appears already to have claimed the Attention of the Committee's Minute, that his Intention is truly laudable, but as the Gentlemen have proceeded to determined Reſolutions on Record, and having no Objection to the propoſed Appointment, he has given his Reaſons for his Approval in a Minute, which he purpoſes delivering in, in the Courſe of this Meeting.

Mr. Barwell's & Mr. Lane's.

Mr. Barwell replies to it in the Affirmative, and alſo Mr. Lane.

The Reſident.

Mr. Alderſey agrees in Sentiments with Mr. Harris.

Majority's Opinion.

The Majority is of Opinion that ſuch a Reference ſhould not be made.

Mr. Barwell's Remark.

Mr. Barwell begs Leave to remark on this Difference of Sentiment, that as the Majority is of Opinion no Reference ſhould be made, it implies an Aſſent to the Governor's Propoſition. Mr. Barwell would have been glad there had been an Option in this Caſe, becauſe it is poſſible the Board might have preferred one Man to another. He does not doubt that Men of equal Capacity, and whoſe Attachment to the Company has never been brought in Queſtion, are to be found in the Extent of ſo large a Kingdom, and among ſuch a Number of able Men; that he thinks the Objections againſt Rajah Goordaſs and Nundcomar to be of ſo weighty and ſerious a Nature as to have obliged him not to have given his Suffrage for the Appointment. But as the Board have determined that Mr. Barwell ſhall not have the Choice of another, and confine it to his acquieſcing to the Preſident's Propoſal, or diſſenting from it, he flatters himſelf Goordaſs will anſwer the Expectations of the Public. His Reliance is in the Governor's Penetration and Judgement, and therefore he does not make any particular Diſſent to the Appointment of this Man, though in his preſent Predicament he thinks him ineligible, being fixed by the Company to Calcutta, and ordered to have no Truſt or Confidence repoſed in him by our Government.

The ſeveral Members now enter their Minutes on the Subject of Goordaſs's Appointment, referred by the Committee of Circuit as follows:

Mr. Goodwin's Minute.

Mr. Goodwin's Minute.—I have given the cloſeſt Attention to the different Arguments contained in the Committee Proceedings for and againſt the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs to the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, under the Influence and Inſtruction of Nundcomar his Father, and having maturely weighed the ſame, I muſt concur with Mr. Middleton in the Eligibility of the Governor's Propoſition. I deem it is unneceſſary to offer any Arguments of my own in further Support of the Meaſure, as the Reaſons already ſet forth in the Honble. Preſident's Minute appear to me ſo full and ſtrong, not but that as he himſelf obſerves under other Circumſtances, the Arguments which have been urged by the other Gentlemen of the Committee, and which no Doubt are apparently very forcible, would bias me againſt it. However, with reſpect to Nundcomar, I ſhall obſerve (I think it not improper here to remark, that from the Character of this Man, I choſe to decline ſeeing him when he paid me a Viſit immediately after Mahomed Reza Cawn's Diſgrace; this Circumſtance I mention to ſhew, that ſhould I happen unfortunately to err in my Judgment, I can be actuated in the preſent Caſe only through Zeal and Fidelity to my Honourable Maſters) that his preſent Situation is widely different to what it was when he oppoſed the Company's political Views. He was then independent of our Government, and a Subject as well as Prime Miniſter to the Soubah of the Country. Whereas, being now become an entire Dependant of the Company's, he may be ſaid to ſtand in the ſame Point of View with them as with his former Maſter; nor is it more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, eſpecially as the Company and Nabob have but one common Intereſt, that he would be equally faithful to them. I will not pretend to ſay through Attachment, as I apprehend there never was a Man in this Country prompted thereto merely through this Principle, at leaſt, the Inſtances are but rare; but for his own as well as * Son's Sake.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Harris's.

Having maturely deliberated on the * Agreements ſet forth in the Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit, as well for as againſt the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs, the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar, to the Office of Dewan of the Nabob's Houſehold; I muſt, in Juſtice to both Parties, acknowledge the Weight of their Reaſons, fully convinced that the Sentiments of each proceed from one and the ſame Motive; the Deſire of promoting the Intereſt of our Honourable Employers, and the public Good. Was the preſent State of the Honourable Company's Affairs in that precarious Situation they were in the Year 1763 and 1764, and ſubject to the ſame Evils from the intriguing Genius of Maha Raja Nundcomar, I am convinced that the ſame

* Sic in Orig.

ſame Motives would influence our Preſident and every Member of this Board, as have been ſet forth by Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell and Graham, to keep him diveſted of the ſmalleſt Degree of Power or Authority in Government. But the preſent flouriſhing and permanent Footing we have ſo ſucceſsfully obtained, ſcarcely admitting an Object for Intrigue; the many various Checks we ſhall have on the Maha Rajah, by which to defeat the Execution of any Scheme prejudicial to our Intereſt, which he would not be weak enough to project, ſince its Detection muſt terminate in his inevitable Ruin, without the poſſible Means of ſcreening himſelf from our Reſentment; the Ties which now bind him to the Intereſt of the Honourable Company, under whoſe Influence alone he can * reflect the ſmalleſt Degree of Conſequence, or propoſe to himſelf the Retrieval of his Character in Life; and the Neceſſity of employing a Man equally capable as inclinable to elucidate the Charges that the Honourable Company have exhibited againſt Mahomed Reza Cawn, and effectually to eradicate his remaining Influence in the Country; I am induced from theſe Reaſons to concur in the Opinions of the Preſident and Mr. Middleton, and to give my entire Aſſent to the Appointment.

Mr. Barwell's.

Mr. Barwell thinks Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, have aſſigned very ſufficient Reaſons for their Non-concurrence to the Governor's Propoſition. The Orders of the Honble. Company, and the Reſolutions of the Government here, are poſitive, and in the fulleſt Manner ſupport the Opinion thoſe Gentlemen entertain of the Impropriety of Goordaſs's (the Son of Nundcomar) Elevation, If there are any particular Inſtructions from the Court of Directors, their Influence can only extend where they may be known, and ſupercede ſuch weighty Objections as are oppoſed to the Nomination of the Son of Nundcomar to the Dewanny.

Mr. Lane's.

I ſhould have been very happy to have given my Voice for the Appointment of the Son of Nundcomar, as I ſhall ever feel a high Degree of Satisfaction in coinciding with the Sentiments of the Honble. the Governor, but for the Reaſons which are aſſigned by Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham. The known Spirit of Intrigue of Nundcomar, and the Honble. the Court of Directors forbidding any Truſt or Confidence to be repoſed in him, I cannot, I think, with Propriety, acquieſce to his propoſed Elevation, while there may be Men choſe for the Truſt, of equal Abilities, of Characters unexceptionable, and of whoſe Attachment to the Engliſh we cannot doubt. Therefore, until the Honble. Company have been pleaſed to ſupercede their former Orders, and give us a Latitude to name the Son of Nundcomar Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, I cannot but eſteem his Elevation contradictory and oppoſite to poſitive Commands from our Superiors, and to unanimous Reſolutions of the Government here. Vide the Records from 1762 to 1770.

(Signed) Thoˢ Lane.

The Preſident's.

Having attentively peruſed and conſidered the Preſident's Minute, propoſing Rajah Goordaſs for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, under the Influence and Inſtruction of his Father Maha Raja Nundcomar, together with the Objections offered by ſome of the Members of the Committee againſt ſuch an Appointment; I am of Opinion, that although the latter carry great Force with them, and that Nundcomar, univerſally allowed to be a Man not only of Ability, but of Intrigue, would, from the Suſpicions entertained of his Character, be an unfit Perſon to be entruſted with high diſcretionary Powers, that ſhould permit him with the Means of acting to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, from Views of Ambition or ſelf Intereſt; yet, as the Caſe is widely different in the Sphere to which his Talents would be confined by the propoſed Nomination of his Son to the Office of Dewan, and as, from the Circumſtances ſo fully pointed out by the Preſident, the Influence of Nundcomar may be particularly ſerviceable in promoting the Views and Intereſts of our Honble. Employers, and effecting that Reformation in the Government, ſo warmly recommended in their Letter by the Lapwing; for theſe Reaſons I concur in the Expediency of the Preſident's Propoſal for the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs to the Superintendancy of the Nabob's Houſehold.

* Sic in Orig.

§ ("(a) The Board are unanimous * concurring with the Committee of Circuit, in the Appointment of Munnee Begum to the Guardianſhip of the Nabob; and the Majority approve of the Appointment of Rajah Goordaſs to be Dewan.") §

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Fort William,
6th Auguſt 1772.

William Alderſey,
Richard Barwell,
H. Goodwin.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2102.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXIV.

Book 58. Page 413.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated 3d March 1775.

§ ("(a) Par. 39. We have examined the ſeparate Conſultations of our Preſident and Council reſpecting Mahomed Reza Khan, and embrace the preſent Opportunity of teſtifying our Approbation of " their Conduct during the whole of that enquiry.") § And although the particular Informations tranſmitted us againſt Mahomed Reza Khan, and thoſe general and alarming Accounts of Oppreſſions with which the Records of our Preſidency of Fort William abounded, muſt have rendered it our indiſpenſible Duty to have his Adminiſtration ſcrutinized; we are, nevertheleſs, well pleaſed on finding him able to exculpate himſelf from all Charges brought againſt him to the Satiſfaction of our Servants, notwithſtanding they on the Spot had deemed them ſo well founded as to entertain no Doubt of fixing on him Facts ſufficient to juſtify our Cenſure, and to warrant his Diſmiſſion from public Employment.

40. Theſe being the Sentiments of our Preſident and Council relative to Mahomed Reza Khan's general Conduct, we cannot but notice alſo that their Ideas, reſpecting the Arrears due from him to the Circar, were nearly ſimilar to our own, as appears by their Letter of the 10th December 1772, wherein they inform us that they had great Reaſon to believe on a Scrutiny into Mahomed Reza Khan's Dacca Accounts, a Balance would appear againſt him of upwards of 17 Lacks of Rupees.

41. If our Governor and Council at Fort William had Reaſon to be of Opinion that the Reſult of an Enquiry would iſſue as abovementioned; we cannot but conclude there muſt have been ſuch public and general Appearances of Mal-adminiſtration as warranted the particular Information communicated to us, and rendered it abſolutely neceſſary for us to uſe the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Means in our Power for delivering the Natives from apparent Tyranny and Oppreſſion, and for recovering to the Nabob or to the Company, the Amount of all Monies ſuppoſed to have been embezzled or miſapplied by Mahomed Reza Khan, or outſtanding in his Hands on Account of the Revenues.

42. It was on theſe Grounds we directed an Enquiry to be made, and though it has not been proved that Mahomed Reza Khan was intentionally oppreſſive in collecting Grain, or that he reaped pecuniary Advantages from that Article in the Time of the Famine, yet, to thoſe Perſons who ſuffered by his Meaſures, the Interference of him and his Agents, was at Times a real Grievance and a ſufficient Ground for their Complaint; ignorant as they muſt have been of the Directions of the Governor and Council to M. R. Khan to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to procure Grain for the Uſe of the City of Moorſhedabad, and for the Suſtiſtence of the Troops.

43. In regard to the Dacca Revenue, we have already declared that the different Reports of our Governor and Council, from Time to Time, have been unſatisfactory to us, and we are far from being convinced by the Materials now before us, that Mahomed Reza Khan is not indebted to the Circar in a very conſiderable Sum, or that he ought not to be compelled to fulfil the Engagement entered into for the Chucklah of Dacca. The general Words under the Hand-writing of Meer Jaffier, ſuppoſing both the Papers authentic, are of little Importance, and can never be conſtrued to annul the poſitive Agreement which appears under the Seal of Mahomed Reza Khan; and as to his Plea of having executed that Inſtrument by Compulſion, merely to gain Time and to ſave his Life, it wants every neceſſary Proof to render it effectual.

44. Under theſe Circumſtances, and becauſe we find the Nabob Meer Jaffier, at the Time of his Death, indebted to the Company in the Sum of Rupees 16,69,758, we cannot deem ourſelves warranted to cancel the Obligation in Queſtion; but in Conſideration of the Inconveniencies which Mahomed Reza Khan may have experienced during the Time of his Examination, we direct that you ſuſpend our Claim for the Arrear of the Dacca Revenue.

45. After declaring ourſelves thus favourably on the Caſe of Mahomed Reza Khan, we have only to add, that as we wiſh him to remain under no other Obligations to us than thoſe of Gratitude, we therefore can have no Objection to his total Enlargement.

46. The Conduct of Nundcoomar in the Part he has taken againſt Mahmud Reza Khan, appears to us ſo very inconſiſtent and unworthy, that we feel a Repugnance to the Continuance of his Son in the high Office of Roy Royan of the Province; and as the Acquittal of Mahomed Reza

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2107.

Khan warrants us again to employ him, we direct, that, if he can with Propriety accept of that Office under the Regulations and Reſtrictions eſtabliſhed by our Preſident and Council, and with the Salary granted to Rajah Goordaſs for executing the ſame, he be forthwith appointed thereto, and receive a proper Khellaut, and ſuch other Marks of Diſtinction as are uſually conferred on Natives on like Occaſions. We mean not by this Appointment to reſtore Mahmud Reza Khan to any improper Degree of Power, but merely to teſtify our Satisfaction on finding his former Conduct has been ſo much better than we expected.

47. And in regard to Rajah Goordaſs, though we cannot conſent to his remaining Roy Royan of the Province, yet in Conſideration of the favourable Character we have received of him, we have no Objection to his being appointed to any Office of leſs Importance if you ſhall be of Opinion that his Behaviour has entitled him to ſuch a Mark of our Indulgence.

48. It is alſo with Pleaſure we confirm the Appointment of Kully-an Sing, Rajah Shitabroy's Son, as Naib of Patna, and we hope the future Conduct of Kully-an Sing and his Aſſiſtants will juſtify our Confirmation of his ſaid Appointment.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

London,
3d March 1775.

George Tatem,
Pet. Laſcelles,
Joſeph Sparkes,
John Smith,
W. G. Freeman,
R^{d}. Hall,
J. Stables.

Ed^{d} Wheler,
John Harriſon,
Jn^{o} Woodhouſe,
Will^{m} James,
Fred. Pigou,
T. B. Rous,
Ch^{s} Boddam,

APPENDIX, N^{o} CCCLXV.

Book 58. Page 173.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated the 30th March 1774.

§ (" (a) Par. 64. The great Importance of our Revenue Accounts, and the Expediency of the " moſt accurate Information that can be tranſmitted to us relative thereto, are Matters that we " have ſo frequently dwelt upon, that it is with ſingular Pleaſure we find the laſt Advices from " your Preſidency, have furniſhed us with a clearer State of the Revenues of the Bengal Pro- " vince than had been hitherto ſent us; and we are glad to give this Teſtimony to the Ability " and Aſſiduity of Mr. Charles Croftes, who has ſo well exerted himſelf in this Department.")

65. On inſpecting the ſeveral Books that contain the Tranſactions of that Part of our Revenues, the ſeveral Accounts ſeem to be arranged with great Propriety and Perſpicuity, in the general State thereof, ſet forth in the Muxadavad Journal and Ledger, ending April 1772, received per P. Wales; which are accompanied by the ſeparate Accounts received from the Supraviſors, which ſtate with great Preciſion the ſeveral Charges, we therefore with Pleaſure expreſs, * cannot withhold our Approbation of the Punctuality of Mr. Croftes in forwarding theſe laſt to us; as we are ſenſible the Adjuſtments of theſe muſt have been attended with conſiderable Trouble; and as they are the firſt Accounts of the Kind that we have received from any of the Diſtricts.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

London,
30th March 1774.

George Cumming,
Joſeph Sparkes,
Pet. Laſcelles,
Cha^{s} Boddam,
Jn^{o} Michie,
Cha^{s} Chambers junior,
R. Hall,
John Smith,

Edw^{d} Wheler,
John Harriſon,
Jn^{o} Woodhouſe,
Samuel Peach,
Fred^{k} Pigou,
Daniel Wier,
W^{m} James,
T. B. Rous,

George Tatem.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2116.

A P P E N D I X, Nº CCCLXVI.

Book 26. Page 440.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th June 1780.

Fort William, the 12th June 1780.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, Eſquire.
Mr. Wheler indiſpoſed.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

Read, the following Letters from Moodajee Booſla, and Dewagur Pundit.

From Moodajee Booſla, received 2d June 1780.

Moodajee Booſla, and Dewagur Pundit.

Your agreeable Epiſtle, (every Letter of which was filled with Friendſhip, and every Line of which informed me compleatly of your favourable Deſigns) by which you acquaint me, that Beneram Pundit explains fully to you all the Particulars contained in the Letter of my Miniſter Dewagur Pundit; and that you have been long anxious for that Explanation; and that when you had attentively reflected, and conſidered on the Contents of the Letters, you converſed in private with Beneram Pundit on the Subject of them; and that I ſhould learn all the Particulars from his Letters, and from yours to my Miniſter; arrived in a happy Hour, and gave me inexpreſſible Pleaſure.

At the End of your Letter, you write a few Lines with your own Hand, that your final Reſolution in your Affairs is delayed till you can receive my Opinion and Advice: This has exceeded every Thing which you had written before. I have learnt all the Particulars of your private Conference from the Letter of Beneram Pundit. God be praiſed that after Two Years I ſtill receive from you ſuch Letters, as no Friends, however intimate and pure their Connection, ever before wrote. You are truly in every Inſtance a compleat Friend, and write ſuch Anſwers and Reſolutions as are becoming your Friendſhip. Had a Kareta to the Purport of the preſent Letter been received while the Miniſter was ſtill at Poonah, many Things might have been done; at preſent, that in Conſequence of the Meaſures of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn Behadre, Armies are marching from all Quarters towards the Engliſh Territories, and that General Goddard is engaged in open War with Scindeah, and that the Execution of all theſe Matters is delayed till a proper Seaſon; and as the Rains are now approaching, we can wait to ſee what Anſwer will be returned from the Miniſters at Poonah to the Advice which I have written to them, and which I will inform you of as ſoon as received.

As all my Deſires tend to keep the Friendſhip with you, and as you are diſtinguiſhed from among all the Engliſh for prudent Counſels and Knowledge in all Matters, Prudence, and Foreſight, Attention to Treaties, ſtrict Friendſhip, and a compleat Knowledge of the Rights of old Connections, for declining all Intercourſe with oppreſſive and tyrannical Chiefs, and for attending in all Caſes to the Voice of Juſtice and Right, by the Bleſſing of God all Affairs will be ſettled. All theſe Particulars are mentioned more fully in the Letters from my Miniſter to you and to Benaram Pundit, from which you will learn them fully. I am hopeful that you will favour me with Letters containing the State of your Health.

From Dewagur Pundit, received 2nd June.

Your gracious Letter (which, notwithſtanding the apparent Shortneſs and conciſe Manner of it, in Reality contained the beſt and moſt ſolid Advice, and the greateſt Knowledge of all Matters, and Expreſſions of the firmeſt Friendſhip and Affection for the Rajah my Maſter, and of Favour to me, with other Remarks incumbent on your Friendſhip), informing me that Beneram Pundit being arrived in Calcutta, had ſhewn you my Letters, and had fully explained all the Contents to you; that you had had a private Converſation with the ſaid Pundit, of which I ſhould learn all the Particulars from his Letters; that I may be well aſſured that you have ſo firm a Dependance on the Friendſhip of this Quarter, that in every Matter where the Intereſt or Views of this Country are concerned, you will be guided by our Advice, notwithſtanding your own Deſigns ſhould be thus delayed; arrived in an happy Hour, and gave me great Satisfaction. On the Back of it was written in your own Hand, that I ſhould learn all Particulars from the Letters of Beneram Pundit; and that the Execution of your Deſigns is delayed till you receive my Advice and Opinion. From this Writing in your own Hand, I received great Encouragement in my

Duty; and the Letter of Beneram Pundit, which was doubtleſs written agreeable to your Directions, has made me acquainted with all your Deſigns and Intentions.

Agreeable to the former Cuſtoms of Bengal, and the preſent firm State of our Friendſhip, notwithſtanding the hoſtile Deſigns of all Quarters, which not only prevent an Intercourſe and Correſpondence by Letters and Meſſages, but have interrupted and deſtroyed the Peace and Friendſhip which had ſubſiſted for many Years with the People of Decan, and have occaſioned many conſiderable Difficulties which would take up much Time to enumerate, and which may eaſily be learnt by you, I have continually written in ſuch a Manner by the Directions of the Rajah my Maſter, both in what I wrote after the Arrival of Colonel Goddard at Hoſhungabad, and of Mr. Watherſton at Naigpore; and afterwards it was thought adviſeable and proper that I ſhould go to Poonah, and undertake ſecret and open Negociation with the Miniſters of Poonah, on ſeveral Matters relating to the Engliſh, and in writing about the Situation of all Affairs however inconſiderable, in adviſing you to obſerve the Rules of Peace, and to remain ſtedfaſt to your Treaties; like the Branches of a large River, of which one runs towards Calcutta, and the other to Surat; that is to ſay, that I have written in this Manner to both Sides; and this not for my own Advantage, but ſolely from my Friendſhip to the Engliſh Gentlemen, to procure the Eaſe of the People, and the final Stop to all Diſputes and Miſunderſtandings; and a peaceable Reſt to all the Countries, Towns, and Villages, in ſuch a Manner as no other Perſon can ever have written. But as no explicit Anſwer was received from any Quarter, on which a Treaty might have been founded through the Mediation and Guarantee of the Rajah my Maſter; being remedileſs, I took Leave of the Miniſters of Poonah and returned to Naigpore; and, in conſequence of the Meaſures of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah Behadre, who before wrote to all Quarters to demand Troops of them, I inſtantly began aſſembling the Troops and raiſing new Forces on the Ghaut Lakenwara on the Banks of the River Ganges in Decan, and remained employed in that Buſineſs for near Three Months; but my Friendſhip and good Wiſhes * lead me to write the Situation of all Affairs in a full Manner to the Beneram Pundit in a Hindoſtanny Letter, and to direct him to return from Benares to Calcutta, and explain all the Particulars to you, and procure a ſpeedy Anſwer to them; thinking, that till that Time the Troops would remain inactive, and preparing their Stores, &c. But when, from the great Diſtance, your Anſwer was late before it arrived; and as the Poonah Miniſters from their Foreſight into theſe Affairs, entered into a League with Hyder Naig and Scindeah, and Holcar had met the Engliſh Army in Guzerat; upon the repeated Calls of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, and the Meſſages of Pundit Purdhaun, it became neceſſary to march the Army from Lakenwara towards Sumelpore, which is 300 Coſs, and even more, diſtant from it; and at this Time Rajah Khundajee Boola has undoubtedly reached Sumepore, and even paſſed beyond it. Accordingly, immediately upon receiving your Kareta and Letter, and learning the Contents of what you wrote in your own Hand-writing, and of the Letters of Beneram Pundit to which you referred me, I wrote to the Miniſters of Poonah whatever I thought proper and adviſeable towards the confirming and ſtrengthening their friendly Intentions. Now that General Goddard and Scindeah are in the Neighbourhood of each other with their Forces, and are on the Eve of Hoſtilities, we muſt wait to ſee what Overtures will come from that Quarter, after they ſhall learn the Events in that Diſtrict, upon which their whole Attention is engroſſed. I will write then to you without the leaſt Reſerve or Omiſſion. Before any Letters written in your own Hand was received here, the Activity and Diligence which I ſhewed in bringing about theſe Matters, it is needleſs to mention, and would be only vain boaſting; but now that I have received this explicit Letter, in which from your Confidence and Faith in me, you refer the Settlement of all Matters entirely to this Quarter; how is it poſſible that I can be guilty of the ſmalleſt Negligence in them? On the contrary, I will exert myſelf in them as far as my Strength and Life will go, and even farther. Had this Poſtſcript in your Hand given me this Degree of Strength and Satisfaction before, every Thing would certainly have been ſettled. At preſent alſo, by the Bleſſing of God, who aſſiſts and befriends all who pay a ſtrick Regard to Truth, Faith, and Engagements, every Thing will end well.

* Sic in Orig.

POSTSCRIPT.

What you write to induce the Rajah to undertake theſe Negociations to this Purport, that the Negociation in your Affairs is delayed for the Council and Advice of this Quarter, and that it matters not whether your Deſigns are delayed by it; the Caſe is this, that this Expreſſion is as ſecret and difficult to be underſtood as it ought to be; but what I can diſcover, it is neceſſary ſhould be written plainly, and without Reſerve, and is as follows; that when the Rajah for theſe Two Years has been pointed at by all Perſons high and low, like a Flag or the New Moon, on Account of his Friendſhip for the Engliſh Gentlemen, and has come into the Meaſures of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, and agreed to raiſe an Army, and ſend his Son towards Bengal ſuch a Length of Way, he has taken upon himſelf the Expences of the Troops, which, for the ſole Pay amount to Four Lacks of Rupees per Month, and amount in the Year to a Crore of Rupees, not ſolely from the Hopes of having them paid by the Miniſters of Poonah, but from his fixed Obedience to the Family of the Rajah, and Reſolution to keep up the ancient Treaties ſubſiſting with them, from their having reſided at the ſame Place, and from the Proximity of their Territories, and their agreeing in all Matters; all the Hopes which he has of being eaſed of theſe Expences, and of gaining other Advantages, are from your Friendſhip and Alliance, and the Rights of this Quarter are firmly obſerved by you. The Rajah, my Maſter, has written all theſe Matters fully in Anſwer to Beneram Pundit's Hindoſtanny Letter. You will conſider them to be written agreeable to my Maſter's and my Directions, and will not be diſpirited in any of your great Deſigns; but having peruſed them with the greateſt Attention, ſend a ſpeedy Anſwer to them. As I am in great Anxiety for the Arrival of it, as the Friendſhip between the Family of Booſla and your Highneſs is increaſed to ſo great a Degree, I am hopeful that you will frequently favour me with Letters containing the State of your Quarters, and the Nature of your Deſigns, and conſider me as one whoſe Hopes are in your Favour.

2d. POSTSCRIPT.

As in the preſent Scarcity of good Men, you admit of no Equal, either in Courage, Spirit, Reſolution, and Magnanimity, or in your Knowledge of Mankind, or in Prudence and Foreſight, or in the faithful Obſervance of Treaties and Engagements, or in the Attention to the Rights of Friendſhip, or in Skill in diſcovering what is right or wrong, conſiderable or inconſiderable in the Affairs of Government, or in the keeping ſtrict to the Rules of Care and Caution, and of Juſtice; I am therefore greatly deſirous of ſettling a ſtrict Intimacy with Pundit Purdhaun, and with his Permiſſion to repair to the Preſence by the Road of Mundella or Ballaſore, and to have an Interview with you, to make you acquainted with all the Attachment and good Wiſhes which I have for you, and to draw from that Fountain of Knowledge and Prudence, ſuch Counſels as may be the Means of ſettling and bringing to an Iſſue all Deſigns, and may give me Satisfaction and Eaſe of Mind in many Matters. I am hopeful that you will ſpeedily favour me with an Anſwer, granting this my Requeſt; and may the Almighty grant that it come to paſs.

A true Copy.

G. F. Cherry.

§ (“ (a) The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

Governor General's Minute.

“ The Governor General.—The Members of the Board have been furniſhed with Copies of the Letters which have been written by Moodajee Booſla and his Dewan, to Benarem Pundit their Vakeel or Miniſter at this Government, containing in a very long Detail the Motives and Views of the Government of Berar. Theſe I think improper to be entered on our Records, but I recommend them to the Attention of the Board, in their Conſideration of the Conduct which we are to obſerve towards that Government. From the Declarations made in theſe Letters, and from other Advices, it appears, that urged by the Demands of the Adminiſtration at Poonah, and the Menaces of the Nabob Nizam al Mulck, the Rajah hath levied a conſiderable Force, ſaid to conſiſt of 50,000 Horſe, oſtenſibly deſigned to co-operate with the Peiſhwa, by invading Bengal and the Dominions of our Ally the Nabob of Oude; that one Diviſion of 30,000 Horſe, commanded by Chimnajee Booſla, the Rajah's Second Son, has been accordingly diſpatched to our Frontier by the Road of Cuttack, and has been ſome Time ſince arrived in the Neighbourhood of that City, where it is propoſed that he ſhall canton during the Rainy Seaſon. The Rajah and his Dewan both profeſs the moſt ſteady Attachment to the Company, and a Reſolution to preſerve the Peace and good Underſtanding which have ſubſiſted between that Government and the Engliſh ſince the Period in which the latter firſt obtained a Share in the political Concerns of theſe Provinces. Theſe Profeſſions have been repeated in all their Letters, and ſanctified by the moſt ſolemn Atteſtations. However ſuſpicious ſuch voluntary Proteſtations may generally appear, there can be no valid Reaſon for refuſing a certain Degree of Credit to them on the preſent Occaſion, as they are perfectly conſiſtent with what we know to be the Intereſt of the Booſla Family, and with the Conduct which it has invariably obſerved towards the Government of Bengal, from the Acceſſion of Jannoojee to the preſent Time. Its natural Enemies are the Chiefs whoſe Dominions border immediately upon the Diſtricts of Berar, and lie in many Places intermixed with them; that is to ſay, the Peſhwa, Nizam Ally Cawn, and Mahdajee Scindia. The Company cannot be regarded in the ſame Light, becauſe the Line of Country which joins their Poſſeſſions to Berar is ſo wild and uncultivated that no Cauſe of Competition can ariſe reſpecting it; and the Territories of each, in theſe Parts, yield little Advantage to the Proprietors. The Claim of the Berar Government to the Chout of theſe Provinces, is ſo antiquated, that though it might be revived as a Pretext, it could never operate as an Inducement to invade them, on any other Principles than thoſe which are the Grounds of original Conqueſt, nor could ſuch an Enterprize be formed without great and certain Hazards, a Length of Hoſtilities, and a proportionate Expence to which the Reſources of Berar are inadequate, and the Expoſure of its own internal Poſſeſſions to the Ambition and Rapacity of its Neighbours.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2124.

“ The Habits of a long Intercourſe of Friendſhip, and the Benefits which are mutually and equally derived by both Governments from a Continuance of the ſame Degree of Union, may likewiſe be * aſſumed as Arguments of the favourable Diſpoſition of that Government towards this, even under the preſent Appearances; yet the contrary, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Grounds which appear for this Concluſion, may be the Caſe, and even with the beſt Intentions the Steps through which the Berar Government, in the Accommodation of an oſtenſible Plan to its own ſecret Wiſhes, may be inſenſibly led, may terminate in Hoſtilities againſt us.

* Sic in Orig.

“ From the Whole of this Review, it appears to be the proper Policy of this Government to conſider and treat that of Berar in the Character which it profeſſes, but to guard againſt the Poſſibility of its becoming hoſtile to us. This Policy at the ſame Time fortunately coincides with the preſent Views of that Government, and may be made to promote them. The Rajah and his Miniſter have from the Beginning expreſſed the ſtrongeſt Deſire to become the Mediators of Peace between us and the Marattas; and this Deſire is more ſtrenuouſly urged in their laſt, than in any of their former Letters, which may be accounted for on good Grounds; for it is certainly their Intereſt to be the Inſtruments of bringing the War to a Termination, by Means which muſt enhance their Conſequence and relieve them from certain Difficulties and Expence. The Rajah informs us that he has written to the Peiſhwa, and offered his Interceſſion to accommodate Matters with us, confiding in the Aſſurances given him by this Government of its Willingneſs to agree to Peace through his Mediation, and to his Guarantee for the Maintenance of it, and has propoſed that his Dewan ſhall come to Balaſore or Benares, with Credentials and full Powers from the Peiſhwa to negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Peace.—Let us avail ourſelves of this favourable Diſpoſition.—Let his Mediation be accepted, and his Dewan invited to come for that Purpoſe to Calcutta. I am firmly of Opinion that Peace can only be accompliſhed by this or ſome other Mode that ſhall put the Negotiations for it within the Reach and immediate Controul of this Government. The Seat of War is not the Soil adapted by Nature for the Growth of Peace; yet, while every Means are employed to promote this End, we muſt not ſlacken in thoſe which may give us an Advantage in the War, if our Hopes of a ſpeedy Termination of it ſhould be fruſtrated. On the contrary, this Seaſon and theſe Hopes require a redoubled Exertion on our Part in the Proſecution of the War, as a neceſſary Concurrence with the Meaſures which we may take for the Concluſion of it. For this Reaſon, I recommend that the Orders lately paſſed for the Reduction of Captain Popham's Detachment be ſuſpended; that the Sepoys of the Detachment be immediately formed into Three regular Battalions, and added to the Detachment allotted to Major Camac. Let it be given in Inſtructions to Major Camac, if he ſhall find it practicable to march this Detachment, in Conjunction with the Forces which the Rannee by his Treaty will be obliged in ſuch a Caſe to furniſh, directly to Oogein, the Capital of the Territory dependant upon Madajee Scindia. This cannot fail to divert him from the War in Guzzerat, and by bringing it home to his own Intereſts, which have hitherto been wholly exempt from it, induce him to be an equal Solicitor for Peace, to which at this Time he appears to be the only Impediment. In Effect, all the Advices confirm the Information contained in the Berar Letters of the Oppoſition of Scindia's Wiſhes to thoſe of the Miniſter in this particular Inſtance. The only Obſtacle to this Deſign is, the Force which the Maratta Government actually poſſeſſes in Culpee and Bundlecund. A diſcretionary Power ſhould be given to Major Camac to remove this by any Means, either by Negotiation or Force, which he ſhall judge neceſſary, and which ſhall not be likely to detain him from his main Object. From all the Intelligence which has been lately received from that Quarter, this appears to be no difficult Work, as the Maratta Power in that Country is not in itſelf very conſiderable, and thoſe who poſſeſs it are diſaffected to the Government on which they depend. The Purpoſe of undertaking this Expedition and its Motives may be communicated to Moodajee Booſla. He cannot diſapprove it; nor is it likely to give ſuch Offence to the Miniſter of Poona, whoſe Jealouſy of Mhadajee Scindia is well known, as to excite in his Mind any new Objection to Pacification.

“ By the propoſed Plan of Operations the Subſidy which we have hitherto received from the Ranna of Gohud will ceaſe; all that we can require of him will be to join our Forces with the Quota of his Troops ſtipulated by the Treaty. It will therefore become neceſſary to provide a Military Fund for the Payment of this Detachment. I propoſe to the Board, as the Seaſon is now approaching in which our Demand upon Raja Cheit Sing, for the Payment of his annual Contribution towards the Expences of the War, ſhould be made, we do immediately inſtruct our Reſident at Benares to apply to him for the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees; which Sum I propoſe ſhall be appropriated ſolely to the Payment of Major Camac's Detachment. If the Board agree to this Plan, it will be neceſſary to make ſome Alterations in our late Orders, and theſe I ſhall reduce to diſtinct Propoſitions.

“ 1ſt. That the Order for the Return of Captain Popham's Detachment be countermanded.

“ 2d. That the Sepoy Drafts of that Detachment be immediately formed into Three Regular Battalions.

“ 3d. That the Three Senior Captains now with the Detachment be appointed to the Command of theſe Battalions, and that the Commander in Chief be requeſted to iſſue the neceſſary Orders for completing them with Subaltern and Native Officers.

"4th. That to complete theſe Battalions with their Proportion of Ordnance, Two 6 Pounders
" be added to the Guns now with Captain Popham's Detachment.

"5th. That theſe Battalions be added to the Detachment already ordered to be put under the
" Command of Major Camac, and the Whole formed into a ſeparate Corps during the Continuance
" of the preſent Service.

"6th. That in Addition to the Guns attached by the Regulations to each Battalion of Sepoys
" upon Service, Two Twelve Pounders, the Howitz now with Captain Popham's Detachment,
" and Two Cohorns, be ordered to join Major Camac's Detachment.

"7th. That the Board of Ordnance be requeſted to iſſue Orders for ſupplying Major Camac's
" Detachment with the above-mentioned Ordnance, and the Proportion of Ammunition and Stores
" agreeable to the Eſtabliſhment, either from Cawnpore or either of the Military Stations contiguous
" to it.

"8th. That a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment,
" in conſequence of the additional Strength of it.

"9th. That the Secretary be directed to draw out Inſtructions for Major Camac from the preceding
" Minute.

"I entreat the Board to give me their Support in the Proſecution of this Plan. If they have been
" from its Commencement averſe to the War, let them join with me in proſecuting it with Vigour to
" its ſpeedy Termination. If they conſider themſelves as free from the Reſponſibility of it, let them
" allow me to acquit myſelf of mine. I wiſh I could venture my Life upon the Conſequences. I
" know the Man who is to conduct it, and am certain that if the Deſign is practicable, he will execute
" it to its fulleſt Effect, nor am I fearful of the Inference which this Declaration may draw upon
" me for the future Event of it.") §

Ordered, that the Opinions of the different Members of the Board be taken upon this Subject in Circulation.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwᵈ Wheler.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXVII.

Book 26. Page 571.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 13th July 1780.

Fort William, the 13th July 1780.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General;
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

Secret Dept. Monday.

The Proceedings of the 29th ultimo, read and approved.

§ ("(a) The Secretary begs Leave to lay before the Board the following Minute from Meſſrs.
" Francis and Wheler, delivered to him on Tueſday the 4th inſtant, which he immediately circulated
" to the Governor General.

Minute from Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, 29th June 1780.

Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler.

"In our Minute of the 27th, we meant only to give an immediate Anſwer to the Propoſitions
" before us. We ſhall now enter more particularly into the Reaſonings and Aſſertions with which
" it was introduced. The Terms and Tendency of the Governor General's Minute make this
" Taſk, however painful it may be, eſſentially neceſſary for the Information of thoſe who are to judge
" of our Conduct, and of courſe to our own Reputation and Safety.

"The Governor General ſays, that 'except the Article of Expence he can ſcarcely collect the
" Objections made to the Meaſure;' and again, that 'the Expence is the only formal Objection
" made to it.' Yet ſome Pains are taken to anſwer another, which attacks the Meaſure on its own
" Principles, and which undoubtedly muſt have been felt by the Governor General, or he would

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2133.

“ not have attempted to remove it, by ſuppoſing a Fact ſo material to the Queſtion, as that our Principal Army is not in Cantonments and inactive, and that it muſt not continue ſo to the End of the Rains. The Truth is, that General Goddard's Army, or the major Part of it, is actually in Cantonments at Surat, and we hear that he himſelf is at Bombay. Laſt Year he did not take the Field until December, perhaps he might now move a Month ſooner; but we are ſatisfied as well by his own Letters as by every Information we have been able to obtain, that it is impoſſible for him to act before November. That the Rains would be no Impediment to our Infantry incumbered with Baggage, Tents, Stores, Ammunition, and a Train of Artillery, but that it would be a great one to a Body of Maratta Cavalry, ſeems to us a moſt extraordinary Propoſition. Hitherto it has been contradicted by Experience, and we find no Arguments advanced to ſupport it. If one of the Objects of the Expedition be to divide the Maratta Strength, and to divert it from General Goddard's, it is eſſential to that Object, that General Goddard's Army ſhould be at the ſame Time in the Field, otherwiſe the Maratta Force is not divided; nor can there be a Diviſion on one Side, unleſs ſome Operations exiſt on the other, in Favour of which the Diverſion is to be made; but we ſay that General Goddard's Army is in Cantonments and muſt remain inactive till November, conſequently the undivided Force and Strength of the Marattas, if they think it neceſſary, may be turned entirely to Major Camac.

“ The Second Object is ſaid to be ‘ to make Madajee Scindia, the principal Agent of the War the principal Sufferer by it. Hitherto we have been told that Nana Furneſe was the Chief moſt attached to the French Intereſt, and moſt hoſtile to ours, and that Scindia was diſpoſed to cultivate our Friendſhip; and it muſt be confeſſed he gave us a Proof of it, which ought not to be forgotten, when he ſuffered the Bombay Army to retire from Wargaum. Admitting nevertheleſs that we ought now to conſider Scindia as our principal Opponent, it does not follow that this Expedition, in the Way it is planned, will be the Cauſe of much Diſtreſs to him, if any; in our Opinion, we are much more likely to ſuffer by it than he is. If every material Purpoſe of it is to be effected within the Rains, what can they be but to make a haſty Incurſion into his Country, to plunder it, and to leave it. If General Goddard were in Motion at the ſame Time, we ſee a Poſſibility, in Speculation at leaſt, that Scindia might be diſtracted between them, and prevented from turning his whole Force, or the principal Part of it, to the Defence of his Dominions. As this is not the Caſe, Major Camac muſt act, without the Support of a Diverſion on the other Side, againſt whatever Force Scindia may think fit to bring againſt him. They who are unacquainted with the Geography of India, can know nothing even of the Diſtance from our Frontier to Eugene, the Capital of Malva, much leſs of the Difficulties that are likely to attend ſuch a March. The Diſtance however is evidently ſo great, that in caſe of a Check, we ſee no Likelihood of ſecuring a Retreat; but if, whether with or without an immediate Repulſe, the Retreat of the Detachment ſhould be cut off, we know what the Conſequence muſt be: Another Body of Troops will be called for, and the Neceſſity of ſending them inſiſted on, to ſupport the firſt Meaſure, or to diſengage us from the Effects of it. No Man can ſay to what Diſtreſs and Difficulties a Series of ſuch Steps may finally lead us. It may happen that, while we are ſtripping Bengal of the Force which ought to be reſerved for its Defence, while we are ſending our beſt Troops and our beſt Officers on theſe diſtant Expeditions, theſe Provinces may be invaded from different Quarters, and our Eſtabliſhment hazarded where it ought to be our principal Care to render it ſecure. In our Opinion, nothing eſſential to the Intereſt of the Company and of the Nation in India can be loſt as long as Bengal is ſafe; but if this Country ſhould once be in Danger, or if by the Loſs or Waſte of its Reſources, it ſhould no longer be able to ſupport itſelf, and to return a regular Tribute to Great Britain, no Conqueſt or Acquiſitions in any other Part of India will ever compenſate in the ſmalleſt Degree for the Diſtreſs to which Bengal may be reduced, and for the Conſequences that muſt attend it at home. The Suppoſition of ſuch a Caſe will not appear wild or unwarrantable to thoſe who have a perfect View of our Situation. We are much afraid that it is little known, and leſs underſtood, in England.

“ The War with the Marattas, at more than two Years after its Commencement, and after every Rupee we had reſerved in the Treaſury, or have ſince been able to collect, has been ſpent in the Support of it, is at this Day as far from a Concluſion as ever. New Expeditions are propoſed to anſwer the ſame Effects which were promiſed from former Meaſures of the ſame Nature, and as it appears to us, with no better Proſpect of Succeſs; of ſuch Succeſs at leaſt as would be likely to make any further Efforts unneceſſary.

“ The Governor General talks of Friends who may be diſcouraged, and who perhaps may be induced to become Parties againſt us. We wiſh that the Names of thoſe Friends had been mentioned. We do not know that this Government has a ſingle Friend or Ally in India, in the true Senſe of Friendſhip and Alliance, which ſuppoſes the Power of giving Aſſiſtance and a Diſpoſition to give it.

“ The Condition to which we have reduced the Vizier's Country makes that Connection rather a Burthen than Advantage to this State. We have now to defend the extended Frontier of a ruined Country which at preſent barely pays the Troops that defend it; and which, according to all Appearance, will not do even that much longer. As for the Vizier himſelf, he is a Cypher, and has no Choice.

“The Rana of Gohud is too inconſiderable to be mentioned; and if he were more powerful than he is, it is plain enough that either his original Purpoſe is anſwered, or, that he has other Reaſons for being weary of the Preſence of our Army. Though the Board have not heard from Captain Popham, we conjecture, from what the Governor General has let fall, that the Rana intends to diſmiſs Captain Popham; and that he will not require Major Camac to come into his Country.

“On the other Hand, we ſee the principal Powers of India either armed, or ready to arm againſt us. The Marattas have united, as we foreſaw they would do, in the common Defence of their Country.—Hyder Ally, their natural Enemy, has concluded an Alliance with them; the Effects of which, though hitherto ſuſpended, are not averted. We know by many Proofs what his Diſpoſition is towards us; and we ought to conclude, ſince it is a Caſe againſt which we ought to be provided, that he means to act againſt us at the firſt favourable Moment; that is, when our Arms may have ſuffered another Check, or when our Strength and Reſources may be exhauſted by a Continuance of the preſent War.

“It is true, our Endeavours have hitherto ſucceeded in preventing the Nizam from taking an open Part with our Enemies: It depends on the Gentlemen at Madras, whether the Conceſſion we have thought proper to make him ſhall take Effect or not; if it ſhould, we have ſtill no poſitive Security that he will be contented with it, or that his other Claims upon the Company will not furniſh him with a Pretence for joining our Enemies whenever he ſees an Opportunity of doing it to Advantage. His Diſpoſition towards us, and the Confidence he repoſes in his own Strength, may be plainly collected from his Declarations to Mr. Holland.

“The Rajah of Berar ſeems lately, if not originally, to have adopted that Sort of Policy which leaves it open to him to be guided by Events, and to purſue any Courſe he thinks proper. We have no Security that it will be favourable to this Government. He profeſſes to wiſh for an Accommodation between us and the Paiſhwa; he offers his Mediation, and, apparently to ſupport his Offer, he ſends a conſiderable Army to the Frontier of theſe Provinces. The Strength of this Army is unknown to the Board; various Reports ſtate it from 20 to 30,000 Horſe; againſt their future Operations we ought to be as carefully provided, as if we had no Dependance on their Friendſhip. We ought to treat them as Friends, but we ought to be prepared againſt them as Enemies.

“In this Situation we can never admit that the Reſources of this Government, exhauſted as they are, and withheld from it by its internal Imbecility, are yet equal to every probable Contingency of the preſent War. On the contrary, we think that the preſent War, in whatever Manner it may be conducted, is liable to Contingencies to which all our Reſources, if they were yet unimpaired, would not be equal, and that in our preſent Circumſtances we have no Choice.

“We deny that this War has hitherto been conducted on a conſiſtent Plan, or any Plan at all; of which we need not give a more deciſive and ſtriking Proof, than that the Expedition under Colonel Goddard did not co-operate with that from Bombay againſt Poona; that the Authority formerly given to the Preſidency of Bombay over that Army, was withdrawn in favour of another Meaſure, of which they had no Information; and that General Goddard's final March to Surat was merely Matter of Accident, and abſolutely contrary to the Governor General's Wiſhes and Intentions. On the 4th March 1779, he declared, ‘He wiſhed equally with Mr. Francis for the Return of the Detachment to Berar, and equally dreaded to hear of its proceeding to the other Coaſt.’

“But if the Reverſe were true, and if the War had really been conducted on a conſiſtent Plan, we deny that it has been varied by deſultory Votes of Counſel on every Meaſure required for its Proſecution. We do not know or believe that there is a ſingle Inſtance of any Queſtion concerning the War, being carried againſt the Opinion of the Governor General, except that now immediately before us, and even this we preſume was not in Contemplation with the Governor a Month ago, when the Reſolution was taken for recalling and reducing Captain Popham's Detachment with common Conſent, and, as we thought, with the Governor's entire Satiſfaction.

“It is not denied, ‘That feeble Meaſures and Advances for Peace may give Strength and Preſumption to our Adverſaries, and diſcourage our Friends, or that the Principles of Enterprize and Inaction are not to be combined in the ſame general Meaſure.’ But we do not admit that theſe general Propoſitions are applicable to our Situation. Our Opinion is, that we are in no Condition to continue the War on any Terms, which ſuppoſe the Continuance of the preſent Expence, or even with a conſiderable Diminution of it. Whether our Reſources be exhauſted, or whether they be withheld from us, it is equally true, that there is no Money in our Treaſury. We hope that in ſuch critical Circumſtances, it will not be propoſed to take the Depoſit out of the New Fort. We know not how near we are to the Extremity for which it was provided. But even ſuppoſing our immediate Wants were relieved by that little Supply, let us conſider where it would leave us. After diſcharging the inſtant Demands upon the Treaſury, our former Statements ſhew, what a very inconſiderable Portion of it would remain in our Hands, while the Credit and Advantage of poſſeſſing ſuch a Reſerve in Specie againſt an extraordinary Emergency would be loſt. In effect we ſhould publickly avow, that the Diſtreſs againſt which the Depoſit was reſerved had actually fallen upon us.

“ We never meant to propoſe feeble Meaſures, which neceſſarily defeat themſelves; nor yet do we approve of vigorous Meaſures in the Senſe in which Vigour has been hitherto underſtood, becauſe we are convinced that this Government is unable to ſupport them; and that if they could be ſupported a ſhort Time longer, they would not bring us nearer to our Object. Before the Commencement of the War, we foreſaw and foretold the principal Conſequences that would attend it; we now judge of it by its Effects, which we hope will be conſidered, though every other Sort of Argument ſhould continue to be diſregarded. We have ſeen the Event of Two Years Military Operations, and of a Succeſſion of Enterprizes, which, in Point of Effort and Expence, were as vigorous as any Thing we could now undertake. The Expedition to Poona ended in a Diſgrace, which, but for the Generoſity or Forbearance of the Marattas, might have left Bombay defenceleſs. We know not the Expence of this Meaſure, but we believe the Company will find it enormous.

“ The March of the Army under Colonel Leſlie had all the Appearances of an active and vigorous Reſolution, and had produced as much Succeſs as could reaſonably be expected. It has conquered an open Country, which at ſome future Day, and if ever the promiſed Collections from it ſhould be made, is to return Thirty Lacks a Year to the Company. Againſt this Acquiſition the permanent Expence of an Increaſe of Eſtabliſhment to regulate and defend it muſt be placed, and the Value of the Remainder compared with the Charge of the Expedition; the Company will then know at what Price they have acquired a new Territory on the Malabar Coaſt. At the End of February laſt, the Sums remitted to this Detachment alone amounted to almoſt Seventy-ſix Lacks of Current Rupees; and we are convinced that we are much within Bounds in computing that a Crore of Rupees will not clear it to the End of October.

“ The March of a Detachment from the Coaſt, and of another from Bombay, to ſtrengthen General Goddard, has yet produced no Effect that we know of, but to raiſe their Pay to a Level with that of the Bengal Troops, which, of itſelf, is no ſlight Inconvenience.

“ The Detachment under Major Camac which was ordered about the Beginning of laſt Year to join Colonel Goddard, after coſting the Company Current Rupees 4,36,793, returned without Effect.

“ Many Advantages were promiſed from the Treaty with the Rana of Gohud; particularly that of dividing the Strength and Attention of the Marattas:—If it has really produced that or any other Effect that deſerves the Name of an Advantage, or that can be placed in Compariſon with the Expence of this Meaſure, we wiſh to ſee it ſtated.

“ We are informed by the Commiſſary General, that the Total Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment to the End of April laſt, amounted to C^{t} R^{s} 5,55,953; at this Rate the preſent Expence muſt amount to C^{t} R^{s} 7,41,271.

“ With theſe diſcouraging Experiments in our View, we are called upon to embark in another Enterprize for the avowed Purpoſe of ſupporting that of General Goddard; yet the Governor's Expectations of Succeſs from this new Effort, cannot be greater than thoſe which he profeſſed to entertain of the former. Even after the Delay in Bundlecund, he always conſidered Colonel Leſlie's Detachment as capable of accompliſhing the End of its Formation, and profeſſed the ſtrongeſt Conviction, that, under a proper Conduct, the Effects would ſtill anſwer his moſt ſanguine Hopes.

“ It is true that the Part which this Government has hitherto borne in the War, belongs to the Governor, and that we have no Share in the Reſponſibility attending it; but it is equally true, that in the future Meaſures of this Government we muſt take our Part. We cannot transfer the Reſponſibility, though we might relinquiſh the Powers incident to our Station. In many Caſes, we may find ourſelves compelled not to interrupt the Operation of Acts already reſolved on againſt our Opinion, eſpecially when the Government, or its Repreſentatives, are once engaged in the Execution of them. In ſuch Circumſtances we have no Choice. But a Defence of this Sort will not apply to new Meaſures or new Plans, which cannot be reſolved on without our Conſent. For theſe and their Conſequences, we muſt, of Neceſſity, be anſwerable jointly with the Governor, therefore cannot diveſt ourſelves of the Right of judging of both. If on the preſent Occaſion we are miſtaken in our Judgement, it will not add to the Load with which the Governor General may be charged: We rather think he derives a viſible Advantage from the Part we are forced to take in this Queſtion. There is no Difficulty in diſplaying the poſſible Benefits which might have reſulted from a Meaſure untried, while the Burthen of proving that ſuch Benefits were unattainable, together with the ideal Loſs of them, will be thrown upon the oppoſite Party.

“ We have as little Faith as the Governor can have in the Sufficiency of official Argument to overcome decided Opinions. What we have ſaid is meant to ſtand for our Vindication at Home. We heartily wiſh it might have more Weight than we fear it will have in this Place. We wiſh to co-operate heartily and ſincerely with the Governor General in effecting a Peace on reaſonable Terms. Means of Negociation are in his Power which are not within ours. To accompliſh a Peace ourſelves againſt his Inclination we know to be impoſſible. Till very lately

" our Hopes nearly amounted to Conviction, that we were all agreed on this Point, and that the Seaſons of the Rains in which Hoſtilities muſt ceaſe on both Sides, would have been employed in effecting a Pacification. On this Principle, we conſented to the Propoſition for accepting the Mediation of Moodajee Booſla. We wiſh to know if any and what Steps have been taken in conſequence. As this Meaſure has no Connection with the propoſed Expedition, we hope it will not be deſerted. Without making improper Advances to the Marattas, other Means might be taken to the ſame End; but we are perfectly ſenſible that none can ſucceed in which the Governor General will not take an active Part. If, after all, a formal Peace is not to be obtained, we do not think it follows that an offenſive War muſt neceſſarily be continued. A general Outline of the Plan we allude to has been ſuggeſted to the Governor General. We do not think it adviſeable to enter into it in this Place, but we are ready to ſubmit our Thoughts to him on the Subject whenever he thinks proper.

(Signed) " P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheeler."

" Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to add a few Words to the preceding Minute, in Reply to the perſonal Appeal made to me by the Governor General. I perſuade myſelf he would not propoſe an Alternative to me which he thought I could not accept of with Honour; but as I underſtand it, there is no Point of Honour in Queſtion. I think it belongs to the Governor General to propoſe and recommend ſuch Meaſures as he thinks fit, to the Approbation of the Board; and circumſtanced as we now are, it muſt be ſome very eſſential Conſideration that can induce me to oppoſe him. I would neither attempt to take that Lead out of his Hands, nor yet engage implicitly to ſubmit to his Opinions. Every View to my own Eaſe and Happineſs would incline me to wiſh that the Conſtitution of the Government permitted him to dictate, or to reſolve and act without me. But I am veſted with a public Truſt, from the Duties of which I cannot be exempted while I hold the Station that creates it.

" I believe the Governor General yielded to my Opinion in reſolving to recall and reduce Captain Popham's Detachment; but this was a Conceſſion to which he did not long adhere. That he ſhould have laboured to accommodate his Sentiments to mine, by a ſtudied Attention to my Opinion in every Meaſure which he had ventured to propoſe in the Courſe of the laſt Fifteen Months, is a Fact with which I declare moſt ſolemnly I was utterly unacquainted.") §

(Signed) Philip Francis.

The Secretary having prepared a Draft of Inſtructions for Major Camac, drawn up from the Minutes of the Board, and circulated by Order of the Governor General to the other Members for their Approbation, as he thought it irregular in him to take any Part in them, they were returned ſigned.

Agreed. Edward Wheler.

Mr. Francis.

I have already agreed to ſuch of the Inſtructions to Major Camac, propoſed by the Governor General, as were conformable to the Treaty with the Rana of Gohid, and to the unanimous Reſolutions of the Board of the 29th May. The Draught now in Circulation appears to me to correſpond therewith, and I therefore agree to it.

(Signed) Philip Francis.

§ (" (a) The Inſtructions being agreed to by Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, they were copied fair, ſigned, and diſpatched, as follows:

" To Major Camac.

" Sir,

Major Camac's Inſtructions.

" Our Secretary has already notified to you, your Appointment to the Command of a Detachment ordered on Service with the Rana of Gohid. This Detachment is to be formed of Three Battalions of Sepoys from the Second Brigade ſtationed at Cawnpore, the Battalion of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain James Brown, and a Party of Artillery, to conſiſt of Half a Company of Europeans, and Half a Battalion of Laſcars.

" In Addition to the Guns attached to the above Battalions by the Regulations of the Army, we have ordered that your Detachment ſhould be ſupplied with Two Twelve Pounders, a Howitzer, Two Cohorns, and a proper Quantity of Ammunition and Stores.

" We direct that you immediately proceed to Cawnpore, or to the Station of your Detachment wherever it may be, and forthwith conduct it into the Dominions of the Rana of Gohud, there to relieve the Corps now under the Command of Captain Popham in that Quarter.

" The Rana of Gohid having in virtue of a Treaty lately concluded between him and this Government, required the Aid of a Military Force on our Part for the Defence of his Country againſt the Marattas, who had invaded it, Captain Popham was appointed to this Service, and to this you now ſucceed. We therefore direct that you comply with ſuch Requiſitions as ſhall be

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2130.

“ made to you by the Rana for this, and for ſuch other Conditions, as he is intitled to demand by the Treaty, and you ſhall deem practicable with the Force under your Command.

“ Whenever the Rana ſhall notify to you that he has no further Service for the Detachment under your Command, and ſhall diſmiſs it in the Manner preſcribed by Treaty, and no Occaſion ſhall preſent itſelf for the Employment of it, in promoting the General Succeſs of the War in which we are engaged with the Maratta State, you are to ſignify to him in Writing your Intention to depart from his Country, demanding the full Amount of the Subſidy that may be due; which having received, you will immediately return with your Detachment into the Territories of the Nabob of Oude, and there wait for further Orders; but in caſe of a Refuſal on his Part to diſcharge the Subſidy agreeable to the Terms of the Treaty, we deſire that you will immediately ſignify the ſame to us, and not depart until you receive our Anſwer.

“ If before your March into Gohid you ſhall receive an Intimation from the Rana that he ſhall not require the Aſſiſtance of your Detachment, you will in like Manner ſuſpend your March, and wait our further Inſtructions.

“ For your Guidance in maintaining the Relation of your Command to the Rana of Gohid, we herewith deliver to you a Copy of the Treaty executed with him, and we require and enjoin you to conform to it with the moſt ſcrupulous and literal Exactneſs.

“ The Commiſſary General having drawn out an Eſtabliſhment for your Detachment, which meets with our Approbation, we tranſmit it to you, deſiring at the ſame Time that you do not, on any Account, ſuffer the ſmalleſt Alteration or Deviation to be made in it.”) §

Fort William,
13th July 1780.

We are, &c.
(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwᵈ Wheler.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXVIII.

Book 26. Page 553.

Extract Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 26th June 1780.

Fort William, 26th June 1780.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
Edward Wheler, }
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

§ (“ (*a*) The Governor General lays before the Board the following Minute.

Governor General.

“ Governor General—Two Minutes have been lately delivered by Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, bearing their joint Signatures in Anſwer to Propoſitions made by me to the Board.

“ It is not my Intention to follow theſe Minutes through every Aſſertion of Facts, and every Deduction of Argument. I ſhall only reply to ſuch Points as have a Relation to my preſent Purpoſe, which is ſtill to inſiſt on the Neceſſity of carrying the War into the Diſtricts appertaining to Madajee Scindia; and to this I entreat the Board to give me their Attention. Except the Article of Expence, I can ſcarcely collect the Objections that are made to it. It was never my Intention to employ Major Camac in an Invaſion of Bundelcund, nor ſuffer, if it were attempted on the Ground of his Inſtructions, ſuch a Waſte of the Time required for the Firſt and eſſential Object of his Operations.

“ The Ends propoſed by this Expedition are Two immediate; Firſt, to divide the Maratta Strength, and divert it from General Goddard; Second, to make the principal Agent of the War, the principal Sufferer by it; and One ultimately, Peace. To this it is objected that ‘ the manifeſt Advantage of having Two Armies acting in Concert, and dividing the Attention of the Enemy between them, would be loſt if they were not both in the Field at the ſame Time.’ This is by no Means a fair Concluſion, becauſe it ſuppoſes the Enemy to keep the Field, and our principal Army to be inactive—The Reverſe is the moſt probable—And my Purpoſe will be

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2130.

equally anſwered, whether both remain in Quarters, and Major Camac be ſuffered to proſecute the Plan aſſigned him without Oppoſition, or whether the whole Force of the Enemy be directed againſt him, and General Goddard left at Liberty to act in the Proſecution of his. The rainy Seaſon is no Impediment to our Troops, but a great One to the Maratta, which conſiſt only of Cavalry; and if the Meaſure which I have propoſed be even now agreed to, I ſhould hope to bound it with that Seaſon, or to effect every material Purpoſe within the Rains.

“ The Deſign of the propoſed Inſtructions to Major Camac has been miſunderſtood, and the intended Senſe of it inverted. It is not meant ‘ to give Major Camac a Latitude to carry the Company's Arms wherever he thinks proper,’ but to order him to carry the Company's Arms to a preſcribed Scene of Action, unleſs he thinks it improper.

“ The Objection made to the Expence is a material one; but a vigorous Exertion cannot be made without Expence, nor can the War be either concluded honourably, or proſecuted ſucceſsfully, without ſuch an Exertion. Feeble Meaſures and Advances for Peace will but add to the Strength and Preſumption of our Adverſaries, diſcourage our Friends, and perhaps induce them to become Parties againſt us.

“ The Reſources of this Government exhauſted as they are, and withheld from it by its internal Imbecility, are yet equal to every probable Contingency of the preſent War, if it is conducted on a conſiſtent Plan, and that not varied by deſultory Votes of Council on every Meaſure required for its Proſecution. I muſt here take Notice that the Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment has been greatly over-rated. It is aſſerted that the Expence of a Detachment of only 2,000 Drafts under Captain Popham, has been ſwelled to more than 91,000 Rupees per Month, and in another Place this Sum is ſtated as a fixed Amount. The Truth is, that the Expence of this Detachment has exceeded its due Bounds, yet not in the Degree imputed to it, which would indeed be enormous. The Detachment, beſides the 2,000 Drafts, (they are in Fact 2,400) conſiſts of Artillery and Cavalry: The monthly Expence of the Whole was on a Medium about 82,000 Rupees; of this Sum the

“ Cavalry alone produces — — 12,811; and the
“ Artillery — — — 8,300

“ Making both together — 21,111; and this Sum deducted from the Total leaves 61,000 Rupees for the Drafts, including the Staff and Contingencies of Four Battalions into which they were formed, though their Number was equal only to Three. The Part which this Government has hitherto borne in the War is mine, and has been made excluſively mine; the other Members having repeatedly diſclaimed their Share in the Reſponſibility attending it. It is hard, that while they load me with the Weight of ſuch a Charge, they ſhould bind my Hands, and deny me the Means of ſupporting it.

“ If Mr. Francis (I am compelled to ſpeak thus plainly) thinks that he can better or more effectually conduct the War to the Termination which we both profeſs to aim at, and that he can in Honour deprive me of the Right which I claim to dictate the Means of accompliſhing it, let him avowedly take the Lead; but if I am to be charged with the Conſequences of it, or if the Right which I claim be juſtly mine, let him allow me to poſſeſs and exerciſe it. It is impoſſible to combine the Principles of Enterprize and Inaction in the ſame general Meaſure, and as impoſſible for his Sentiments and mine to be brought into Agreement on the Subject of the Maratta War. I have in vain laboured to accommodate them by a ſtudied Attention to his Opinions in every Meaſure which I have ventured to propoſe in the Courſe of the laſt Fifteen Months, and have reſtrained myſelf from urging others, which, however proper and neceſſary for the Occaſion, excluſively conſidered, were inconſiſtent with the actual State and Temper of this Government.

“ I now revert to my Propoſition, and requeſt the Board to re-conſider their Objections to the Inſtructions which I have propoſed to be given to Major Camac. I have not the Preſumption to expect that they will be influenced by any Reaſonings which I have uſed, having had too much Experience of the Inſufficiency of official Argument to overcome a decided, and much leſs a confederate Oppoſition. But as the Expence which will attend the Meaſure which I have recommended is the only formal Objection made to it, I hope I may be allowed to remove it by offering to exonerate the Company from it, and to take it upon myſelf. That this Propoſition may not be miſunderſtood, and that I may not bind myſelf by Engagements which may exceed my Power to fulfil them, I will explain myſelf.

“ The regular Pay and Batta of the Troops which are to form Major Camac's Detachment, conſtitute no Part of the Expence of it, ſince theſe would be the ſame in their Amount, altho' the Battalions remained in their original Quarters; neither ought the Suſpenſion of the Subſidy to be charged to the Expedition, ſince it is probable, and I regard it as certain, that the Rana having no further Call for our Aid within his Country for the ſole Defence of it, will be glad to be relieved from the Expence attending it, and becauſe it is propoſed in the laſt of the Minutes of Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler to withdraw it.

“ The Contingencies of the Detachment are therefore the only Expence that can be reaſonably charged to the Expedition; theſe I rate far below Two Lacks of Rupees; that Sum I offer to contribute to this Diſburſement. I have already depoſited it within a ſmall Amount in the

“ Hands of the Sub Treaſurer, and I beg that the Board will permit it to be accepted for that “ Service.”) §

(Signed) Warren Haſtings.

Ordered, That the foregoing Minute lie for Conſideration.

(Signed) Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd Wheler.

APPENDIX, No CCCLXIX.

Book 26. Page 563.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th June 1780.

Fort William, 29th June 1780.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, and Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

The Governor General.—In my Minute of the 19th inſtant, I propoſed that a Major of Brigade and an Aid de Camp ſhould be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment then propoſed to conſiſt of Seven Battalions. Although it has been ordered by the Board that it ſhall conſiſt of only four Battalions, and it ſeems to be the Determination of the Board to confine its Operations to a very limited Scene, ſtill it has been repreſented to me by Major Camac, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to enable him to execute with proper Effect the Functions of his Command, that he be allowed a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp; and I move that they be allowed, and that Lieutenant Hicks be appointed to the former Station, and * that Lieutenant Kennon to the latter.

* Sic in Orig.

Agreed to.

§ (“ (a) The Minute which follows having been ſent to the Secretary on the 27th inſtant, it was “ immediately forwarded to the Governor General.

Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler.

“ Minute from Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler.

“ After an attentive Conſideration of the Governor General's Minute delivered in to the Board “ yeſterday we adhere to the Reaſons which have induced us to withhold our Conſent to the pro- “ poſed Expedition into Malva. To this, for the preſent we ſhall only add the following ſhort “ Remarks; in reply to ſome Aſſertions in the Governor General's Minute, which appear to us to “ be gratuitous.

“ 1ſt. The actual Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment for the Months of November, “ December, and January laſt, is ſtated by the Commiſſary General at Current Rupees 2,73,996, “ (vide his Letter recorded on the 1ſt of May); and we have no Reaſon to think that the Expence “ has decreaſed ſince the Detachment has been on Service.

“ 2d. We know not to what Paſſage in either of our Minutes the Governor General alludes when “ he ſays, ‘ That it is propoſed in the laſt of the Minutes of Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler to with- “ draw the Aid granted to the Rana of Gohud.’ Notwithſtanding our original Diſapprobation of the “ Treaty, and though none of the good Effects which were promiſed from it, appear to us to have “ been accompliſhed, we have not propoſed to depart from the Conditions by which this Govern- “ ment has been bound to the Rana. All we inſiſt on is, that the Subſidy ſhould be paid; the “ Governor General has not informed us whether any Part of it has been diſcharged. It is ſaid, “ that the Rainy Seaſon is no Impediment to our Troops, though a great one to the Marattas. The “ ſame Opinion was inſiſted on at the Time when Col. Leſlie marched, and when the Governor's “ Confidence in him was not inferior to that which he now repoſes in Major Camac, and which we “ do not mean to ſay is ill-founded; but Colonel Leſlie's Letters contain repeated Declarations of “ the Impoſſibility of marching amidſt the Torrents of Rain with which the Country was deluged. “ On this Point, our Conviction remains unaltered. They who have not ſeen the Rains of India,

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2132.

“ can have no Idea of their Violence, nor how entirely the whole Surface of the Country is changed by them.

“ In a few Days, we mean to record our Sentiments more at large on the Remainder of the Governor's Minute, and on the general Situation of this Government. We could have wiſhed, indeed, that the Governor's Plan had been more completely before us than it is, that we might have been able to compare the whole of the Object with the whole of the Means. Peace, he declares, is his ultimate Object; but he has not given us even a general Idea of the Terms on which he would make it. He has not intimated to us what would be the final Extent of his Demands on the Marattas, or what Conceſſions he would make to them. Before this Point is fixed, we have no ſolid Baſis, either for Action or Deliberation. The First may be indefinite and unconnected, as it hitherto has been; the Second muſt be guided from Day to Day by Events. In this Uncertainty, we cannot preſume to decide, whether his Object be or be not attainable, but we promiſe to enter into the Conſideration of it with the utmoſt Candour, and with all the Attention which ſuch a Subject deſerves, when it is laid before us.”) §

27th June 1780. (Signed) Philip Francis,
Edwd Wheler.

Ordered, that the above Minute lie for Conſideration, and that the Secretary be directed to prepare a Draft of Inſtructions to Major Camac in Conformity to the different Minutes of the Members of the Board recorded on this Subject.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXX.

Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXVII.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXXI.

Book 30. Page 34.

Fort William, the 24th Auguſt 1780.
At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

General Goddard, 20th June.

§ (“ (a) Read the following Letter from Brigadier General Goddard.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I had the Honour to addreſs you the 27th ult. acquainting you with the Enemies Forces having deſiſted from further Attempts to make any Impreſſion upon the Guzerat Province, and that from every Intelligence I could learn, it was Scindia's Intention to relinquiſh the Country altogether, and march either towards Ugein or the Decan. A few Days ſubſequent to the Date of that Letter, my Hircarrahs brought me certain Accounts of Scindia's having moved with his whole Army towards Ugein. Theſe Reports have been ſince confirmed, and it is now generally and confidently believed that he has laid aſide the Deſign it was ſuppoſed he had formed, of viſiting the Decan, and propoſes to paſs the Rainy Seaſon at Ugein. Holker has accompanied him, and will reſide at Indore, a principal City in the Neighbourhood of Ugein, and the chief Reſidence of his Family.

“ In conſequence of the Departure of Scindia from the Neighbourhood of Guzerat, and the near Approach of the Rains, which did not admit of any Delay, I re-croſſed the Narbuddah, and directed my March to Surat, where I arrived with the greateſt Part of the Army the 8th inſtant.”) § But as a Report prevailed, and indeed carried with it great Appearance of Probability, that Scindia meant to leave a conſiderable Body of Horſe in the Neighbourhood of Pawanghur, I thought it requiſite, in order to provide for the Security and Defence of the

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2137.

Diſtricts of Brouch, and the other Pergunnahs dependant on that Collectorſhip, almoſt all of which are ſituated North of the Nerbuddah, to ſtation a Force for their Protection on that Side of the River, and therefore poſted Two Battalions of Seapoys at Zinnore, One of the Pergunnahs ceded by Futty Sing in the late Treaty, only Seven or Eight Coſs from Dubhoy, which will effectually ſecure all the Country between the Mahe and Nubuddah Rivers from any ſudden Attacks or Inroads of the Enemy, who indeed can enter it from the Eaſtward, that is from Pawanghur, during the Rains.

Since my Arrival at this Place the Detachment under Lietenant Welch, with whoſe Succeſs againſt Gunneſe Punt, One of the Maratta Leaders, I have already made you acquainted, has effected a very material Piece of Service, and compleatly eradicated every Trace of the Maratta Power in this Neighbourhood, and deſtroyed every the moſt diſtant Hope * the could have of given further Diſturbance to our new Poſſeſſions, except by ſending a large Army into the Guzerat, which will not, I apprehend, in the future Operations of the War be at all convenient or ever practicable for them to do.

* Sic in Orig.

The Enterprize I alluded to is the taking of Parneiro, a Fort ſituated upon a high Hill, about 30 Coſs from Surat, upon the Sea Coaſt. It was defended for Two Days by a Garriſon conſiſting of about 400 Men, who finding Lieutenant Welch had with immenſe Difficulty and Perſeverance, and by his ſteady and good Conduct, with the Loſs only of Two Seapoys, brought up Two Pieces of battering Cannon to within a proper Diſtance of the Walls (which he had made a Breach in) thought proper to capitulate, and ſurrender the Place into the Hands of the Engliſh.

Lieut. Welch has ſince made himſelf Maſter of Two inferior Forts, called Arzen Ghur and Under Ghur: The former has a Diſtrict of One Lack of Rupees, lying round and dependant upon it: They are both built upon Hills, and defencible with a very ſmall Force againſt any Number of Marrattas. They are within Three Coſs of each other, and about Six from Parniro; and they were conſtructed, as Report ſays, by the Marrattas, to ſerve as a Check upon the Encroachment of the Portugueſe, who have a Settlement called Dumaan, on the Sea Coaſt, at the Diſtance of Four or Five Miles from them.

Theſe Acquiſitions have put the Engliſh in entire Poſſeſſion of the Sea Coaſt from Cambait to Demaan, comprehending a Tract of near 150 Miles. Baſſein only remains to complete the Conqueſt of the whole to the North of Bombay. I mentioned in my laſt Letter Obſtacles that had prevented my undertaking that Enterprize on which I had fixed my Mind, and that muſt ſtill delay its Execution for ſome Months; at the Expiration of which, as every previous neceſſary Preparation will be made, the Taſk of reducing Baſſein will be eaſy and expeditious. The Fall of this Place may, I conceive, complete your Views of territorial Acquiſition on this Side of India, and make the Company Maſters of a Tract of Country capable in their Hands of becoming an inexhauſtible Source of Power and Wealth, from the Commercial Advantages and Capability of Improvement in Trade and Manufactures it poſſeſſes, and which, from its convenient Situation, may be maintained and defended at a ſmall Expence of Men and Treaſure.

By poſſeſſing Baſſein, which appears eſſentially requiſite to the Proſperity and Safety of this Settlement, the Ghauts and Paſſes in its Neighbourhood leading into the Decan, muſt be at all Times commanded by us; and the Terror this would excite in the Government of Poonah, from their Vicinity to that Capital, would create (more than any other Conqueſt or Advantage we could gain) a ſerious Inclination in the Marattas to accommodate the preſent Difference, and upon Terms of Honour and Benefit to the Company. This, notwithſtanding the paſt Succeſs of our Arms, and the Diſappointment all their Efforts to interrupt their Progreſs have hitherto met with, they will not at preſent conſent to. At any Rate they would never agree to cede Baſſain to us; without which, I repeat my Opinion, the Company's Affairs on this Side of India cannot be conſidered as placed upon a firm and flouriſhing Baſis. From this powerful Conſideration, I do not think it political or expedient to make any Overtures to the Poonah Government for Peace; which would not be productive of the wiſhed for Effect, till Baſſein is ſecured, and our Army has Poſſeſſion of the Ghauts, ready to fall upon the Capital of the Empire, we ſhall * be in a Condition to inſiſt upon ſuch Terms as may be judged fully conſiſtent with our Honour and Intereſt, and adequate to the heavy Expences we ſhall have incurred in proſecuting the War.

* Sic in Orig.

Affairs cannot arrive at this State till next October, long before which I hope to receive a particular Relation of your Sentiments, and the Inſtructions you may deem it proper to give, in conſequence of a thorough Knowledge of Circumſtances and of the Situation of Affairs at the Concluſion of the Campaign. Convinced upon the moſt ſure and ſolid Grounds, that a Pacification cannot be brought about during the Rains, I ſhall venture to give you my Ideas at large of the Mode by which it appears to me the War ought to be proſecuted next Seaſon, and the * which, from a Survey of the Political State of the Maratta Nation promiſe to contribute to its Succeſs.

* Sic in Orig.

In the Negociation opened with Scindia in March laſt, Particulars of which have been laid before you, the chief Object of his Concern ſeemed to be, and I am perſuaded was, the Diſpoſal of Ragoba; that Point once ſettled, he affected to declare the remaining Subject of Conteſt between the Engliſh and Maratta Nations, would be without Difficulty adjuſted. It muſt not be implied from this Aſſertion of Scindia's, that admitting the Obſtacle of Ragoba removed, a Peace could have been concluded, becauſe it is evident from the Hopes he muſt at that Time have entertained either of his Arms proving ſuperior to ours in the Field, or of being able to draw over to his Intereſt our new Ally Futty Sing, which would have gone near effectually to deſtroy the Fruits of all our Labours in Guzerat; that he would never have been induced then to liſten to Terms which, even at this Period of bad Succeſs and Diſappointment in all his Projects, there is not any Reaſon to believe would be accepted.

My principal Motive for mentioning the above Circumſtance is, to point out the important Light in which Ragoba is and ever muſt be conſidered by the Marattas, and how material the Poſſeſſion of his Perſon muſt prove to promote the Views and Intereſts of the Company, and bring about a happy Concluſion of the preſent War.

Here, I do not in any Shape, mean to recommend the abſolute or even conditional Re-eſtabliſhment of Ragoba, in the Government of Poona; what I contend for, is, the manifeſt and ſtriking Advantages we muſt infallibly derive from his Preſence with us; and this Poſition I found upon the following Reaſons: That the juſt and fair Claims Ragoba poſſeſſes to the principal Direction of the Adminiſtration, will ever make the preſent Party apprehenſive of his Intention to aſſert them; and that the certain Conſequence of his Succeſs, in Spite of the moſt ſecure or ſolemn Engagements in force might to * enter into, would ultimately prove their Ruin and Deſtruction. It is the ſame of all the principal Chiefs of the State, who have been more or leſs inſtrumental in reducing him to his preſent abject Condition, during a Space of Six Years.

* Sic in Orig.

This Argument, while it evinces the Imprudence and bad Policy of attempting to force a Ruler upon the Maratta Leaders, whoſe Cauſe none of them are inclined, or, if inclined, are however afraid to eſpouſe, points out all at once the Utility and even Neceſſity of retaining in our Hands a Man who muſt ever be a Terror to them, and whoſe Forbearance they would wiſh to purchaſe at any Expence from that Power, whoſe Strength they muſt be ſure, if exerted in his Favour, would prove ſo dangerous to their Intereſts and Safety. I am therefore clearly of Opinion that the ſame Line of Conduct hitherto adopted reſpecting Ragoba ſhould continue to be purſued, that is, no formal or expreſs Engagements ſhould be entered into with him; but we ſhould leave ourſelves at Liberty to purſue ſuch Plan regarding his Diſpoſal, as Circumſtances might hereafter render eligible and convenient. His Pretenſions to Sovereignty ſhould be in no Degree ſupported, and we ſhould continue to afford him a ſafe and certain Aſylum in the Company's Dominions whenever the War ſhall terminate. His Intereſts, at leaſt as far as they relate to perſonal Safety and a Proviſion for himſelf and Family, ought to be attended to, and included in the general Plan of Peace.

This Line of Conduct reſpecting Ragoba being adopted, the next Object is, the Mode of proſecuting the War, which, as it is a Meaſure at preſent of conſiderable Neceſſity, the more heartily and vigorouſly it is entered into, the ſooner we may expect it will be brought to a Period.

I have already hinted the Manner in which I propoſe to commence the Military Operations by taking Baſſein, and poſſeſſing myſelf of the neighbouring Paſſes that lead into the Decan. Here it is probable the Fears and Anxieties of the Miniſter may bring the War to an immediate Concluſion. Should they not, the Point next to be conſidered is whether you would chuſe to purſue it upon an offenſive Plan, and penetrate into the Decan, and ſeize upon the Capital, or confine your Operations to the Defence of the Territories lying between the Gauts and the Sea Shore, comprehending Guzerat, and all the Tract along the Shore from Cambay to Bombay.

The Determination of this Point will however depend a good deal upon Circumſtances. If Sindia continues at Ugein till the Cloſe of the Rains, which I now conceive will be the Caſe, a powerful Diverſion might be made in that Quarter to prevent his paſſing to the Southward of the Nerbuddah to ſuccour Nanah Furneſſes, and I would venture to pronounce, as far as human Probability and Reaſon may preſume, that without Sindia's Aid the Miniſter would be immediately compelled to Terms, and enter into any Engagements that might be required of him. This is no chimerical Idea, for beſides Sindia and Holkar, there remain only Two Chiefs of Conſequence in the State, Nanah and Hurry Punt Fakier; and I do not believe that any Foreign Power will draw upon himſelf the future Enmity of the Engliſh by openly declaring his Party, and marching to their Aſſiſtance.

In the Event of ſuch powerful Diverſion being made to the Northward, Sindia will find too much Employment at Home to have Leiſure to raiſe any Diſturbance in Guzurat, and indeed the Seapoy Force, which may very well be ſpared in that Province, acting with the Troops of Futty Sing, which it may not perhaps be convenient to carry with me to the Southward, will prove ſufficient for its Security and Defence againſt a very large Body of the Enemy, ſhould any conſiderable Army (which in the Plan above mentioned appears ſcarcely practicable) be ordered to enter it.

What I have above mentioned comprehends almoſt every Thing that occurs to me both with reſpect to the preſent political State of Affairs, and the Advantages we may expect to derive from it in the Courſe of the future Operations of the War. The four leading Men now in the Empire, and indeed in whoſe Hands all Power is placed, are Nana, Hurry Punt, Scindia, and Holkar. Theſe, notwithſtanding the Cauſes of Diſpute that may be ſuppoſed to exiſt from the former conceiving that no uſeful or meritorious Service has been performed by the laſt, and Scindia again arrogating a Merit derived him by the others, and claiming Rewards to which he will not conſent, will, I am perſuaded, be found cordially to unite in Oppoſition to the Engliſh.

As the Rains are now but little advanced, I truſt I ſhall receive a full and particular Reply to this Letter, long before their Concluſion, that is late in Auguſt, or early in September; and I earneſtly intreat you will tranſmit it me as expeditiouſly as poſſible, that I may be completely Maſter of your Object and Inclination before the opening of the Campaign, and act accordingly.

I have the Honour to acknowledge your Letter of the 20th April. My laſt Letter will fully have replied to what you are pleaſed to direct reſpecting Ragoba, and you will perceive I have, permit me to ſay contrary to my own Inclination and Opinion, thought it neceſſary to comply with your poſitive Inſtructions for withdrawing Ragoba's Allowance in its fulleſt Extent, and without any Limitation.

I am truly ſorry at the Directions you have been pleaſed to give reſpecting the Regiment of Cavalry, whoſe uſeful, and even neceſſary, Service I have experienced on many Occaſions during the late Campaign, both in protecting the Parties that were ſent out to forage near the Camp, and in keeping off the Pindarries and other ſmall Bodies of the Enemies Horſe who approached its Environs, as well as covering and defending the Baggage on the Line of March. On all theſe Services, and whenever I found it neceſſary to employ them, they have behaved with Credit to themſelves, and Satisfaction to me.

The Succeſs againſt Gunrees Peont was entirely their own. The Battalion that accompanied them could not poſſibly have reached his Camp before the Alarm muſt have been given, and the Enemy have eſcaped unhurt to moleſt and harraſs the Country by future Depredations. From all theſe Circumſtances, and the Inconveniencies that might attend the diſmiſſing of a Corps at this Diſtance from Home, that has ſerved with Credit from the Commencement of the Expedition, by the Damp it might throw upon the Ardour of the Reſt of the Troops, added to the unfavourable Conſequences it might be of regarding the Enemy, who, from repeated Proofs, I now entertain a high Opinion of their Skill and Diſcipline, I have deferred the Execution of your Orders reſpecting the Regiment until I can receive your further Inſtructions, in which I flatter myſelf you will approve, and authorize its Continuance in the Service.

I ſhall not fail to obſerve the Rule you have laid down for my Direction, with regard to detaching any Part of your Forces for the Defence of the Country ceded to Futty Sing, independant of the General Plan of the Campaign. My Reaſon for not fixing a Subſidy for the Expence of the Troops left in Ahmedabad, was that I conſidered this Meaſure as coming under that Predicament; and that in the Infancy of a War, before the Affection and Diſpoſitions of Men had been properly put to the Teſt, I thought it a Point of political Convenience and Expediency to guard as much as poſſible againſt every unfavourable Conſequence that might ariſe from any Change of Sentiment or Party.

I ſhall, as far as poſſible, comply with your Wiſhes reſpecting the Fort St. George Detachment. The Reinforcements that have at this Time joined me from that Preſidency, conſiſts only of One Company of European Artillery, Seven of Infantry, and One Battalion of Seapoys.

Head Quarters Camp,
near Surat, 20th June 1780.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Thomas Goddard.

Ordered that the above Letter be ſent in Circulation for the Peruſal of the Members of the Board.

Warren Haſtings,
Edwᵈ Wheler.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXII.

Vide ſupra, Appendix, Nº CLIII.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXIII.

Book 112. Page 453.

Fort William, the 21ſt June 1779;
At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General;
Richd Barwell, Philip Francis, Edwd Wheler, } Eſquires.
Sir Eyre Coote indiſpoſed.

Read the following Letter from Brigadier General Goddard.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Supreme Council.

General Goddard.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour to tranſmit you an Addreſs the 14th inſtant, which went by Sea under Charge of Mr. Raitt, and will I hope have arrived ſafe before this can reach you. I am ſolicitous about your receiving that Diſpatch, becauſe accompanying it I have forwarded all the Returns and Paymaſter's Accounts of Diſburſements to the End of March, with other Papers for your Inſpection.

I have nothing material to communicate to you of the Situation of Affairs here, as they remain nearly in the ſame State as when I wrote you from Bombay. If the Chiefs at Poona have renewed their Demands upon, or made any late Propoſals to the Bombay Government, it is unknown to me; and for myſelf, I have had no Correſpondence with them ſince my Arrival. According to the Reſolutions I informed you I had thought it proper to adopt, I ſhall wait your Inſtructions before I enter upon any Meaſures whatever. I am in the mean Time endeavouring to obtain the beſt Intelligence of what is tranſacting around me, and conſulting the Means moſt proper to be uſed in Proſecution of the Plan you may determine upon, whenever I can receive your Orders.

By confirmed Advices from Poona, the Diſſentions ſubſiſting amongſt the Leaders open a Field for ſucceſsful Intrigue; excluſive of any Uſe that might be made of ſupporting Ragoba's Pretenſions, the aſſerting which would it is probable, from paſt Experience, be the Means of uniting Parties, rather than arming them againſt each other; and indeed, in his preſent Situation, might be altogether impolitic. Although the Confinement of Siccaram, who was always ſuſpected of Partiality to the Intereſts of Ragoba, might give Reaſon to believe that Nannah Furneſſe had removed every Object of Suſpicion, and ſtrengthened his Power beyond the Dread of any future Oppoſition; this Appearance of Security is in Reality moſt deceitful, for his whole Dependance is placed upon the Support of Scindia; and this Chief, beſides his known Reputation for Cunning and Duplicity, has exhibited a recent and manifeſt Proof of the Arts by which he means to maintain his own Influence in the Government, in the Part he took and ſtill takes regarding Ragonot Row, whom he preſerved from Nanna's Reſentment after the unfortunate Iſſue of the Expedition from Bombay had left him expoſed to the Malice of his Enemies, and whom he at this Time retains in his own Hands, to hold out in terrorem, ſhould he find the Party to which he is at preſent engaged aſſume an Independence dangerous to his own ambitious Views.

Ragonaut Row was ſent from Poonah under the Charge of ſome of Scindia's Troops, and by the laſt Intelligence was within a few Miles of Berhampore, in the Neighbourhood of which it is ſaid he is to reſide during the Rains. It is difficult to reconcile the Conduct of Scindia on this Occaſion, upon any other Grounds than what I have above ſuppoſed. His Profeſſions to Ragoba have been moſt fair and flattering, and he has even gone ſo far as to give him Hopes of befriending his Cauſe. This however it is plain he means nothing leſs than doing, and while he even ſuffers them to exiſt, his only Motive is politically to check the dangerous Preſumption of an Adminiſtration at preſent ſubject to his Controul, but when Circumſtances might ſo far favour at a future Period as to ſet his Power at Defiance.

With theſe Principles of Diſunion ſubſiſting among the Mahrattas, a more promiſing Occaſion than the preſent cannot offer itſelf for interfering in their Affairs; and though a Plan of Conqueſt ſo extenſive as the ſettling their Government, or diſpoſing of the chief Authority in it, might not, after the Opportunity lately loſt, be conſidered as political or conſiſtent with the Company's Intereſts; I am aſſured that the Appearance of Hoſtilities on our Side will obtain a Compliance from them of any Demands you may think it neceſſary to make, either of Territory or Money, to reimburſe the Expences of your Armies upon the Claim eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of the Bombay Government with Ragonaut Row, or upon any other you may chooſe to found on their former Breach of Faith, and the hoſtile Conduct of their Subjects on my March.

§ (“ (a) I have hazarded theſe few Remarks on the Suppoſitions only of a Failure in your intended Negociations with the Rajah of Berar, whom I ſtill hope, notwithſtanding the doubtful Part his Fears of the Miniſters, after their Victory at Tulliagong, may have led him apparently to take, an Attention to his own Intereſts, and the Dread of your juſt Reſentment will fix firm in the Meaſures he once (I am perſuaded) propoſed to adopt. I the leſs regret my Want of Power at this Time, to be fully explicit regarding Modajee's preſent Sentiments, becauſe they muſt long ere this be clearly diſcovered to you; and ſince the Return of his Vackeel, who went away inſtructed in every Point neceſſary to be communicated to his Maſter, I have received only One ſhort Letter from the Rajah, wherein he repeats his anxious Expectation of Diſpatches from your Government, by which his Conduct will be directed. This Silence towards me may perhaps be accounted for, from the Diſtance that now ſeparates us, and Motives of Fear leſt his Letters ſhould be intercepted, and fall into the Hands of the Miniſterial Party, through whoſe Country they muſt paſs.”) §

It is neceſſary that I now ſay ſomething of the Province of Guzzerat, whoſe favourable Situation, no leſs than Fertility and Extent, points it out as a moſt valuable and tempting Acquiſition to the Company on this Side of India. It is unneceſſary to trouble you with an Account of its Revenues and Riches, as theſe muſt be well known to you. What I mean to explain is the Eaſe with which a Conqueſt might be now made of it, and the obvious Advantages will ſtrike you themſelves.

Futty Sing Guikwar, who at preſent poſſeſſes the greateſt Part of the Province, and ſhares it with the Marattas, although ſupported by their Power, has yet but a very weak and declining Authority, added to the Claim of Seniority, by which an Elder Brother ſtill living diminiſhes the Force of his uſurped Title; another Brother, Govind Row, who holds Ahmedabad, and its Dependencies, has always been at Variance with him, and is at this Time by no Means well inclined to his Intereſts. This has been ſecretly intimated to me ſince my Arrival. I am alſo well aware of the Uſe that might be made of the Nawab of Cambay, and many of the principal Men of the Province have beſides communicated their Diſcontents, and Readineſs to join the Forces of the Engliſh againſt Futty Sing. To theſe Advances my Replies, although tending to remove every Belief of Hoſtilities being intended againſt Guzzerat, were calculated to give Encouragement in the Event of our Troops marching into it.

From the Circumſtances juſt mentioned, and other Obſervations I have been able to make, I am perſuaded that the Appearance of Arms without any actual Exertion of their Force, would be ſufficient to bring this Province into the Subjection of the Company; but ſhould it be found otherwiſe, it is ſo ſituated for the Convenience of Supplies and Communication by Water, that it might with Eaſe, be wreſted from the preſent Poſſeſſor, and maintained againſt him, though the whole Force of the Mharatta Empire was joined to his Support.

I beg to acquaint you that I have received no Letter from your Board of a later Date than the 5th February, which leads me to apprehend they may have been intercepted on the Road.

Camp near Surat, I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
20th May 1779. (Signed) Thoˢ Goddard.

Ordered, that the above Letter lie for Conſideration.

Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwᵈ Wheler.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2148.

N. B. There is a Chaſm in the Paging from this Folio (1638) to Folio 1715, but the Numbers of the Appendix follow in regular Order.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXIV.

Book 116. Page 8.

Letter from Modajee Boſila, received the 19th of January 1780.

§ ("(a) The Letters and numberleſs Meſſages which have paſſed between us in the Courſe of one Year cannot be conſidered as ſimple Letters of Compliment and Friendſhip, but every Letter may be looked upon as a Record, ſince they have contained Remarks on the Acts of Government, and every Affair, both the moſt inconſiderable and of the greateſt Conſequence, the declining and adopting every Deſign, and the pointing out, with Caution and Foreſight, Conditions in every Affair which required Prudence and Circumſpection, together with your ſtrict Attention to Truth, which has never admitted of the ſmalleſt Deviation, and your impartial Juſtice, before which, from the reſolute Firmneſs of your Mind, the weighty Mountain, and the light Straw, are of equal Balance; and repeated Remarks of the Affairs of Bengal, which muſt all have certainly been underſtood by you.") §

Of three of your Letters, containing the Whole of your Deſigns and the Situation of your Quarter; one on your Apprehenſions from the Reception of a French Vakeel, in the Territories of Pundit Purdhaun, and your having no Confidence in his Actions and thoſe of the Rulers of Poonah; on your Deſire in conſequence of ſending an Army with a Chief in your Confidence for the Protection of Bombay, and that a Perſon ſhould be diſpatched to ſupply the Army with Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, who, conducting them to Hoſhungabad, might diſmiſs them in Safety from my Territories; and the Third, written after the Death of Mr. Elliott, on your having committed to Beneram Pundit every thing that had been entruſted to the Deceaſed; his ſetting off with Ramkaunt with my Anſwers, his Arrival at Calcutta, and your being made acquainted with the Contents of all my Letters on theſe Subjects, were received.

What I underſtand by your Letters, although they ſeem to contain much, is in few Words, that you conſider my Deſigns as inconſiderable, and do not approve of my Views: I have therefore laid aſide my Intentions for ſome Time, and dropped the Proſecution of them; but I am nevertheleſs ready at all Times to perform the Duties of our ancient Friendſhip and Connection; and from the open and friendly Intercourſe between me and Colonel Goddard, I am prompted to aſſiſt him with my Advice and Counſel. By the Bleſſing of God, when it ſhall be neceſſary, I will adviſe in the beſt Manner. But you have ſaid in moſt of your Letters, that every one thinks his own Opinion the beſt. Thus Colonel Goddard, contrary to my Advice, marched towards Surat; and the Chiefs of Bombay, without Caution and Circumſpection, and without your Permiſſion, marched into the Territories of Poonah to the Support of Ragonaut Row; but their Projects did not ſucceed, and Ragonaut Row put himſelf under the Protection of Sindeah; and the Chiefs of Bombay, having for their own Safety made a new Engagement in the Room of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, returned to their own Territories. The Engliſh of Bombay in this Quarrel and open Hoſtilities, in which they were worſted, were guilty of many Breaches of Faith towards the Miniſters of Poonah, and did not regard the Treaties, which all Rulers of States pay the greateſt Attention to, and, without any Conſideration for their Honour and Dignity, acted contrary to Prudence and to your Directions, as you informed me in a great Number of Letters, and as Colonel Goddard alſo wrote to me.

From my Knowledge of the State of Affairs, and from the Exerciſe of our Friendſhip, which has been kept up for upwards of a Year by a mutual Communication of the Situation of Things, and of the moſt inconſiderable as well as important Matters, I diſcover three Things in your Letters and thoſe of Colonel Goddard: One, that the Bombay Chief ſupported Ragonaut Row without any Authority from you; the other, that you have dropped your great Deſigns, but are reſolved to keep up our former Friendſhip; and the Third, what you mention in all your Letters, that every one thinks his Opinion the beſt. The Firſt is Fact, that whatever the Chief of Bombay has done has been contrary to your Advice, who are alone able to adviſe; and the Second, that in every Situation you will maintain our Friendſhip, is alſo to be depended on; and the Third, that every one thinks his own Opinion the beſt, is a common Proverb; but it is not however the Notion of wiſe Men, who never have any Connections with powerful States, except thoſe of Peace and Friendſhip. This you muſt have written in your Diſpleaſure, upon hearing of the Bombay Chief having acted ſo imprudently; but you cannot conceive it to hold good in every Inſtance.

The ſecond Article, which is worthy to be followed, you ſhould maintain; but that Friendſhip which is kept up and openly ſhewn by Letters only, and which, when wanted, does not exert itſelf, ſo far from being of any Advantage, may bring the greateſt Detriment. My Maxim, on the contrary, is this, that with whomſoever I enter into Alliance, although there ſhould be innumerable Diſadvantages in it, I never turn myſelf aſide from it. My advantageous Connection with Pundit Purdhaun, and the friendly Connection of Letters with you, which you commenced upwards of a Year ſince, are equally firm.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2149.

The Arrival of Colonel Goddard with his whole Army, Stores, Artillery, &c. on the Borders of my Territories, his remaining there two Months, the Intercourſe of the Preſents between us, my ſending, when neceſſary, Proviſions, and every Thing which he deſired, that Mr. Weatherſtone, who came here with few Attendants, departed with the Money for his Bills on Benares with Oxen, and every Article which he deſired of me; that two Gentlemen of your Confidence, who were with Mr. Elliott, ſhould remain here two Months: All this you cannot conſider as ſmall Matters; for although I perceived the Danger of expoſing myſelf to the Reſentment of the People of Decan, who are Maſters of large Armies, powerful Reſources, Treaſures, Forts, and ſtrong Places, notwithſtanding what my Apprehenſions from them might be, I, from the Duty of Friendſhip towards you, reſolved to take upon me the worſt of their Reſentment, in conformity to the Proverb, which ſays, You muſt not with your open Eyes throw yourſelf into a Whirlpool; but ſhould you find yourſelf in one, You muſt not give yourſelf up to your Apprehenſions.

Reflect maturely upon what I write; for from what can ariſe my expoſing myſelf to Deſtruction, by not obeying the Summons, and not performing what might be expected from my ancient Connection with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, except from my Friendſhip for you, although there are no immediate Advantages to be drawn from it?

At preſent, that I have received a Karetah from you, in which, like a Honey Bee which contains both Sweetneſs and a Sting, you drop your great Deſigns, but reſolve to preſerve the Duties of our Friendſhip, and finiſh by ſaying, that every one thinks his own Opinion the beſt. In conſequence of my Apprehenſions, I laid aſide the Sting, and adopted the Sweetneſs, and accordingly diſpatched Dewagur Pundit to Poonah, and ſent this Meſſage by him to the Miniſters of Poonah: “I am a Branch of the illuſtrious Family of the Raje; you are the Rulers of all Matters belonging to it. If you chuſe to keep up Friendſhip and Connection with me, I will continue attached to you; but I have not need of the Aſſiſtance of the Raje, for from of old I have been cloſely connected with the Soubahs of Bengal, and with *one* who has the ſupreme Direction over all the Countries, and who, from his Wiſdom and ſuperior Prudence, is faithful to his Word, and ſtrict to his Engagements. That Peace may be firmly eſtabliſhed between us by Treaty, you muſt entertain no Thought of War, ſince none of thoſe Advantages which are to be acquired by Peace can be found in Diſſenſions and Hoſtilities.”

Dewagur Pundit, after his Arrival at Poonah, had many Conferences in free and unbiaſſed Terms, either by Fear or Partiality with the Engliſh Gentlemen, and for three Months was employed in oppoſing, both openly and in private, the Demands of the Miniſters in ſuch a well-reflected Manner, that if you had a Perſon there to have ſeen and heard it, he would certainly have written it to you, and you could not have diſbelieved it. Nanna Purnaveeſe, who is the Chief Miniſter, is poſſeſſed of ſuperior Wiſdom and Prudence, is well adviſed of ſtrict Truth, and in his Attention to his Treaties, like a Leaf which trembles at the leaſt Wind, he has dreaded the ſmalleſt Innovation in them from the Time of Ballajee Biſhennaut till the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and from that Time till the Formation of the new Treaty, which was made with the Bombay Chiefs by Pundit Purdhaun through the Means of Sindeah after the breaking out of the War, and the Arrival of Ragonaut Row. He made Dewagur Pundit acquainted with all the former Tranſactions and the preſent State of Affairs, and ſhewed him all the Treaties which had been made, and deſired him to ſee on what Side the Breach of Faith was, and which Part was guilty of Infractions; and yet, ſaid he, they declare that they ſtick to their Engagements. Dewagur Pundit, after diſcovering the Situation of Affairs, wrote repeated Letters to Colonel Goddard, adviſing him to be cautious and prudent in his Proceedings, and to keep in View the Conditions of the Treaty, which he muſt know to be an hundred Times better than War and Hoſtilities; and wrote alſo in the ſame Terms to you, and diſpatched thoſe Letters, together with Kharetahs from me from Naigpore to Calcutta. You will doubtleſs have underſtood all theſe Particulars, which were dictated by the ſincereſt Friendſhip; but I have been for this long Time to the preſent Inſtant in Expectation of your Anſwer to them.

Repeated Letters are received from Colonel Goddard by Pundit Purdhaun and Dewagur Pundit at Poonah; the firſt to acquaint them, that as he had many ſecret Things to communicate, they ſhould ſend a confidential Perſon to him, to whom he might impart every Circumſtance, and ſettle with him the Terms of the Treaty. Nunna Purnaveeſe, in compliance with this, diſpatched, with the Advice of Dewagur Pundit, a Perſon in his Confidence, to Surat. He was not yet arrived there when a ſecond Letter was received from the Colonel, that as it would be a long Time before the Arrival of the Agent, he was therefore determined to come in Perſon with all Expedition by the Dauk to the Neighbourhood of Poonah, and have a perſonal Conference: That he had been appointed to the ſole Management of the Negociations with Pundit Purdhaun, and that his ſole Deſire was to ſettle to mutual Satisfaction the Terms, that ſo all Diſputes and Differences might be ended, and the Treaty faithfully obſerved by both Parties: That they ſhould be aſſured that there was no other Reaſon for his keeping with him Ragonaut Row, who had come of himſelf to Poonah, than to preſerve the Treaty and Friendſhip ſubſiſting with Pundit Purdhaun, and to prevent the Diſputes from proceeding further. Nanna Purnaveſee in Anſwer to this wrote himſelf, and made Dewagur Pundit write, that nothing could be more adviſeable, that his Houſe was the Colonel's, and that he ſhould come without Delay, as they were anxiouſly expecting him; that they had erected for his Reception a Tent and Pavilion without the Town.

About this Time Letters were received from Colonel Goddard, that he did not aſſent to the Treaty made by the Bombay Chief, but that both Sides muſt conform themſelves to the Treaty executed by Colonel Upton: Karetahs likewiſe for me and Letters for Dewagur Pundit were received at the ſame Time from you, as alſo for Pundit Purdhaun and Nanna Purnaveeſe, that you had no Inclination for War, but were reſolved to maintain the Treaty of Colonel Upton; that you could not aſſent to the new Engagements entered into by the Bombay Chief, or agree to any Thing by which the Honour and Dignity of the Government might be impaired.

When Dewagur Pundit had, agreeable to that, repreſented every Thing that was to be expected from his Friendſhip, Nanna Purnaveeſe brought out the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and ſaid to him, "See what a Number of Conditions of this Treaty even have not been complied with; and "in the Inſtance of Ragonaut Row they have infringed every Treaty by giving him a Place of "Refuge with them, which is forbidden by numberleſs Articles. In giving up Jeiſpore and "Salſette, &c. Mahals belonging to Gogeraut, what Numbers of Excuſes have they not made. "But without mentioning the Enmity and Reſentment which they have conceived againſt us for "ſending back their Army in Safety to Bombay, they have again received Ragonaut Row, and "are buſily employed in preparing for War: Tell me now on which Side the greateſt Atten-"tion to Treaty is ſhewn." Dewagur Pundit having made a Copy of many of the Articles of Colonel Upton's Treaty, ſent it with Letters directed for your Quarter to Naigpore, which were diſpatched by the Way of Cuttack with Karetahs from me, containing cautious and prudent Reſolutions, dictated by Foreſight and long Reflection, and by my Friendſhip and Affection, by which the good Adminiſtration of Affairs and the Security of the People are eſtabliſhed, and in which no Duty of my Friendſhip was forgot: Doubtleſs, after their Arrival, all their Contents were made known to you. This is the 4th Month ſince my diſpatching thoſe Letters, but as yet I have received no Anſwer to them, but in conformity to that the Negociations might be ſet on Foot.

Upon the Arrival of the confidential Perſons from Pundit Purdhaun at Surat, and their having a Meeting with Colonel Goddard, he laid aſide his former Intention of going to Poonah, and ſent back one of the Agents of Pundit Purdhaun to Poonah with this Meſſage, that they muſt pay for the Expences of his Quarter one Year's Kiſt for the Mahals of Gojeraut, which they gave the Year after the Formation of Colonel Upton's Treaty, and of which at preſent, ſince the making the new Treaty, there appears to be one Year's Kiſt due by the Accounts; and that they muſt reſtore all Ragonaut Row's Money or Effects which may be in their Poſſeſſion, and allot him a Place for his Habitation, and diſcharge the Pay due to his Followers, together with many other Articles which would be too *prolix to be written. Nanna Purnaveeſe, upon hearing all theſe Particulars, ſaid to Dewagur Pundit, "Do you hear what Meſſage they have ſent? You may recollect what "they before uſed to write, and how they have ſince acted."

* Sic in Orig.

As from the Time of the Death of Narain Row, for the Space of 4 Years, the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah has been from his Heart attached to Pundit Purdhaun, and agrees with him in every Reſolution both for War and Peace; and as the Miniſters of Poonah conſult the Nabob in every Matter, even of the ſmalleſt Moment, and will ſupport him with all their Power, they have therefore written to him every thing that has taken place with Colonel Goddard, and the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit; and the Nabob has wrote in Anſwer, that Mr. Hollond was arrived from Madras for the Purpoſe of negociating with him; but that in the Affair of Shinkakull Rajebundry and the Dependency of Arcott, which by the Treaty belongs to him, what that Gentleman ſays is contrary to the Treaty: That he had ſaid to Mr. Holland, and wrote to Madras whatever was proper to be ſaid in Anſwer, and would wait the Event of the Negociation; and that he ſent Letters to Calcutta, that they ought to conform to the Conditions of the Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun, and with him, and not infringe them in the leaſt, but that he did not expect to receive a ſatisfactory Anſwer: That which ever Way theſe Matters may end, they ought to be ready for either Peace or War: That this muſt be done by collecting Troops and preparing Quantities of all Kinds of Stores: That as the Engliſh are ſituated on three Sides of them, they alſo ſhould oppoſe the Engliſh on the three Sides, and gain over Hyder Naig to their Aſſiſtance: That in the Tranſactions with the three Quarters, (whatever might be expected from the Engliſh whether War or Peace,) they ought to proceed in this Manner to chuſe out one Perſon from ſeveral, either Pundit Purdhaun or himſelf, or the Bhoſilas, to whom they might commit the Negociations for Peace with the Engliſh on the three Sides, and not remain obſtinate in their Demands, as by † ſo being Peace would be delayed: That ſuch was his Advice, and the only one he could give; but that they were the Maſters to follow it or not.

† Sic in Orig.

Upon the Arrival of thoſe Letters to the Poonah Miniſters, of which Tenor there were alſo Letters for me and Dewagur Pundit, Nanna Purnaveſee ſaid to the Pundit, that he knew of no better Advice, and that he had been thinking of the ſame himſelf, and was employed in negociating a ſtrict Alliance with Hyder Naig, and in raiſing Troops and collecting military Stores; that it was likewiſe neceſſary for him (Dewagur Pundit) to raiſe Troops and defend the third Side; for that as he was ſo cloſely connected with him, whenever their Power, or that of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, ſhould be in Danger, his Country and Power would not be ſafe from the Attacks of the Engliſh. Dewagur Pundit replied to him, That the Branches of the illuſtrious Family of the Raje, who were ſupported under the Shadow of the Muſnud of the Raje of

Pundit Purdhaun, had no other Employment but to aſſiſt him with all their Power: That in conformity to the Reſolution before-mentioned, he would collect Troops and take Charge of the Side he ſpoke of, and would employ himſelf in Negociations with the Engliſh Gentlemen agreeable to the Treaty. Nanna Purnaveſee anſwered, If Negociations can be carried on through you agreeable to the Treaty, and be brought to a Determination, it is well; but let it not be in ſuch a Manner, that while the Engliſh are putting you off with Excuſes and Delays, they ſhould be raiſing Troops, and of a ſudden break out of Hoſtilities whilſt I am off my Guard and not ſuſpecting it. You muſt therefore employ yourſelf buſily at Home in theſe Matters, and ſettle in whatever Manner the Circumſtance ſhall require.

As your Anſwers have been late in coming, and the Conferences with Colonel Goddard are at a ſtand, Dewagur Pundit not thinking adviſable to carry theſe Matters any further without your Permiſſion, after he had procured his Diſmiſſion, came by long Journeys to Naigpore, and repreſented to me all the Particulars above written.

I have in the meanwhile received frequent Letters from the Nabob Nizam Ally and Pundit Purdhaun to get ready my Troops, and march them out. Accordingly my Son Jemnajee Bhoſila the Duſſara encamped; and after having got together Stores for the Cavalry and other Neceſſaries, was ſent towards Andery with Counſellers of known Wiſdom and Experience, that remaining ſome Time at the Ghaut of Andery he may collect the Troops of the Deſs Sirdars, from moſt of whom Vakiels have come offering their Services, till Anſwers to my Letters ſhall arrive from Calcutta and from Colonel Goddard.

As in this our Intercourſe of Friendſhip you have written Letters of equal Length with thoſe of the News-writers, and as our Connection and Alliance is well known to Pundit Peiſhwa and the Nabob, and all the Decan People; and it is a Saying with them, that the Engliſh and Bhoſila are as one; from the arriving of Colonel Goddard at Hoſhungabad, and his remaining there two Months; from my Advice from the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit at Poonah, and his ſending frequent Letters with my Opinion on the beſt Terms to be ſettled upon by the Miniſters with the Engliſh, and adviſing them to Peace; and as our Friendſhip cannot be carried any further, and the Connection between the Family of the Raji and Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob, which is able to laſt from Generation to Generation, cannot be dropped; I am therefore deſirous, that through my Mediation Peace may be eſtabliſhed with you by Pundit Peiſhwa and the Nabob at any Rate, and by you with theſe two Chiefs; and that on the ſettling the Negociations, a Treaty may be made between you on ſuch ſolid Grounds as to admit of no Breach of Promiſe, but may ſecure for ever the Peace and Security of your Subjects. Whenever the Negociations on the Part of the two Chiefs ſhall be tranſacted through me, I have no Doubt of ſucceeding in making Peace between you. Having maturely reflected and reſolved in your Mind my Communications to you, which have been greater and more unreſerved than what is thought neceſſary in Friendſhip, and which I made for your Information, you will without Doubt adopt whatever is moſt likely to promote Friendſhip, and to preſerve the Treaties exiſting, without my pointing it out to you; and for ſuch Conduct, a Reward is to be expected from God.

I accordingly requeſt you would write to me explicitly agreeable to my former Letters, in which I encloſed you Papers reſpecting the Treaty of Colonel Upton, whether the Negociations are drawing to a Concluſion, and whether the Conditions with the Nabob can be ſettled, that in conformity to that Peace may be made with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob; and that you will write to Colonel Goddard whatever you think adviſable in this Matter, that he may apply himſelf, with my friendly Aſſiſtance, to the Eſtabliſhment of Peace, and not go in the leaſt aſide from the Tenor of the Treaty, of which none but the Wiſe are able to judge. You muſt reflect maturely on what I have here written, which is the Dictates of my Heart; for what Purpoſe I have written it, not for my own Advantage, but ſimply from my Friendſhip. I have no Doubt but this will gain me your Good-will, and that you will not forget theſe Proofs of my Friendſhip, but remove my Anxiety by favouring me with an Anſwer. In ſhort, as long as Ragonaut Row ſhall remain with the Engliſh, no Concluſion or Repoſe from thoſe Diſpatches and Miſunderſtandings can take place, but his Stay will be an endleſs Source of Quarrels and Breaches of Treaty; on the contrary, the delivering him up to Pundit Purdhaun is extremely adviſable, and will be the Means of preſerving the Treaty, and of keeping the Rights of all Sides entire. But one Word to the Wiſe is ſufficient.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXV.

Book 48. Page 32.

To Moodajee Booſla, written 12th October 1780.

I have received your Letter, &c. &c. all of which I fully underſtand and have imprinted on my Mind. You inform me that you have aſſumed my Name as your own: Nothing could be more gratifying to my Wiſhes, to my Credit, or to my Friendſhip. From this I ſhall ſet a Value upon it as upon the higheſt Title of Honour, and ſhall conſider not only our Union as complete, but that of our two States as connected by Principles of everlaſting Durance. There are Inſtants in which the Minds of Men are irradiated by the Divine Influence, and when the Secrets of Futurity are imperfectly diſplayed to your Perception; God knows whether it is from ſuch an Inſpiration that I exult in the Hopes that the Chronicles of theſe Nations will tranſmit to the remoteſt Poſterity our Names together, recorded in the ſame Page, and connected with Events not leſs illuſtrious in your Atchievements, than important to the Intereſts of Mankind. If ſuch ſhould prove the Conſequence of our Connection, remember with how conſtant and unremitted a Perſeverance I have labored to improve and perfect it during the Courſe of ſeven Years ſince it firſt began, nor have your Inclinations or Actions been wanting to promote the ſame End.

At your repeated Inſtance I conſented to enter into an earlier Accommodation of Peace with the Peiſhwa, and rejoiced at the Offer of your Guarantee for the faithful and effectual Maintenance of it; and I have been long waiting in anxious Expectation of a Meeting with your Dewan Dewagur Pundit, whom you had intimated your Deſign of deputing to me with Credentials and full Powers, both from yourſelf and the Peiſhwa, to negociate and conclude it. But in the Correſpondence which has paſſed between us, ſo much Time has elapſed, that the Seaſon for Action is already commenced, and the Operations of War may be drawn into indefinite Lengths, and produce ſuch Variations in the State of each Party, as may defeat the Purpoſes of Negociation; and beſides this, a new Scene has opened which requires a new Train of Meaſures and a different Principle of Action.

You will doubtleſs have heard of the ſudden Irruption which the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn has made in the Carnatic, and of the Conſequence with which it has been immediately attended, through the Want of Exertion and Failure of Preparation to oppoſe it. At the ſame Time we learn from undoubted Authority, that in conſequence of an Alliance long ſince concluded between him and the King of France, a large Armament of Ships of War and Land Forces have been diſpatched from the Parts of France to join him, and are at this Time either arrived or are daily expected. The Objects of this Alliance are to proſecute his Deſigns, in the Execution of which he has been ſo long engaged on the Mahratta State and thoſe of the French on the Carnatic.

It is equally the Intereſt of this Government, of the Peiſhwa, of his Friends and Adherents, and of all Hindoſtan and Decan, to oppoſe Attempts of ſo dangerous a Tendency. The Differences between the Peiſhwa and the Company have prevailed againſt my Inclination from the Beginning; of this you are a Witneſs, and of the early Deſire which I manifeſted to accommodate them. Their Continuance can produce no poſſible Good to either Party, and muſt be attended with much Evil to both: The Laws of Nature and the Principles of true Policy require that they ſhould be upon Terms of mutual Friendſhip, ſince they want nothing from each other but Peace; and united may dictate Peace to all Nations in India.

On theſe Grounds, and to prevent further Delays, I have precluded the formal and tedious Proceſs of Negociation; and in conjunction with the Counſellors of this Government, have at once formed and executed a Treaty which will require only your Guarantee and the final Ratification of the Peiſhwa to conclude it; the Terms are nearly the ſame you yourſelf propoſed, and they are ſuch as it is the Intereſt of the Peiſhwa to accept, if Peace and the Safety of his State be the real Objects of his Miniſters. I ſend it to you encloſed with this, and with it two Counterparts intended for the Ratification of the Peiſhwa: To each of theſe Papers I hope you will add your Sanction in the Forms and Manner propoſed, and forward them all with the Letters accompanying them to the Peiſhwa and Nanna Furneeſe, to whom they are directed. This is enough for the preſent, the Plan of Operations I intend ſhortly to write you in another Letter; and if you continue in the Intention of deputing your Dewan Dewagur Pundit to this Quarter, than which nothing can be more agreeable to my Wiſh, every Thing which will not admit of a Diſcuſſion by Letter, may be adjuſted to our mutual and complete Satisfaction.

(“ (a) P. S. Regarding the Expences of the Cuttack Army, Beneram will write you the
“ Particulars. It is neceſſary you ſhould ſend immediate Orders to Cham-
“ na Baboo to act in Conjunction with our Troops whenever and
“ in any Manner we may find it expedient to call upon him. If this
“ cannot be done, he muſt be ordered to withdraw his Troops to Naugpoor,
“ as their Situation ſo cloſe to our Borders cannot but have an unfavourable
“ Appearance in the Eyes of People who are not acquainted with the
“ real Motives for their being ſtationed there, or with the Friendſhip which

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2149.

" ſubſiſts between this and the Berar Government. In my next I will in-
" form you of the Plan of Operations it is intended to purſue, and the Part
" it is expected you will take in it.")

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXVI.

Book 116. Page 483.

Extract of the Tranſlation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated 14th December 1780, beginning at Page 483 of the ſame Book.

From the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan.

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated 16 Telheeja, 14th December 1780, received 9th January 1781.

§ (" (*a*) I have received your ſucceſſive Letters, dated the 17th, 19th, 22d, 24th, and 29th of " Ramſaun, and the 1ſt, 7th, 21ſt, and 23d Shaival, and the 22d of Zekaida. Firſt, Two " Letters arrived to the following Purport: That the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah had told you, " that he was deſirous of concluding a Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Chiefs of Poona, " under the Guarantee of the Maha Rajah, but that he could not aſſent to the Conditions pro- " poſed by us; that he had forbid my coming to Calcutta, and had told you, that you were at Li- " berty either to ſtay or go; that you had accordingly prepared for the Departure. After that, " another Letter was received, in which you wrote, that the Nabob having held a Council, told " you that he was reſolved to make a Peace; and having called you into the Council held a " Conſultation with you on all Matters, and afterwards ſaid to you in private, that as the Maha " Rajah had from his great Friendſhip written to him Letters, containing all his private Secrets, " which were more ſacred to him than his own Life, it was therefore incumbent on him to exert " himſelf for the Completion of Peace, and that he had accordingly prepared a Treaty with " Pundit Purdhaun, under the Guarantee of the Maha Rajah, which he was diſpatching together " with Karetahs from himſelf. Three Karetahs and Letters accordingly arrived, and were fully " underſtood. We learnt from them, that Money had been ſent to Rajah Chimnajee Bahadre " with many other Particulars.

" As we firſt received Letters from you acquainting us of the Treaty and Conditions not being ap- " proved of, and expreſſive of your Deſire to go to Benares, conformably to them we wrote to the Na- " bob Nizam Ally Khan, to Poonah, &c. Ten Days afterwards other Letters were received. In them " you wrote that the Nabob Amaud ul Dowla, from his great Favor, ſhewed you much Attention, " and told you that he was ſettling a Peace with Pundit Purdhaun under the Guarantee of the " Maha Rajah; that he would reſtore Baſſeen and the Guicowar and Gojeraut Provinces, and the " Talooks of Kullean, but that they muſt unite with him for an Invaſion into the Country of " Hyder Naig, and for his Reduction. All this we perfectly underſtood, and you beſides wrote " that in two or four Days the Treaty will be prepared and diſpatched. Accordingly four " Days after we received the Treaty with three Letters. This Treaty was written on one Side " in Engliſh, and on the other Side in Perſian, and on one of the three Treaties there was a Seal, " the other two were Copies without Seals. After them arrived three more Copies of the ſame " Treaty, and three Karetahs addreſſed to this Quarter, to Pundit Purdhaun and to Sindea. The " Contents of this Treaty we learnt from the Perſian Side of it, and were fully comprehended by " us. The Anſwers to every one of the Articles have been written accordingly to the Nabob " Amaud ul Dowlah. Where Peace is really and ſincerely wiſhed for, it is proper to write every " Article without Obſcurity. Had this Treaty been plain, ſincere, and without Doubts in all its " Parts, I ſhould then have inſtantly ſet off for Poonah, where I ſhould have explained and ſatiſ- " fied them on every Point. Firſt, the Opportunity was ſuffered to eſcape, namely, when I went to " Poonah, and wrote myſelf to General Goddard and received his Anſwers: Had at that Time an " Interview taken place between the General and Nana Purnaveeſe, all Miſunderſtandings would " have been cleared up, and by this Time Hyder Naig would have been ſo entirely ruined, " that neither his Name, nor any Trace of his having exiſted, would have remained, and " Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob would have become one Soul in two Bodies. That Oppor- " tunity was loſt; and as Matters were referred to the Deciſion of Arms, Pundit Purdhaun " readily conſenting to his own Diſadvantages, entered into Alliance with Hyder Naig on this " Agreement, that they ſhould carry Ruin and Deſolation into the Country of the Engliſh.

" And the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah wrote to Pundit Purdhaun, and having with him ſettled " a Plan, brought us into this Diſtreſs againſt our Inclination and Wiſhes. Had I not agreed " to this, I ſhould have been blamed for the Miſfortunes of the Ranjee, and I, who am a Well- " wiſher and a faithful Servant of the Ranjee, ſhould have ſuffered every Reproach and Accuſation. " As General Goddard had arrived at Haſhungabad, and Mr. Weatherſtone had come to Naig- " pore, and they had been ſupplied from this Quarter with Bullocks for their Artillery, and all " other Duties of Friendſhip had been performed, this was made uſe of as an Argument for

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2149.

“ blaming and accuſing us; and Pundit Purdhaun openly affirmed to me, that we had a cloſe Alliance and Friendſhip with the Engliſh Gentlemen; and at the ſame Time, Monſieur Chevalier the French Chief having eſcaped from Calcutta, and come to Cuttack in Hopes of Protection, and Mr. Elliott, who was coming to this Quarter, having arrived at Cuttack, requeſted he might be delivered up; notwithſtanding, that in political Affairs it is very blameable to forſake a Perſon who has claimed Refuge with you, yet, in conſequence of our Friendſhip, we delivered him up; and, although all the Inhabitants of this Country were diſpleaſed and blamed me, yet I conſidered ſolely my Friendſhip, and, by this, I had become obnoxious and ſuſpected; having no Remedy, I found it abſolutely neceſſary for me to aſſent to the Plan; and, in conſequence of that, to raiſe 30,000 new Horſemen. It is now fourteen Months that we have laboured under inexpreſſible Diſtreſs, and been loaded with an Expence of Crores of Rupees for the Pay of theſe Troops; but without endangering the Friendſhip and Alliance of the Engliſh Gentlemen, I was deſirous to negotiate a Reconciliation at any Rate between them and Pundit Purdhaun, in ſuch a Manner as to enſure the Perpetuity of the antient Alliance of this Quarter with both Sides. During theſe fourteen Months, I have therefore continually informed you of all Matters, and have chearfully ſubmitted to all Difficulties and Diſtreſſes; but when, the firſt Opportunity having been loſt, a Treaty is at laſt received, even in that, the Concerns of Ragonaut Row are expreſſed in a doubtful and ambiguous Manner; beſides which, in the Affairs of Gwalior, Futty Sing, Guicawar, and the Ranna of Gohud, there is great Room for Diſputes. The Particulars of all theſe Points are treated at large in the Perſian Letter, and are long and too tedious to be repeated here. There is a Diſtance of 900 Coſs between us, and a conſiderable Time in ſending Letters and receiving the Anſwers is loſt. From unlucky Events and Circumſtances, I have been compelled to ſend an Army under the Command of Rajah Chimnajee Behadre; but how long am I to labour under the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes for the Pay of the Soldiers, which is immenſe? Though two or three Lacks of Rupees have been received, of what Aſſiſtance can that be, or how does that relieve us from the Weight of the Arrears? We have entered into Engagements with Pundit Purdhaun, and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, but that has not tended to the diminiſhing our Difficulties, nor can they be removed till Pundit Purdhaun and the Engliſh Gentlemen are reconciled. The Maha Rajah has accordingly exerted and employed his utmoſt Abilities for this Purpoſe, and has written to you on the Subject; but the Event has not turned out as he wiſhed or hoped for; and now that the Treaty is arrived, even in that there is great Room for Alterations. We are without Reſource and Remedy. God knows and is Witneſs whether I am the Friend or the Enemy of the Engliſh; but the Earth is hard and the Heavens are far removed. The Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah is prudent and foreſeeing, and all the Difficulties of every Meaſure are well known to him; at any Rate he will not blame me. I am without the ſmalleſt Reſource, and can ſee no Remedy. Had the Engliſh Army under General Goddard never arrived at Hoſhangabad, what was then done would not have given Umbrage to the Decan People, and we ſhould not have been compelled to ſend an Army to Cuttack, and to ſubmit to ſuch a Weight of Expence, but we ſhould have been free and at Liberty in all Points, nor would any Difficulty have come upon us. From a Period of Twenty Years our Friendſhip has been daily encreaſing, but from the Plan determined on by the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, which has occaſioned all theſe Diſtreſſes, I am fallen into great Embarraſſment. Had Peace been concluded between Pundit Paudhaun and the Engliſh, I was in Hopes that from the Friendſhip of the Nabob I might have requeſted ſome ſmall Aſſiſtance, on which Subject I accordingly wrote before, and the Nabob has kindly granted us three Lacks of Rupees. I alſo hoped that Pundit Paudhaun would likewiſe have given ſome Share, and that the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah would have contributed his Share, while we ourſelves would have repaid the Reſt out of the Country of Hyder Naig; but on the contrary this Proſpect has not been realized, and the Negociations are extended to an unforeſeen Length. The Will of God is ſuperior to every Thing. As yet, what Advantage has accrued to this Quarter from the Name which the Maha Rajah has adopted, and from all the Pains and Exertions which I have taken during the laſt 14 Months, and from the many Letters I have written, in which I continually ſtyle myſelf the firm Friend, the Friend, the Friend? Fourteen Months have now elapſed ſince we raiſed 30,000 Horſemen. If there were only paid 300 Rupees, what a large Sum it would make; but the Allowances eſtabliſhed in this Country are 4 or 500 Rupees for each Horſeman, and ſome have even more than that; beſides which, there are large Allowances to the Jemedars and other Officers. Conſider then well how great the Expence of the Whole muſt be. Having fully underſtood this Matter, you muſt explain it to the Nabob; for 14 Months we have ſupported ourſelves, and how much longer muſt we wait in Expectation?”) §

It is incumbent on me to do any Thing that may promiſe a Relief from theſe Diſtreſſes; and if I am negligent and dilatory in executing it, the whole State will be brought into Danger. I have never been guilty of the ſmalleſt Neglect, and yet I am, without Reaſon, blamed and accuſed: And I have continually written all Particulars. But the Will of God is ſuperior to every Thing. The Nabob muſt read with Attention every Syllable of the Perſian Letter which I have written to him, and muſt write back his Intentions. At this Time it is not adviſable to ſend the Army into Cantonments, and ſtill more imprudent to recall it, as nothing but Loſſes can be expected from acting contrary to the Plan which was determined on. Something muſt therefore be done.

Should the Nabob think me inexcuſable for writing in one Manner and acting in another, Diſtreſs for Money is my Excuſe; and for that I have no Remedy: But if I was eſcaped from this Whirlpool, and was able to keep myſelf alive, my ſole Attention and Endeavours would certainly be employed in cultivating the Friendſhip of the Nabob, which I hope never to loſe; or ſhould the Nabob, forgetting this, give me the Name of Enemy, it is my Miſfortune; nor can I remedy it, but ſtill I will * give up my Friendſhip for him. The Expences of the Army have rendered me without Reſource. War and Hoſtilities are going on in two or three different Quarters; from one of theſe it is neceſſary to be free; and at the ſame Time, Faith and Truth are to be obſerved. All theſe Particulars you muſt fully explain. Like the common Story of the Villager: "If I "mention it, my Mother dies; if I conceal it, my Father will eat an unclean Dog." Both Caſes are difficult. In the ſame Kind of Dilemma, which I did not foreſee, am I fallen; and this the Nabob, who is unequalled in Wiſdom, muſt reflect upon with Juſtice. I write from the Dictates of my Friendſhip; and ſhould the Nabob conceive different Ideas of what I write, I am remedileſs. Had the Treaty been written without Ambiguity, there would have been no Occaſion for all this. But it never can be aſſented to, that Ragonaut Row ſhould remain in full Liberty to act as he pleaſes; for this Reaſon, that Madho Row Peiſhwa, at the Time of his Death, putting the Hand of Maha Rajah Janoojee Booſela into the Hand of his Brother Narain Row, made them ſwear eternal Friendſhip, and that they would, by all the Means in their Power, prevent the Connection from being broken; and Maha Rajah Janoojee Booſila procured the Releaſe of Ragonaut Row, who was at that Time in Confinement. The treacherous Conduct which Ragonaut Row afterwards obſerved towards Narain Row, who has a thouſand Rights veſted in himſelf, is very well known. After the Murder of Narain Row, the Maha Rajah entered into new Engagements, that though he could not act in any hoſtile Way againſt Ragonaut Row, yet he would never ſuffer him to be at Liberty to act as he ſhould pleaſe. This therefore never can, nor ever will be agreed to; and as it was not poſſible to be Security for ſuch an Article, the Treaty has therefore not been ſent to Poonah, but has, with the Letters, been carefully kept here, and ſhall be diſpatched on the Receipt of your Anſwer. How can Pundit Purdhaun at this Time act inimically againſt Hyder Naig? If he ſhould, no one in the whole World would ever again confide in him; but in the Family of the Peiſhwa there is no Want of Faith, that they ſhould break their Engagements with a Perſon who ſolicited their Friendſhip; beſides, at this Time Hyder Naig has, in conſequence of his Connection with the Peiſhwa, exerted all his Abilities. They muſt wait till Hyder is guilty of ſome Infringement of his Engagements, which at preſent he faithfully obſerves. The Opportunity of this Attack, which I informed you of in the Month of Cautic, upwards of fourteen Months ago, and which you recollect, or have Letters reſpecting it, was ſuffered to eſcape. If the Plan had been executed agreeable to my Information, by this Time no Mark of Hyder would have remained. But at preſent, that to maintain their Friendſhip he has exerted himſelf in this Manner, how can they act with Enmity againſt him. All this has proceeded from the War, and no Advantage has been derived from it. The Chief of Bombay gave riſe to theſe Hoſtilities and Enmity, and has brought Things to this Paſs. No Fault is laid on the Nabob. The Nabob was compelled to protect the Honor and Reputation of the Engliſh; and had he not attended to that, it would have given Occaſion to unlucky Events. All the preſent Circumſtances are owing ſolely to his Wiſh to maintain his Honor. If all theſe Miſunderſtandings can be removed through the Mediation of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, or Sindea, it makes no Difference. I am certain that the Nabob Amaud ul Dowla will now not write me any Letter; for this Reaſon, becauſe Rajah Chamnajee is on the Borders of Bengal, and perhaps ſome Damage has been done by him, which has given the Nabob ſome Diſpleaſure. Let the Nabob think what he pleaſes, I am ſtill his ſincere Friend; but Miſfortunes have no Remedy.

* Sic in Orig.

In the Hand-writing of the Dewan.

God knows what Diſtreſſes we have ſuffered, and how great have been the Expences of 25,000 Men, which we have raiſed within theſe fourteen Months. I am now without Remedy, and am in Embarraſſment from two Quarters. On one Side there are Treaties and Engagements; and on the other, a long and eſtabliſhed Connection of Friendſhip. I know not what to do. The Nabob is wiſe, and is well convinced of the Variations and Fickleneſs of Times and Circumſtances.

Poſtſcript written in Perſian.

You write in your Letters of the 22d and 30th Ramzaim, regarding a Negociation taking place for Peace, the Conferences with the Council, and that after much Diſpleaſure the Governor had approved and come into a favourable Diſpoſition to make a Treaty, to abide by the Engagements entered into by Colonel Upton, to withdraw entirely from Guzerat, the Dependencies of Surat, Cokim, and the other Places which have lately been taken poſſeſſion of, and until a Treaty can be effected to ſtop all Operations. All this is extremely right and laudable, and tends to perpetual Advantages. The Anſwer which you gave in the Conference with the Council and to the Governor was extremely proper. A hundred and a hundred Praiſes. The Wiſhes of my Heart to eſtabliſh Truth and Sincerity, and what tends to evince my Deſire of promoting the Welfare of the Engliſh, have been ſtrongly demonſtrated, and will continue to be ſo in your Meaſures and Obſervations,

Obſervations which were equally wiſe and prudent. True it is, that Experience is the Touchſtone which diſcovereth the Value of a Man. All is very proper, provided that the Treaty from that Quarter is concluded with Candor and Truth, and with regard to former Treaties; and that the Places which have been taken poſſeſſion of be given up, great and ſmall; that Favor be not ſhewn to Ragonaut Row, and that he be delivered up to Row Pundit Purdhaun. I have the fulleſt Confidence that the Governor, without further Stickling or Debate regarding any of theſe Articles, will pay a Regard to the future; and conſulting true Wiſdom, will ſend a Treaty concluded with a ſincere Diſpoſition, ſo that I may have no Doubts or Difficulties in ſpeaking or writing to the Pundit Purdhaun and his Miniſters; that I may take a determinate Part in enforcing their Acquieſcence; and that I may diſpoſe the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla and Sindea, with Unanimity both in Terms and in Meaning, to join in promoting theſe Meaſures. But it is above all Things neceſſary that Letters ſhould be ſent to me, addreſſed to the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, and alſo to Sindea Pundit Purdhaun and Ballajee Row Jenardien: And it is highly requiſite that the Satisfaction of Nizam ul Dowla, and the ſettling of his juſt Pretenſions, ſhould be effected through the Channel of this Court; ſo that by the Aſſiſtance of the Nabob and Sindea I may take Meaſures to lay a proper Foundation for a Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun. It muſt not depend entirely on the Negociations of Mr. John Hollond; for if that Gentleman is employed, it will not be in our Power here to make ſure of the Aſſiſtance of the above-mentioned Nabob; he will be drawn another Way, and this will be a Means of interrupting the whole Buſineſs. As that Gentleman will write in one Style to Calcutta, and I in another hence, a Difference will ariſe which will occaſion Doubts and Suſpicions. It is particularly neceſſary to be careful to prevent this; for the Nabob is the firſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed of the Chiefs of the Decan; and he is in ſome Meaſure ſatisfied with the Engliſh Gentlemen on the Reſtoration of Murtezzanagur. It is therefore very adviſable that he ſhould be conciliated by Civilities and Profeſſions, and the Settlement of his juſt Pretenſions, and thereby brought over to co-operate in promoting the deſired Objects.

§ “ (a) “ You write that the Governor, after expreſſing many Doubts and Objections about “ ſupplying the Expences of the Troops which arrived at Cuttack, and after you had ſatisfied “ him, ſaid, “ The Gentlemen of the Council will not agree; for my own Part I approve of it; “ for the preſent I will give thus much Money; but the Troops at this Place are going to Ma- “ dras; let near 3000 Horſe of the Troops which are at Cuttack accompany them, ſo that they “ may arrive in Safety at the Place of their Deſtination; but let nothing be ſaid of the Chout of “ Bengal, for this would draw great Diſcredit on me with the Council and the Engliſh; and “ where Advantages of Crores and Lacks are in Contemplation, it is improper to look to ſuch “ inconſiderable Objects; ſome Compenſation will be found for it.”

The Caſe is this: In all the Correſpondence which has paſſed during two Years, not a Word § has ſlipped from my Pen that has had the leaſt Relation to Avarice or Self-intereſt. But I am embarraſſed on account of the Troops which are arrived at Cuttack, from my Friendſhip to both Sides, namely, the Pundit Purdhaun and the Engliſh. They are prevented from ravaging any of the Engliſh Territories, from a Regard to the latter; and they are prevented from returning, from a Regard to the Plan which has been laid down by the Pundit Purdhaun. I am perplexed betwixt a Regard to my Faith and a Regard to my Friendſhip. I had no other Motive in what I wrote. But two poſitive Conditions are propoſed by the Governor before he will agree; the one is, to relinquiſh the Chout of Bengal out of Friendſhip to the Engliſh; the ſecond is, to ſend 3000 Horſe along with the Officer who has been detached to Madras. The Caſe is this: The Exertions which were made by the late Rajah to obtain the Chout, the Labours he went through, and the Valour he diſplayed, are as apparent as the Sun. In theſe Wars, Worlds were overturned, Multitudes were trampled under the Feet of Horſes, the Treaſures and Goods of Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants of that Country were plundered and deſtroyed; and two-and-twenty of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Chiefs of this Country, together with many of their Companions and Friends, from the Treachery of the Souba of Bengal, fell in the Service of their Maſter; till at length our hereditary Right and Property of the Chout was fully eſtabliſhed and confirmed. Although from an Union with the Engliſh the greateſt Advantages can be obtaind, yet how can we relinquiſh theſe Rights and Inheritances, which commemorate the Fame of our Anceſtors, without forfeiting at the ſame Time our Dignity and Rank as Princes? In the ſame Manner as the Governor ſays, Diſcredit would be drawn on him with the Council, ſo would this draw upon us the Contempt of all our Neighbours.

What, therefore, is written regarding the Relinquiſhment of the Chout of Bengal, is no ways proper. It is adviſable that our Name ſhould be preſerved in that Souba. But except this, and mention any other Difficulties that may occur, ſo that they may be obviated. In preſerving the Name of our Chout, great Advantages will be derived to the Engliſh. Every one will be afraid to invade their Country; this will be a great Advantage. If Troops were to be ſent along with the Officer of the Engliſh, Intelligence thereof would doubtleſs be carried to the Peſhwa and Nizam ul Dowla, and they will ſay with Certainty, that Booſila and the Engliſh have in their Hearts been ſecretly united, and now it is diſcovered: He is in fact, therefore, one of the Engliſh, and we muſt concert Meaſures, and provide againſt him. All that has been then written to Poonah, and to the Nabob, regarding Peace, and the Treaty which is coming from Calcutta, will be rendered ineffectual, and a War will be occaſioned with the Chiefs of the Decan; then at leaſt 50,000 Horſe, beſides the neceſſary Stores and Ammunition, muſt be got ready before any Thing can be done. By the Bleſſing of God, whenever my Letters arrive, as many Troops as are wanted can be procured, but I am without Money. As the Courage and Bravery of the Family of Booſila is well known, great Revenues would be neceſſary. Although with the Spirit and Ability of the Engliſh, the Aſſiſtance of Crores and Lacks is not ſo very great a Matter, and Men who accumulate it for ſuch Days as theſe, yet when ſo many Objections are made to aſſiſt in paying the Expences of the Troops at Cuttack, how can I place my Expectations on obtaining larger Heaps? If ſo much Spirit be ſhewn from that Quarter, I am ready; and I know well that this will not be done by the Council. § (" (*a*) As the Friendſhip " of the Engliſh is at all Events the firſt and moſt neceſſary Conſideration, I will therefore exert " myſelf in eſtabliſhing Peace. For the Power of making Peace with all is the beſt Object. " To this all other Meaſures are ſubſervient, and will certainly be done by them the Engliſh.") § You write, that after having laid the Foundation of Peace with the Pundit Purdhaun, it is requiſite that ſome Troops ſhould be ſent along with General Goddard againſt Hyder Naig, and take Poſſeſſion of his Country, when all thoſe Engagements and Propoſals may be aſſented to. My Reaſon is confounded in diſcuſſing this Suggeſtion: At a Time when Hyder Naig is in every Reſpect in Alliance with the Peiſhwa, and has aſſiſted with his Soul and Life to repel the Engliſh, for us to unite our Troops with thoſe of the Enemy and extirpate him, would not this fix the Stamp of Infamy upon us for ever? Would any Prince, for Generations to come, ever after aſſiſt or unite with the Peiſhwa? Be yourſelf the Judge, and ſay whether ſuch a Conduct would become a Prince or not? Why then do you mention it? Why do you write it? The Caſe is as follows: At firſt there was the utmoſt Enmity betwixt Hyder Naig and the Pundit Purdhaun, and there was the fulleſt Intention of ſending Troops into Hyder Naig's Country. And after the Concluſion of the War with Bombay, and the Capture of Ragonaut Row, it was firmly reſolved to ſend Troops into that Quarter; and a Reliance was placed in the Treaty which was entered into by the Gentlemen of Bombay before the War. But when Ragonaut Row again went to them, and General Goddard was ready to commence Hoſtilities; when no Regard was paid to the friendly Propoſals made by us, and the Pundit Peiſhwa; when they deſiſted from coming to Poona agreeable to their Promiſe, and a categorical Anſwer was given to the Deputies from Poona; the Miniſters of Poona then conſulted among themſelves, and having adviſed with the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, they conſidered that as Enemies were appearing on both Sides, and it would be difficult to cope with both, what was to be done. Peace muſt be made with one of them; and War muſt be carried on with the other. They wiſhed above all Things in * the Hearts to make Peace with the Engliſh Gentlemen, and to unite with them to puniſh Hyder Naig. But theſe Gentlemen had plainly refuſed to enter into any Terms of Reconciliation; it was therefore adviſable to accommodate Matters with Hyder Naig. Although he had been long an Enemy, what elſe could be done? Having nothing elſe left for it, they were compelled to enter into an Union with Hyder. But as the innate Diſpoſition of that Prince is compoſed of Ingratitude and Infidelity, and he can never ceaſe to err, it is certain that he will violate the Treaty, and yield a Pretence that will render it adviſable for us, in Conjunction with the Engliſh, to take Vengeance without incurring the Imputation of a Breach of Treaty: We muſt therefore wait for an Opportunity when he ſhall commit ſome Fault; (and doubtleſs he will commit one;) but the Time and Opportunity are ſtill to come. After the Treaty formed with Sincerity and Candour arrives from your Quarter, I will ſet out for Poona to conclude theſe important Matters, and will accompliſh every Thing as wiſhed for: I will unite Scindea with me, and I will ſatisfy the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla; and as the utmoſt Diſguſt ſubſiſts in the Hearts of the Miniſters and Nizam ul Dowla againſt Hyder Naig, yet for the Sake of Appearances, as ſome Pretence is neceſſary, we will conſult together and find out ſome Accuſation againſt him: We muſt fix all our Thoughts on this: But ſome little Delay is neceſſary to effect all theſe Objects. This you will underſtand, and be not impatient. Things which at firſt can eaſily and ſpeedily be accompliſhed, from the Viciſſitude of Affairs may afterwards be difficult. At preſent, the Eſtabliſhment of Peace betwen the Engliſh Gentlemen, the Pundit Purdhaun, and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, is highly expedient. And as I formerly wrote, the Loſs which each Party ſuſtained from keeping up their Armies, may be indemnified from ſome Operations carried on by them in Conjunction. This is certainly true. In former Times it might have been done immediately. If now a Delay of ſome Days muſt take place, it does not ſignify. What comes ſlowly, comes well. The Root and Exiſtence of Hyder Naig will in Progreſs of Time be extirpated. To conclude: Formerly a long Correſpondence of this Kind took place with Lord Clive, which aroſe from a cordial Friendſhip on both Sides. After that no Correſpondence was kept up, till knowing the diſtinguiſhed Character of the preſent Governor, and finding that he was capable of comprehending all theſe Objects, an Intercourſe and confidential Communication has been eſtabliſhed. God, who ſeeth the Inſide of all Hearts, is a Witneſs whether this proceeds from Intereſtedneſs, or from the ſinccreſt Friendſhip.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2150, printed Minutes.

* Sic in Orig.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2151, printed Minutes.

The Event will infallibly evince, that it would be difficult to find throughout the whole Extent of Decan, and of India, a Friend ſo truly attached as the Rajah my Maſter.

Poſtſcript: To the Letter which you wrote to Bowanny Pundit to this Effect, that if Pundit Purdhaun ſhould not be ſatisfied with the Treaty, on account of the News of Hyder Naig, it is proper that you ſhould cultivate the Friendſhip of the Engliſh, becauſe many Advantages may ariſe from it, and the Governor reckons you his firm Friend: I hope that all theſe Advantages, agreeably to my Inclinations, will be brought about. This is the Anſwer: That after the Arrival of the true and undiſſembled Treaty from Calcutta to this Effect, to forſake Ragonaut Row, and to deliver him to Pundit Purdhaun, and to reſtore all the Places in Cokun and Gujeraut and the Talooks of Hind; I will go to Poona and will get it confirmed in Perſon, and will get a Treaty on the Part of the Peiſhwa; and whatever is in my Heart I will get eſtabliſhed in the Treaty: But if the Peiſhwa does not agree in this equitable Treaty, and peremptorily refuſes it, I will then write to you agreeable to your Letter, whatever is proper to be written. To keep an Army much Money is requiſite; but I ſhall in no Reſpect be neglectful in preſerving Friendſhip with the Engliſh; and withdrawing from all others, will adhere firmly to them.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXVII.

Book endorſed, "Plan of Governor General, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis, relative to the "Syſtem to be adopted in letting or diſpoſing of the Lands in Bengal."

Fort William, 22d Jan. 1776.

1. The Company I believe had conceived an early but erroneous Opinion, that by the Conſtitution of the Mogul Empire, the governing Power was Proprietor of the Soil; conſequently, that in the Management of their Territorial Acquiſitions, they ought not to content themſelves with a fixed Tribute, as Government, ſince they had a Right to engroſs the entire Produce as Landlord. On this Principle, which, if true, would not in Prudence have warranted the Practice deduced from it, it has never yet been thought neceſſary to limit the annual Demand on the Country to any fixed Sum once for all. The general Tendency of the Company's Inſtructions, and of courſe the profeſſed Object of every Settlement here ſince our Acquiſition of the Dewanny, has been to raiſe the greateſt poſſible Revenue from the Country. The leading Members of each different Adminiſtration, in conformity to the Views and Expectations of their Superiors, ſeem to have reſted their chief Merit with the Company on their Succeſs in the Purſuit of this Object, but to have limited their Views to the probable Period of their reſpective Continuance in Office. A temporary Syſtem provides for immediate Exigencies only. It was not conſidered, nor was it a Conſideration likely to be regarded by a fluctuating Government, that ſwelling the Rent Roll, if not directed by a perfect Knowledge of the Reſources, and a due Attention to the Circumſtances of the Country, muſt be followed by a general Strain in the Collections. That ſuch a Strain muſt be attended by a future Diminution of Revenue, was too obvious not to be foreſeen; but the Effect ſucceeded the Cauſe much ſooner than was expected. Every Government endeavoured to make good its Promiſe to the Company; but having engaged for more than they could perform, they diſtreſſed and racked the People without accompliſhing their Purpoſe. The Truth is, that a nominal Increaſe in the Jumma has uſually, if not conſtantly, been attended by a real

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‘ Note, The inheritable Quality of the Lands is alone ſufficient to prove that they are the Property of the Zemindars. The Right of the Sovereign is founded on Conqueſt, by which he ſucceeds to the State of the conquered Prince. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention in any Hiſtorical Account that they diſpoſſeſſed the Zemindars of their Lands; though it is frequently related that where they came in to the Conqueror, and ſubmitted to his Government, they were received with Marks of Honour, and that Means were uſed to gain and ſecure their Attachment.

‘ Only two Motives could have induced the Conqueror to ſuch an Act of Violence as changing the Property of the Lands; Favour or Money: In the firſt Caſe his Followers and the Companions of his Victory would have been moſt likely to obtain Poſſeſſion of the Lands, ſome Traces of whoſe Deſcendants would be found at preſent. If Money had been his Object, the Muſſulmen Hiſtorians would have made Mention of the Sums ſo acquired, as they carefully and pompouſly mention the Value of all Acquiſitions made by their Kings or Generals. It is true the Forms of their Royal Sunnuds, or Grants to the Zemindars, ſuppoſe them to hold of the Sovereign *in capite*; but this I conſider as a Kind of Feudal Fiction, of which the Sovereign in fact never pretended to avail himſelf, as conſtituting a Right to reſume or transfer the Poſſeſſion. When he grants Jaguiers or Lands for Religious Purpoſes, his Order is addreſſed to the Zemindars, Chowdarries, and Talookdars: The Land continues to be deemed a Part of the Zemindary; the Sovereign only grants the Rents of it. The Grantee or Jaguhdar never calls it his Zemindary or Talookdary.

‘ In addition to theſe Proofs, it is material to obſerve, that the late Adminiſtration, who diſpoſſeſſed moſt of the Zemindars of the Management of the Lands, conſtantly deſcribe them as the *Hereditary Proprietors*; and upon this Principle allowed them a Penſion or Tythe of the groſs Produce for their Support.

Decreaſe in the Collections. By exacting from the Landholder a greater Return than it is poſſible for him to pay, he is furniſhed with Pretences for paying leſs than he ought; or ſuppoſing the nominal Revenue to be realized for a few Years, yet if it exceeds that Proportion of the Produce which Government ſhould demand from the Land, the Exceſs can only be made good by invading the Sources of future Revenue. I am convinced it will be found that for ſome Years paſt, the Government of this Country has been living upon its Capital; that is, they have annually taken a Portion of the exiſting Wealth which ought to have been reſerved for future Production.

2. Whether it be owing to exceſſive Impoſitions, or to any unequal Diſtribution, or to an injudicious Mode of Collection, or to the united Operation of theſe Cauſes, it is notorious that the Country is impoveriſhed, and in a great Degree depopulated; yet with every auxiliary Expedient that could be deviſed, or with every Exertion of Rigour that could be enforced by Government, there is not a ſingle Year in which the actual Collections have not fallen conſiderably ſhort of the Settlement. In thoſe Diſtricts where they have been tolerably kept up, we may obſerve a conſtant Oſtentation of extraordinary Merit on the Part of the Collectors, to which they could have no Pretence, if the Service they are employed in were not really attended with extraordinary Difficulties: In every other Country the Collection of a Land Tax is one of the ſimpleſt and eaſieſt Operations of Government.

3. From the conſtant Failure in the eſtimated Produce of the Lands, it is apparent that there muſt be ſome groſs Fallacy in the Syſtem hitherto purſued, ſince it is not even calculated to anſwer a temporary Purpoſe. The permanent Welfare of the People, the moderate but laſting Advantages, which the governing Power might continue to derive from that Source, and the future Security of the Acquiſition itſelf, though often inculcated by the Court of Directors, do not ſeem, at leaſt for ſome Years paſt, to have been the direct Object of the Policy of this Government; nor was it poſſible they ſhould be ſo, when inſtant Profit, without regard to immediate or diſtant Conſequences, was the general Principle of Action. If any Concluſion may be drawn from Facts to Principles, the Company's Servants muſt be ſuppoſed to have conſidered Bengal as an Eſtate to which the Company had no good Title, which they had no Hopes of poſſeſſing long, and which it was their Intereſt to exhauſt and make the moſt of while they had it in their Power. I ſpeak of public Meaſures only: On what other Principle can we underſtand the Committee of Circuit to have proceeded? From the Year 1768 to 1771 the Letters from Bengal were filled with the moſt urgent and alarming Repreſentations of the Decay of Trade and Circulation, the Depopulation produced by the Famine, and the general Decline of the Country; yet in the Year 1772 the Committee made a Settlement for the Dewanny Lands, which promiſed a higher Revenue, upon the Whole, than they had ever paid in any Period of the Government. The Balances have increaſed in a much higher Proportion than the promiſed Improvement. Perſonal Cenſure is not my Object. I mean to expoſe falſe Principles, both of Policy and Œconomy, in order to diſcover and eſtabliſh true ones.

4. The Period at which a new Settlement muſt be made, is approaching. Seeing, as I do, the general Decline of the Country in its Population, Trade, Manufactures, and Cultivation, I cannot content myſelf with propoſing a temporary Plan for the Service of a Year or two, or barely accommodated to the Duration of the preſent Adminiſtration. It is *our* Duty, perhaps more than that of any of our Predeceſſors, to look forward to a remoter Period; to eſtabliſh ſome general and permanent Syſtem of Policy for the internal Government of the Country, and not to aim at purchaſing immediate Advantages, inconſiſtent with the Permanency of our Dominion, or at the Hazard of rendering it hereafter an uſeleſs or burthenſome Acquiſition to the Mother Country. Such a Syſtem will equally provide for the immediate Relief and future Proſperity of the Natives; they have a Claim to our Care and Protection which true Self-Wiſdom will not reject.

5. It does not appear to me, that the firſt Queſtion reſpecting this great acquired Dominion, which ought to have preceded all others, has yet been determined, viz. "On what political Principle it may be held by Great Britain (whether through the Medium of the India Company, or otherwiſe) with the greateſt poſſible Advantage, and beſt Security of Continuance?" Right, Fact, and Form, are ſo manifeſtly at Variance, and are ſtill ſo ſtrangely confounded in almoſt every Operation of Government, that it is now a Doubt whether the Subahdar, in whoſe Name ſome Branches of the Executive Power are ſtill adminiſtered, repreſents the Sovereign of the Provinces, or even whether any Sovereign Power has an Exiſtence in the Country. The Company's Right, as Dewan, to collect the Revenues, and to inſiſt on the Payment of Duties, (from which they tell us they cannot recede,) is founded on a Grant from the Emperor. They coin Money in *his* Name, while they make War or Peace in their own. At the ſame Time we have a Supreme Court of Judicature reſident at Calcutta, whoſe Writs run through every Part of the three Provinces in his Majeſty's Name, indiſcriminately addreſſed to Britiſh Subjects, who are bound by their Allegiance, or to the Natives, over whom no Right of Sovereignty on the Part of the King of Great Britain has yet been claimed or declared.

6. While theſe Contradictions are permitted to ſubſiſt, the actual Government of the Provinces muſt continue to be an arbitrary Succeſſion of Acts of Power, without Right, flowing from different Sources, and excluding every Idea of Unity, Regularity, or Syſtem. It would be abſurd to propoſe a Plan for the internal Settlement of the Country, without taking it for granted, in the

firſt Inſtance, that 'ere long it will be determined, whether the Natives of Bengal are to acknowledge one Sovereign, and be ſubject to one Government, or whether they are to be left in their preſent State, divided between their native Prince, claiming the Rights of Subahdar, whoſe Government the Company tell us, “ they are engaged by ſolemn Stipulation to ſupport.” The Emperor, whoſe Rights as Lord Paramount, inherent in the Conſtitution of the Empire, have been for a Number of Years acknowledged by the Company; the Preſidency of Fort William, who hold the Sword by Agreement with the Nabob, as they do the Purſe by Grant from the Emperor; and laſtly, a Court of Judicature exerciſing an unlimited Juriſdiction through the Provinces in the Name of the King of Great Britain. The Deciſion of this great Queſtion muſt originate at Home. I do not preſume to offer an Opinion on a Subject ſo much above me.

7. For the Purpoſe of forming an internal Settlement, it is ſufficient to ſuppoſe, that the undivided Sovereignty ſhall be aſſumed and declared by His Majeſty, whether directly and to all Intents, or with a Reſerve of the actual Government to the Company; and that, at all Events, Bengal is to be held as a Province of Great Britain. This I conſider as a fundamental Principle, without which no Meaſures taken here can be regular, ſyſtematical, or ſecure. The Sovereignty once declared, the ſubſequent Queſtion, viz. “ In what Manner it may be moſt expedient to exerciſe it for the permanent Benefit of the governing Power,” will be relieved of a great Part of the Difficulty which now attends it. The Determination of it requiring local Knowledge and Obſervation, ſhould therefore originate on this Side. In offering my Opinion on this ſecond Queſtion, I am acting ſtrictly in my Station, though, perhaps, with a Degree of Judgment and Ability very unequal to the Occaſion.

8. If this great territorial Dominion had been but newly acquired, or if it were ſtill open to the governing Power to adopt a new Syſtem of Meaſures without Reference to Meaſures already taken, my Opinion would be comprized in a very narrow Compaſs. Conforming to the Simplicity of Eaſtern Manners, and to the ſummary and ſimple Principles of Aſiatic Policy, I ſhould not heſitate to affirm, that the internal Adminiſtration ſhould be committed to one or more conſiderable Moormen; that Moormen chiefly ſhould be employed in the Offices of Government; that the Cultivation of the Soil ſhould be left with the Gentoos, whoſe Property it is, and the Revenue fixed for ever; that the Zemindars or principal Landholders ſhould be anſwerable for the internal Peace and good Order of their reſpective Diſtricts; that the Weight of the fixed Rents ſhould be heavieſt towards the Centre, and lighten gradually as they approached the Extremities of the Provinces; that the Eaſt-India Company in their mercantile Capacity ſhould go to Market for their Inveſtment with no other Influence or Advantage than that which the ſuperior Weight of their Purſe would naturally give them; that the governing Power ſhould ſtand Paramount, and hold the Sword over the Reſt, watching the Adminiſtration of every ſubordinate Department, contented with a groſs but moderate Tribute, proportioned to their neceſſary Expence, and guarding the Country from being ruined in Detail by Europeans. On theſe Terms the Natives ſhould be left undiſturbed in the full Enjoyment of their own Laws, Cuſtoms, Prejudices, and Religion. On theſe Terms they would as readily ſubmit to our Dominion as to any other, nor could it ever be loſt but by foreign Conqueſt.

9. The Moderation of the Tribute impoſed by all the Mahometan Conquerors, and the Simplicity of their Method of collecting it, accounts for the ſurpriſing Facility with which they retained Poſſeſſion of their Conqueſts. The Form of their Government was deſpotic; but in fact it was not oppreſſive to the Maſs of the conquered People. In general they introduced no Change but in the Army, and in the Name of the Sovereign. With reſpect to the Collection of the Revenues, the Syſtem of the preſent Government is upon Principle directly the Reverſe of what it ought to be, and, I believe, ſuch as never was adopted by another Government. Inſtead of leaving the Management to the natural Proprietors of the Lands, and demanding from *them* a fixed Portion of the Produce, we take the Management upon ourſelves, and pay *them* a Tribute; Government ſtands in the Place of the Zemindar, and allows him a Penſion.

10. Before theſe Provinces are reduced too low to bear the Operation of any vigorous Meaſure, it will deſerve to be conſidered, Whether a great acquired Dominion can be retained on any other Principle, particularly if ſituated at an immenſe Diſtance from the Seat of Empire? And although it may be doubted, whether, in the preſent Circumſtances of the Country, the Government of it can be completely eſtabliſhed, even by the Power of Parliament, on this ſimple Principle it cannot be uſeleſs to keep the Model in View, and endeavour to approach to it, as near as we are able, in forming a new Settlement for the preſent, until a definitive Arrangement ſhall be determined at Home, or until ſome Perſon equal to the Truſt ſhall be inveſted with Power to reſtore the ancient Conſtitution of the Country, or to give it a new one.

11. It cannot be diſputed that Bengal was in a much more flouriſhing State during the laſt Century than it ever has been under the Engliſh Eſtabliſhment. In forming Conſiderations therefore for a future Settlement, if the Proſperity of the Country be the Medium through which we wiſh to make the Poſſeſſion of it beneficial, we ſhould endeavour to trace the ancient Policy of its Government, and the Methods formerly uſed in collecting the Revenues; to diſcover whether the ſame Principles have been adhered to, or how, or at what Time Alterations have taken place; and whether ſuch Alterations have been diſadvantageous or beneficial to the Country.

12. The following State of Facts is collected from the Records of the Khalſa, and from the Information of ſome of the oldeſt Servants in the Revenue Offices, ſupported by authentic Documents. By comparing them with the preſent State and Management of the Revenue, we may be enabled to aſcertain and eſtabliſh ſome ſafe and ſimple Inſtitutions for a new Syſtem of Adminiſtration. Bengal was ſubdued to the Government of the preſent Mogul Family in the Reign of Akbar, about 1573. The Principle on which he ſecured his Conqueſt was, to conciliate the Minds of the native Hindoos, and to unite them as much as poſſible to his Perſon and Government. Some he employed in the higheſt Offices of the State; with others he connected himſelf *and his Family by Marriage* (a).

To this Policy the Natives aſcribe the good Order of Akbar's Government, and the Regard ſhewn, in the ſubſequent Settlement of the Revenues, to the Right of the Zemindars, the ancient Proprietors of the Soil.

13. Raja *Torrel Mull*, (called by Colonel Dow, *Joder Mull*,) a famous Financier, formed the
Jummabundy, or Eſtabliſhment of Rent, for all Hindoſtan, and was employed for this Purpoſe
during two or three Years in Bengal. It appears that the Principle of his Settlement was, to
leave the Lands to their Proprietors, and to eſtabliſh a moderate permanent Jumma, or Quit
Vide Appendix, Rent, to be paid by each of them to Government. The Revenue payable from the whole Sou-
N° 1. bah appears by the Ayen Akberry (or Conſtitutions of the Empire under Akbar) to have been
Rupees, one Crore, forty-nine Lacks, ſixty-one thouſand four hundred and eighty-two Rupees, fifteen
1,49,61,482 15 2 Annoes, and two Pice; which, as it appears from the Records of the Khalſa, differs but little
N° 2. from the Jumma under Shujah Cawn's Government in 1728 (b). The Amount of this Aſſeſſment
is almoſt a Crore of Rupees leſs than the ſame Lands were rated at in the late Settlement for the
Year ending in April 1775, and proves that it was not the Policy of the Mogul Government to
engroſs the Produce of the Lands as Proprietors, but that they left a ſufficient Proportion to
the Zemindars to render their Eſtates valuable to them, after paying the fixed Land Tax to
the Sovereign, and to enable them to perform the ſeveral Duties annexed to their Rank and
Station.

14. A Roll, or Record, was formed of this Jumma, which in Perſian is called *Tumar*; from whence the Settlement of Toorell Mull is called the *Tumar Jumma*, or Rent of the Roll: and *Awſil*, or original Jumma, with Reference to all ſubſequent Alterations and Additions.

15. A *Tukſum*, or Diviſion Account of the whole Subah, was formed at the ſame Time, ſhewing the conſtituent Parts of each Zemindarry, ſuch as Pergunnahs, Villages, &c. with the Proportion of the general Quit Rent payable by each. The Hereditary Office of the Canongoes was eſtabliſhed to keep the Accounts of the *Tumar* and *Tukſum*. The Authority of theſe Records is ſtill known and reſpected. In all Sales and Transfers of Property among the Zemindars, the new Sunnuds are taken out on the *Tumar Jumma*. The Jaquires of the Royal Officers, or *Munſubdars*, were always granted as Portions of this Jumma. The *Reſum*, or Fees of the Canongoes, are ſtill calculated from thence; and the *Tukſum* is referred to, even at the preſent Time, to decide Claims or Diſputes regarding the Limits of landed Property. The ſeveral Royal Officers appointed for the Government of the Country and Collection of the Revenue, will appear in the annexed
N° 3. Paper.

16. The Mode of Collection is well aſcertained. The Zemindars paid the Rents themſelves, for the moſt Part, at the Treaſury. When Collectors were ſent on the Part of Government, it was not to diſpoſſeſs them of the Management of their Lands, or to diſcover the Amount of their Profits as Proprietors, with a View of bringing thoſe Profits to the Credit of Government. When ſuch Officers were ſent, it was in conſequence of ſome Fault in the Zemindar, or Failure in his Rents, to levy the Dues of Government by Diſtreſs, or temporary Attachment of the Lands. Hence they were called *Sezawuls*, literally *Puniſhers*.

17. It is not aſcertained whether the Zemindars were required by Government to give *Pottahs*,
or Leaſes, to the Ryots when the Quit Rent was eſtabliſhed, or whether they gave them of their
own Accord; but it is a Fact, that in all the Pottahs which the Ryots either hold or take out to
this Day, the firſt Thing ſpecified is the *Awſil*, or original Ground Rent, conſidered as their Pro-
portion of the antient *Tukſum*, or Diviſion of the *Tumar Jumma*; and upon this all other Taxes
and Impoſitions are calculated, as will be ſeen in the Tranſlation of ſome Ryots Accounts an-
N° 4. nexed. Theſe Taxes, when permanent, are called *Abbab*; when occaſional, *Mutbote*. Few of
the Pottahs ſpecify any Term of Leaſe. The Ryot claims a Right of Occupancy in the Ground
he tills, and cannot, by the Cuſtom of the Country, be diſpoſſeſſed while he pays his Proportion
of the general Rent.

18. On theſe ſimple Principles the firſt Settlement appears to have been made; and the Records of the Khalſa ſhew, that no material Deviation from them took place, as long as the Emperors preſerved their Authority in Bengal, or till the Concluſion of Sujah Cawn's Government, about the Year 1739 or 1740. This Obſervation is proved by the Account, N° 2, which is a Tranſlation

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(a) "The principal Family of the Rajepout Rajas ſtill claim a Right of marrying one of their Daughters to the reigning Emperor."

(b) "Mr. Fraſer, in his Hiſtory of Nadir Shaw, computes the Revenue of Bengal at fifty Crore of Dâms in the Reign of Aurengzebe, Rupees 1,25,00,000."

of the Abſtract of an authenticated Account of the *Tumar Jumma* for the Bengal Year 1135, or 1728, in Shujah Cawn's Time, on which the Collections were then made. The Sum Total of this Rent Roll is one Crore, forty-two Lacks, forty-five thouſand five hundred and ſixty-two Rupees, and is rather leſs than the Jumma eſtabliſhed under Akbar (*a*). Rupees 1,42,45,562.

19. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the Soubahdar did, at particular Times, and during Convulſions of the Government, extort more Money from the Zemindars than their eſtabliſhed Quit Rents: But this was either a temporary Act of Violence, or occaſional Sums were obtained by Way of *Nuzzeranna*, or Free Gift, and not by an Increaſe of the Jumma; to preſerve which, at its antient Rate, was long conſidered by every Zemindar as the moſt ſacred Part of his Tenure. Even at this Day the Principle of preſerving the Jumma invariable ſubſiſts, though the Utility of it to the Zemindar has been deſtroyed by ſubſequent Changes.

20. Sirferaus Cawn, the Son and Succeſſor of Suja Cawn, was ſoon cut off by Aliverdy Cawn, whoſe Government is conſidered as an Uſurpation from the Empire, and is the firſt Period when conſiderable Infringements appear to have been made on the antient Eſtabliſhments. The Wealth of the Zemindars in his Time may be judged of by their having aſſiſted him, during his Wars with the Mahrattas, with Free Gifts to the Amount of a Crore and a Half of Rupees (*b*); and there are People now living who remember the Zemindars coming to the Poonah with the State of Omrahs.

21. The Inſtitution of this Aſſembly, or Feſtival, called the *Poonah*, ſeems to me to be miſunderſtood. It was not a mere Collection of Farmers called together to pay their Balances, or to ſettle their Rent for the enſuing Year. In this Reſpect little or no Alteration was ever made; and, ſuppoſing their Rents to have been already in Arrear, it would have been more prudent to collect the Balances on the Spot, than to put the Farmers to the extraordinary Expence of a Journey to the Capital. The Attendance at the *Poonah* was rather an annual Homage which the Rajahs and Zemindars were obliged to pay in Perſon to the Prince at Muxadavad; as, on the other Hand, the Kellaat was an annual Inveſtiture or Confirmation of their reſpective Rights. It was a Mark of Honour at leaſt, the giving or withholding of which was then an Inſtrument of real Reward or Puniſhnent in the Hand of the Prince. It would not be ſo at preſent, becauſe the Zemindars are for the moſt Part reduced too low to be influenced by Motives of Honour or Diſgrace. On the Whole, the Ceremony of the *Poonah* had much more the Appearance of a liege Lord and his Vaſſals, than of a Landlord and his Tenants.

22. In Aliverdy Cawn's Time, and during that of his Succeſſor, Seraja ul Dowlah, the firſt conſiderable *Aboabs*, or permanent Taxes, were added to the Jumma, thereby ſwelling the Rent Roll, and increaſing the Ground Rents; for as theſe were aſſeſſed on the Zemindars, they collected them again from their Tenants, and uſually levied more on that Pretence. By theſe Means every occaſional Tax became permanent and univerſal, and a Cauſe of Grievances much greater than any Benefit the Government derived from them.

23. The Account, N° 5, points out the State of the Jumma of that Part of Bengal now called the Dewanny Lands, diſtinguiſhing firſt the *Awſul*, or original Quit Rent, as it ſtood in Sujah Cawn's Time, with the Appropriations of it; ſecondly, the ſeveral Aboabs, or Additions made to it by Aliverdy Cawn and Serajah ul Dowlah; thirdly, the Article of Kiffyet, or Profit, for which the Country is partly indebted to Aliverdy Cawn, but chiefly to Coſſim Ally. This ariſes from the Difference between the antient Jumma, and collecting on the *Huſtabood*, or actual Valuation of the Diſtrict.

24. Coſſim Ally's Government is univerſally allowed by the Natives to be the Period when the antient Eſtabliſhments, and the Rights and Property of the Zemindars, were firſt ſhaken, and in a great Degree overthrown. He is eſteemed an able Accountant, and to have conſiderable Knowledge in the Detail of the Collections. But it required no great Extent of Information to know, that more Money might be drawn from the Country, for a few Years at leaſt, by collecting the whole Produce by his own Officers, than by continuing to receive the eſtabliſhed Rents from the Zemindars. His Principle is ſaid to have been, that whatever the Ryots paid ſhould be the Property of Government, thereby totally excluding the Zemindars; his Officers acted accordingly. Their Fear of him was ſo great, both from his Skill in Accounts, and the Rigour of his Government, that his Orders were punctually obeyed; ſo that, partly from the direct Produce of the Lands, and partly by Fines and Confiſcations, it is believed that, for two Years, he drew almoſt double the ancient Revenue from the Country. His ſhort Adminiſtration may rather be deemed a regular

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(*a*) It may be uſeful in this Place to ſtate the Succeſſion of the Subadars from the Appointment of Suja Cawn, who ſucceeded Jaffier Cawn as Nazim from Delhi in 1726. His Son, Sirferaus Cawn, ſucceeded him in the Year 1739, but was depoſed by Aliverdy Cawn in 1741. Serage ul Dowla ſucceeded his Great-uncle Aliverdy Cawn in the Year 1755, and was depoſed in 1757-8; after him Meer Jaffier held the Subadary till 1760-1, when he was depoſed, and ſucceeded by Coſſim Ally Cawn, who was himſelf depoſed in 1763, and Meer Jaffier reſtored. The Company took poſſeſſion of the Dewanny in October 1765.

(*b*) "It is a well-known Story, that Aliverdy Cawn ſent for Raja Ramnaut, Father of the preſent Raja of Dinagepore, "and told him, that the Diſtreſſes of his Government made it neceſſary to apply to him for Aſſiſtance. The Raja haſked "him what Sum he wanted; and the Nabob fixed his Demand at twelve Lacks of Rupees. This Sum the Rajah gave "him an Order for upon the Spot, payable by the Sects. A Petition was lately preſented againſt the preſent Rajah, (his "Son,) ſetting forth that he had not paid for the Victuals ſupplied to himſelf and his Family at the City, three or four "Years ago, which was found to be true."

Pillage than a Syſtem of Government (a). He ruined almoſt all the wealthy Families in the Country, maſſacred great Numbers, particularly ſuch as had any Talent or Reputation in Buſineſs; and, to conclude the Scene, carried off an immenſe Treaſure with him when driven out of the Country.

25. The Interval between the Expulſion of Coſſim Ally and our Acquiſition of the Dewanny was very ſhort. It may not be improper to conſider the State of the Country at that Period, and the Diſadvantages which unavoidably followed from its paſſing under a foreign Government.

26. It muſt be evident from the preceding State of Facts, that, when the Dewanny was ceded to the Company, the Country was already in a very reduced Condition. A quick Succeſſion of Wars and Revolutions, a foreign Influence prevailing both in Matters of Government and Commerce, the Drain of large Sums of Money carried away by Individuals, or by the Company for the Supply of their other Settlements, had undoubtedly contributed to impoveriſh Bengal. The antient Eſtabliſhments were overthrown, great Numbers of the Zemindars were diſpoſſeſſed and reduced to Beggary, and the greater Part of the wealthy Families and People of Reputation and Ability in Buſineſs cut off or brought to ruin. In ſuch a State of Poverty and Decay, the wiſeſt internal Eſtabliſhments and moſt lenient Meaſures ſeemed neceſſary to prevent the approaching Ruin of the Country, eſpecially as all its commercial Reſources were in future likely to be cut off. Inſtead of Imports of Treaſure from Europe, a Tribute was actually required from hence. Large Sums in Specie were ſent out. The Wealth formerly enjoyed by the Natives, and diffuſed by an equal and conſtant Circulation through the Country, was engroſſed by Foreigners, who either exported it directly, or by ſupplying the other European Factories, made it unneceſſary even for them to import Bullion for providing their Inveſtments.

27. The Acquiſition of the Dewanny was attended with another ruinous Conſequence to the Country. In order that the Eaſt India Company might avail themſelves of their encreaſed Revenues, it was neceſſary their Inveſtment ſhould be enlarged at once from 20 or 30 to 60 and 70 Lacks of Rupees annually. This could not be ſuddenly done without a Monopoly of the Manufactures, nor a Monopoly ſupported but by numerous Servants and Agents armed with Authority, which cauſed great Oppreſſion of the Manufacturers, and has been felt, with other Cauſes, both in the Quality and Price of every Article to the preſent Time. By this Monopoly the Indian *Markets (Merchants) were excluded from ſharing in the Produce of Bengal, and driven to eſtabliſh Manufactures at Home, of Articles † which they formerly received from hence; conſequently Bengal was deprived of its Returns both from the Indian and European Markets, and its Reſources cut off on every Side.

* Sic in Orig.

† Vide Appendix, N° 6.

28. In this declining State of the Country it is ſelf-evident that even the moderate Revenue, which was before collected with Eaſe, and left ample Sources for the Maintenance of the Landholders, muſt become a Rack-Rent and a grievous Oppreſſion to the Tenants, and could not be realized without additional Taxes, Schemes, and Expedients, and the Uſe of rigorous Methods. Yet it was equally apparent that the Uſe of ſuch Means could not fail to depopulate the Country, diminiſh the Quantity of Lands in Cultivation, and annually accumulate the Burthen on the remaining Tenants, and on ſuch Lands as might be continued in Tillage, till at length all perſonal Wealth being drained out of the Pockets of the People, a rapid and ſenſible Decline, the Forerunner of a general Stop or Bankruptcy, would be felt in every Part. An Apprehenſion of theſe Conſequences, however obvious, does not appear to have influenced the Meaſures of any Adminiſtration ſince the Collection of the Revenues was obtained for the Company. Their Servants, who made the Acquiſition, were themſelves dazzled by its Importance, and thought they could not repreſent it in too advantageous Terms. The ſucceeding Adminiſtration foreſaw the Loſs of their own Credit if they ſuffered the Object to waſte under their Care. The laſt and moſt unjuſtifiable Meaſures of all, was that which propoſed a Plan to increaſe the Revenue while the Country was periſhing, and which the Projectors of it muſt have left to be executed by the preſent Adminiſtration.

29. When the Company took poſſeſſion of the Dewanny, their Servants were unacquainted with the Conſtitution of the Country, the Mode of collecting the Rents, or what had been the Amount of the former Revenue. In making the firſt Settlement they ſeem to have had no Rule in view, but providing for the Demands of Government at any Rate, and collecting as great Surplus as poſſible. At the ſame Time, or very ſoon after, the Neceſſities of the Company at Home produced conſtant Orders to increaſe the Inveſtment almoſt to the Amount of the Revenue of the Dewanny Lands, and much beyond the Produce of the Manufactures.

30. That Period of Delirium, during which it was aſſerted by ſome, and believed by many, that the Reſources of Bengal were inexhauſtible, will long be remembered in England. It is not wonderful that the Repreſentatives of the Company ſhould endeavour to act up to the Promiſes of their Predeceſſors, and to the Prejudices of their Employers, and to aim at Increaſe of Revenue, which they ſaw was the only Merit conſidered at Home. Beſides that, it is in the Nature of ſhort-

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(a) Some of the principal Perſons murdered by Coſſim Ally:—The Roy Royan; Omeide Roy, a famous Muttaſude; his Son Roy Munny Loll, Dewan of Meer Jaffier; Rajah Sutaram, a Muttaſuddie; Raja Rajabullub, Naib of Patna, and his Son; two Brothers, Heads of the Seet Family, by Name Rajah Mahteb Roy, and Rajah Seroop Chund; Moonſhy Abdalla, Vacqueel of the Seets; Mahraja Ramnarain, Naib of Patna; Goorghun Cawn, Brother of Coja Petruſe; Marcot, an Armenian; Hurſs Chowdry, Daroga of the Pachoutenah; Raja Modarry Loll, plundered only.

lived fluctuating Adminiſtrations to provide for the Demands of the Day, without Regard to the Difficulties they entail on their Succeſſors.

31. For the Juſtice of theſe Obſervations, I appeal to the annexed Rent Roll, N° 5, on which the Settlement for the Dewanny Lands for 1766 was formed; that is, immediately on the Cloſe of a civil and foreign War, and when Coſſim Ally had ſtript the Provinces of all the Wealth he had been able to collect, and carried it away with him. This Settlement appears to be nearly an Aggregate of the original *Awſil*, and all the ſubſequent Taxes, with a great Part of the Article of Kiſſeyet or Profit, brought on by Aliverdy Cawn and Coſſim Ally Collections. It does not amount to the *entire* Aggregate of all theſe Articles, becauſe ſeveral Diſtricts had fallen ſhort in their Huſtabood, or actual Produce, ſince thoſe Collections were made; yet whenever the Neceſſity of the Caſe required Abatements, or when Deficiencies happened from the Poverty of the Country, Increaſes were ſought for to make up for them wherever Property was ſuppoſed to exiſt. Upon an Average, the Revenue collected for the firſt Years of the Dewanny, exceeds what was ever brought to credit in Aliverdy Cawn's Time, when the Country was in a flouriſhing Condition.

32. The Mode of collecting the Rents from 1766 to 1769, is of itſelf a ſtrong preſumptive Proof of the general Reduction of the Country. As the greater Part of the Zemindars were ruined, and diſpoſſeſſed of the Management of their Lands, and there were few People of Rank and Family left, or of thoſe who had formerly held high Employments, ſuch as there were looked for large Profits, which the Country could not afford them and pay the Rents alſo. People of lower Rank were therefore of Neceſſity employed as *Aumils*, or Collectors on the Part of Government; theſe People executed a Contract for a ſtipulated Sum for the Diſtrict to which they were appointed, and in effect may be conſidered as Farmers of the Revenue. They then proceeded from the *Sudder*, or Seat of Government, to the Diſtricts, to ſettle with the Zemindars and Tenants for the Revenue they had engaged to pay. If the Rents already eſtabliſhed afforded a ſufficient Produce, they had the leſs Occaſion to lay on *Aboab* or *Mutbote*; if not, they were compelled to have Recourſe to theſe Expedients. As the Country became poorer, and the Lands leſs cultivated, Taxes of courſe were multiplied to make good the Agreement with Government, until the Ryots, finding the Demands made upon them annually accummulating, ſought various Expedients for procuring or extorting Abatements in the *Awſil*, or original Rent. A timid People have no Defence againſt Oppreſſion but Fraud. It is now the Uſage in ſeveral Diſtricts, for the Ryot to extort Abatements at the Beginning of the Year, and the Farmer to levy a *Mutbote* in lieu of it when the Harveſt is upon the Ground.

33. During the firſt Years of the Dewanny, while upon the Whole there was Produce to anſwer the accumulated Demands of Government, the Revenue, though not entire, came in by ſome Means or other. As one Place failed, Aſſets were found in another. Contractors, on the Search for Employment, hunted out every caſual Improvement of the Lands, for which, if the Incumbent was unwilling to pay an Increaſe to Government, they were ready to take the Trouble from him. In many Inſtances the State of the Lands has been miſrepreſented for the mere Purpoſe of Employment and Poſſeſſion, and Increaſes offered on Paper for Lands where in fact there were no Aſſets to pay them; yet the Natives did not ſuffer ſo univerſally in the Beginning of our Government as they have done ſince, becauſe many of them enjoyed Offices, the Emoluments of which they ſpent in the Diſtricts, and thereby gave Bread to others. The Revenues were alſo ſupported from external Sources, ſuch as Loans from the Shroffs to the Zemindars, and the *Aboab Fougedary*, or Fines in the Criminal Courts, which have been ſince aboliſhed. The above Loans, contracted to pay the Demands of Government, were ſwept into the Treaſury, and have never been repaid. This Fact ſhews, that even while the Rents were paid, it was not entirely from the Produce of the Lands.

34. I have heard that Mahomed Reza Cawn was ſenſible of the Decline of the Country, and of the fatal Conſequence of keeping up the Revenues on this oppreſſive Syſtem; and that he frequently recommended, in his Diſcourſes with the Members of Adminiſtration, that a more moderate Rent ſhould be fixed, and the Country relieved. I find that Mr. Becher, when Reſident at the Durbar, was ſenſible of the true Cauſes of the Decline of the Country, and repreſented them in his Letters[*] to the Select Committee. He propoſed a more liberal Plan for the Proviſion of the Inveſtment, recommended the employing of the Zemindars, and made it his conſtant Argument that ſomething ſhould be left for the Natives. But the Reſources of the Country being thought at that Time much greater than they have ſince proved, and a ſtrong Prejudice operating againſt Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Officers, who were ſuſpected of concealing the true Value of the Lands, and perhaps might be guilty of ſome Embezzlements, a general Opinion prevailed that a greater Revenue might be collected, by employing Company's Servants in the Detail; that the Decline was owing ſolely to the Oppreſſion of Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Officers, and not to the true Cauſes, a Rack Rent and general Failure in the Reſources of the Country, which forced the Miniſters to make uſe of every Expedient to anſwer the Expectations of the Company. This Decline being univerſally perceived in the Year 1768 and 1769, though the Cauſes were not generally underſtood or admitted, occaſioned the Appointment of the Superviſors. The declared Purpoſe of it was, to inform the Adminiſtration of the actual Condition of the Provinces, their Trade, Mode of Collecting their Rents, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and other capital Objects.

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[*] Vide Appendix, N° 7.

jects. From theſe Materials it was propoſed to form a general Plan for the future Government of the Country. Suppoſing this to have been the Object of the Meaſure, and that proper Perſons could have been found to carry it into Execution, the Advantages that might have been obtained from it are obvious. It was chiefly committed to young Men, with Powers, whether granted or aſſumed, much greater than were neceſſary for the Purpoſe of obtaining Information. Every View of this Kind however was laid aſide when the Council of Revenue went up to the City immediately after the Concluſion of the Famine; and although that dreadful Calamity, in addition to the other Diſtreſſes of the Country, had ſwept away near One-third of the Inhabitants, and the Poverty of the Natives was manifeſt in every Part except Calcutta, the profeſt Object of that Board was to procure an Increaſe of the Revenue, by diſcovering the latent Advantages ſtill enjoyed by the Zemindars, and reducing the Allowances to the native Officers; that is, by taking away ſo much more of the Bread of People already reduced to palpable Miſery. The Information derived from the Reſearches of the Superviſors was applied to this Purpoſe only. In ſome Reſpects their Accounts contributed to promote it, as the Superviſors in general aimed at procuring accurate *Huſtaboods*, (Valuations of the whole Rents,) which of courſe included the Profits of the Zemindars, Farmers, Talookdars, &c. A Knowledge of the Produce was in general followed by an Effort to ſweep the Whole of it into the Treaſury, with little or no Conſideration of the particular State of each Diſtrict, or whether the Trade and Imports of it were likely to furniſh permanent Reſources for ſuch Remittances.

35. Mr. Middleton's Letter, quoted in the Appendix, the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Moorſhedabad, and the Settlement of 1178, the only one made by that Board, prove beyond Diſpute that they acted on the Principles I have aſcribed to them. An Increaſe was made of near eleven Lacks * of Rupees in the Dewanny Lands, although a Balance had remained of eighteen Lacks † on the former Settlement, and the Country was but juſt emerged from the Miſeries of the Famine. This Settlement however was collected with a Degree of Rigor and Exactneſs, which called loudly, but in vain, for Mercy and Relaxation in the ſubſequent Aſſeſſments.

36. The profeſt Object of the Committee of Circuit, whoſe Settlement ſucceeded in 1179, was ſtill Increaſe of Revenue. It is a ſingular Fact, and well worth Obſervation, that it was the Miſery of the Country, and the general Diſtreſs of all Ranks of People, which enabled them to eſtabliſh an increaſed and increaſing Revenue for five Years; *I mean upon Paper*. The State of the Country was then ſuch, and there were ſo many People in deſperate Circumſtances, and out of all Employment, ready to ſign any Engagements for mere preſent Bread, that it is no Wonder, when the Rents were put up to public Auction, if nominal Increaſes were obtained, and the Lands bid up beyond their real Value, for the ſole Purpoſe of keeping or obtaining the Poſſeſſion of them. Had this Settlement been collected with all the Severity which the Cuſtom of the Country and the Agreements of the Farmers allowed, of Neceſſity would have driven the Farmers to have fallen upon the Ryots with ſuch Rigor and Diſtreſs, that a general Bankruptcy and univerſal Depopulation of the Diſtricts muſt have been the immediate Conſequence.

37. I preſume the Remiſſions and Balances from the Provinces ſince April 1772, do not amount to leſs than a Crore of Rupees; and it may be ſaid that Balances not exacted, or a moderate Rent demanded in the firſt Inſtance, are eventually an equal Relief to the Landholders. But in Effect the Difference is very great both to the Country and to Government. It would have been happy for the Country, and no Loſs to Government, if the Settlement had not been made for a greater Sum than has been actually collected; (though I do not ſay that even this is not more than the Country can ſupport.) The Landholder, whether Zemindar or Farmer, would then have foreſeen the Probability of making good his Engagements and keeping his Farm. To excite Induſtry there muſt be a Proſpect of Succeſs. But if a Balance muſt at any Rate be incurred, it becomes indifferent to the Landholder to what Amount he is indebted to Government, or rather it is his Intereſt to incur a large Balance than a ſmall one. He collects as much as he can from the Ryot, and pays as little as he can to Government. At the worſt he can but loſe his Farm, in which he has no permanent Intereſt, and which, when he has had it a Year or two, is no longer worth keeping. In the meantime the high Rent he ſtands engaged for furniſhes him with Pretences for oppreſſing the Ryots, and for proteſting againſt any Interpoſition of Government in their Favour. The Deſertion of the Ryots, the Loſs of Cultivation, and general Depopulation of the Country, flow directly from this Source. On the other Hand, the immediate Conſequences to Government, from Taxes without Produce, are obvious: New Burthens laid on the Subject, an additional Expence of Collection, but no additional Receipts in the Treaſury, and probably a real eſtabliſhed Expence proportioned to an eſtimated Revenue.

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* Nett Revenue for the Bengal Year 1177. Rˢ 1,55,52,472 5 9
D° for D°. 1178. 1,66,38,147 12 14
Increaſe for 1178. Rˢ 10,85,675 7 5

† Sicca Rupees, 18,38,661 4 2 3
Vide Letter from the Council of Revenue, 7th Oct. 1771.

Signed { J. Alexander,
J. Lawrell.
J. Graham.
W. Lambert.

38. From the preceding State of Facts, collected from the Records, it appears, that the Company have levied higher Rents from this Country, whilſt labouring under the greateſt Diſadvantages, than it ever paid to the Emperors in its moſt flouriſhing Condition, when the principal Part of the Revenues were ſpent within the Provinces, and the Remainder went no farther than Delhi.

39. I think it equally apparent, that under our Adminiſtration, the Deſire of Increaſe, invariably and inflexibly purſued, is the Ruin of the Country, and ere long will be found the worſt Economy. Secondly, That the Mode of levying the Rents has been defective, chiefly for Want of a fixed Jumma, or Quit Rent, for each Zemindary, which has rendered the Lands of no Value from their precarious Tenure, and taken away the only Incitement to improve them. The actual Employment of Farmers and Contractors, while Penſions are given to the Zemindars, has been a farther Cauſe of Oppreſſion to the Ryots, and of courſe of Depopulation, by increaſing the Number of Perſons to be ſupported by the Farm, and throwing the Profits, if any, into the Hands of Strangers, chiefly reſident at the Capital, inſtead of leaving them to circulate through the Zemindars to their Tenants.

40. Thirdly, The Country having been greatly impoveriſhed, and much leſs Land cultivated than heretofore, Taxes are of courſe multiplied on what remains in a State of Tillage, which muſt enhance the Price of all Articles produced, as well Neceſſaries of Life as raw Materials for Manufacture. There is no other Way of accounting for a Fact which contradicts the common Principles by which the Price of Things, or the Proportion between Money and the Things it repreſents, is uſually determined. It is notorious that Manufactures and all other Articles are much dearer now than when the Country abounded in Specie. In the ordinary Courſe of Things the Reverſe ought to be true; in Bengal it is not true, becauſe the heavy Exactions of Government compel the Farmer to raiſe the Price of his Produce, and the Manufacturer of his Labor, and *their* Standard regulates the Expence of every other Rank of Life.

41. Fourthly, The Lands and their Rents being open to the Propoſals of every Adventurer, and all Improvements made in them eagerly hunted after, either for the Purpoſe of immediate Increaſe, or to ſupply ſome Deficiency, it became the Intereſt, and, as I am well aſſured, has been the invariable Practice of the Zemindars to depopulate their Lands, and to leſſen the Value of them to Government; ſince every Improvement not only ſubjected them to a preſent increaſed Demand, but alſo to have their Jumma, or eſtabliſhed Rent, raiſed.

42. Fifthly, The Zemindars being thus made the Enemies of Government, have in general been removed from the Management of their Lands; but they have retained an Influence over the Tenants, partly by being their hereditary Maſters, and partly from the Expectation which the latter entertain of falling again under their Authority. This Influence they employ to embarraſs Government, by making private Collections for themſelves, raiſing Complaints againſt the Farmers, and putting their Ryots to flight during the Seaſon of the Collections.

43. Sixthly, The ſame Cauſe which makes the Zemindars Enemies to Government while out of Employment and ſubſiſting on their Penſions, has made them rapacious and unthrifty Farmers when they have been admitted to a *temporary* Management of their Eſtates: Yet the Fault is not in *them*, but in Government, which, by adopting falſe Principles of Policy, forces its Subjects to act upon falſe Principles of Economy. It is unreaſonable to expect that they or any other Farmers ſhould hazard the immediate Loſs and Expence, from which alone a great future Return can be derived, without a permanent Intereſt and Security, and in the Face of an arbitrary Taxation too likely to increaſe with the Improvement of the Eſtate.

44. Seventhly, The Lands being on the Whole aſſeſſed at the utmoſt of their Produce in the moſt favourable Seaſons, (though in ſome Places particular Perſons may have been favoured with beneficial Leaſes,) and all the exiſting Wealth drawn out of the Pockets of the People, it follows, that Government muſt depend for its Income on the precarious Events of Seaſon, Sale of Harveſts, and good Management in the Farmers and Collectors. The Ryot having nothing, and never expecting to gain any thing, cultivates the Soil from mere Neceſſity, and no more of it than will ſupply a bare Subſiſtence for himſelf and his Family.

45. Eighthly, I am aſſured that the Jummabundy, or Rent Account, of every individual Ryot, is ſo confuſed by accumulated Taxes on the Part of the Farmers, and Abatements taken in the *Auſil*, or original Rent, by the Ryot, that perpetual Pretences are open to each Party, for the latter to cheat and the former to oppreſs. The Pottahs, or Leaſes, are ſo varied and full of Confuſion, that when Complaints are made, the ableſt Muttaſuddy of the Khalſa cannot tell who is ſtrictly in the right. The Neceſſity of keeping up the Revenue generally obliges Government to ſupport the Farmer.

46. If this unfavourable Repreſentation of the actual State of Bengal be not greatly exaggerated, it muſt be confeſſed that this Government is ſurrounded with Difficulties in which, perhaps, no future Choice of Meaſures may be entirely free from Objection. We ſee the Neceſſity of relieving the Country, at the ſame Time that we have Expences to ſupport, which, on their preſent Footing, no Management can reconcile to a conſiderable Diminution of real Revenue. Nevertheleſs, we are not yet, I hope, reduced to the Queſtion, whether we ſhall ſupply our immediate Wants by ſtraining the laſt Drop from the Vitals of the People, or incur ſome preſent Inconveniences by leaving it to generate and multiply in the Boſom of the Country. All viſible and avowed Expences may ſtill be provided for, even upon a liberal Eſtabliſhment, conſiſtently

with a material Reduction in the Jumma of the Provinces; particularly of the Dewanny Lands. The Relief to the Country will be real; the Loſs to Government in a great Meaſure only apparent

47. The Extracts annexed to this Paper (N° 8.) will ſhew that this is the profeſt Principle of the late Adminiſtration, though they acted in direct Contradiction to it: I mean Meſſrs. Middleton, Van Sittart, Dacres, and Barwell. The Governor General himſelf propoſes to form a new Settlement on a Medium of the laſt three Years actual Collections; and (in accounting for the extraordinary Difference betwixt the Neit Receipts and the Settlement made by the Committee of Circuit) ſays, that the Company are not to judge of their Revenues by a Compariſon of the Collections with the Settlement, but by a Compariſon of the actual Collections with thoſe of former Years. This, I conceive, is a direct Acknowledgment of the Impoſſibility of realizing the Committee's Settlement, and of the Neceſſity of reducing the whole Jumma of the Provinces. Both the Governor and Mr. Barwell attribute the deſired Improvements not taking place, to "a Cir-"cumſtance which," they ſay, "could not be foreſeen, viz. The Farmers having engaged for a "higher Revenue than the Diſtricts could afford."

48. In providing a Relief to the Country, I do not ſpeak of a temporary Remiſſion left open to an arbitrary Increaſe of Demands on future Improvemements. The Jumma once fixed, muſt be a Matter of Public Record: It muſt be permanent and unalterable; and the People muſt, if poſſible, be convinced that it is ſo. This Condition muſt be fixed to the Lands themſelves, independent of any Conſideration of who may be the immediate or future Proprietors. If there be any hidden Wealth ſtill exiſting, it will then be brought forth and employed in improving the Land; becauſe the Proprietor will be ſatisfied he is laboring for himſelf.

49. The Execution of a Plan formed on theſe Principles will now undoubtedly be attended with Difficulties; but theſe, whatever they are, muſt be faced and overcome. In my Opinion, the Alternative is Ruin.

50. The following is the Plan on which I would recommend it to this Government to proceed: The whole Demand upon the Country, to commence from April 1777, ſhould be founded on an Eſtimate of the permanent Services which Government muſt indiſpenſably provide for, under the great Heads of Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments and Inveſtment, with an Allowance of a reaſonable Reſerve for Contingencies. I know not for what juſt or uſeful Purpoſe any Government can demand more from its Subjects; for unleſs Expences are created for the expreſs Purpoſe of abſorbing the Surplus, it muſt lie dead in the Treaſury, or be embezzled. If there be not Vigour and Reſolution enough to adhere to an Eſtabliſhment formed on ſuch an Eſtimate, no Plan of Reformation can ſucceed. The Faith of Government may be pledged to the Landholders, but Neceſſity will oblige them to break it. The Eſtimate (N° 9.) with the Explanation annexed to it will, I preſume, be thought ſufficiently liberal. For the ſame Services in Europe, it would be thought enormous. To this I would proportion the whole Demand upon the Provinces, and fix it for ever; including the newly-acquired Revenue of Ghazipore. But the Habits of this Government, in carrying the real Expence of the Company beyond all Bounds of Eſtimation, are ſo inveterate, that it might ſtill be dangerous not to leave a conſiderable Latitude for the unavoidable Continuance of their Operation. The unappropriated Surplus which appears on the Face of the Eſtimate, clears all Difficulties, and obviates all Objections.

N° 9.
N° 10.

51. In diſtributing the Aſſeſſment, let every poſſible Relief be given to the Dewanny Lands, which, by their diſtant Situation from the Seat of Government, and the preſent great Poverty of the Inhabitants, require it moſt. Let particular Regard be had to the diſtant Provinces, and to thoſe which have few Reſources from Commerce and Manufactures. In our preſent Circumſtances we have no ſafer Rule to direct us than the actual Receipt of the three laſt Years; becauſe they beſt ſhew the actual State of the Lands: Poſſibly the Medium of theſe Receipts (with ſome Relief where they have been too ſeverely collected) may not be an oppreſſive Rent when aſſeſſed on the Zemindars themſelves; and an End is put to the intermediate Profits of the Farmers and Securities*.

52. I do not doubt that there will be conſiderable Inequalities in an Aſſeſſment formed upon this Principle; but, ſuppoſing the Sum Total unalterably fixed, I do not think this an Inconvenience to be regarded. It is not regarded in England; neither is it to be remedied but by the ſtrict Execution of a Meaſure which I would never recommend: I mean a *Huſtabood*, or actual Meaſurement and Valuation of the whole Produce. Since we already know what the Country

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Vide his Letter to the Council, dated 5th February 1775.

* "The late Mr. Middleton's Opinion on this Subject, is ſtrong in ſupport of the preſent Argument. The "Zemindar is, indeed, in every Light he can be viewed, the propereſt and the only Perſon to whom Govern-"ment can, conſiſtently with the Welfare of the Country, let the Lands. The Ryots reſpect him, and will "gladly ſubmit to every Thing but the moſt cruel Hardſhip from his Hands without repining, as they look to-"wards him as their natural Maſter and Protector: And he himſelf, conſidering his Intereſt as permanent in "the Country, will avoid every Oppreſſion, which, as it muſt injure the Country, muſt alſo tend in the End "to the Detriment of himſelf and Family. Very different is the Caſe with the Izardar: Noways concerned "in the Welfare of the Country beyond the Date of his Engagements, his only Care is to realize, as faſt as "he can, what he has contracted to pay Government, and to appropriate to himſelf a conſiderable Sum of "Money; perfectly indifferent, when thoſe Ends are accompliſhed, how far the Country may be diſtreſſed, "and the future Revenues of Government diminiſhed."

will pay, a *Huſtabood* can only ſerve to alarm the Zemindars and Ryots. Many Agents muſt be ſent into the Country to obtain ſuch an Account, and Government muſt depend entirely on their Skill and Integrity for its being accurate. A *Huſtabood* ought to be an actual Valuation of all the Rents drawn from the Lands; but, by the Failure of ſome Tenants, the entire Amount of it is ſeldom collected. If accurate, therefore, it is too much to draw from the Diſtricts. Hitherto, where a Diſcovery of the whole poſſible Produce has been made, it has only ſerved to awaken the Cupidity of Government, and to lead them into Errors in ſettling the Rents. The Revenue actually paid for three Years paſt will be ſufficient for forming the general Aſſeſſment of the Provinces. The particular Aſſeſſment of each Diſtrict, and Diſtribution of the general Remiſſion, which the preſent Plan propoſes, makes Part of the Detail, and will require the Aſſiſtance and local Information of the Gentlemen on the Spot.

53. When the groſs Sum to be levied from the Country is determined, as well for the Revenue as all Charges incident to it, each Zemindary ſhould be aſſeſſed its Proportion according to the Rule in the firſt Article; and let that Sum be declared the Quit Rent of thoſe particular Lands in Perpetuity. This Diſtribution ſhould be called the *Tumar Jumma*, a Term ſanctified among the Natives from the Idea of Security, which they had long been accuſtomed to annex to it. There is no Caſe of Neceſſity, no Emergency whatſoever, which, in my Opinion, ſhould induce Government to increaſe the Jumma. Temporary Diſtreſſes may be provided for by temporary Contributions, which a flouriſhing Country does not feel. If theſe are once added to the Jumma according to modern Practice, they become perpetual, and drive the Proprietor, who ſees no Limit or Period to the Impoſitions on his Lands, to Frauds, Indolence, or Deſpair.

54. A new *Tumar*, or Roll, with a *Tukſeem Jumma*, or a Diviſion Account of the Country, ſhould be formed, ſhewing what Proportion of the general Aſſeſſment is paid by each conſtituent Part of the Zemindarry, ſuch as Pergunnahs, Tuppahs, Villages, &c.—This Record ſhould be carefully preſerved in the Khalſa, and tranſcribed into Engliſh. The head Cutcherry of each Diſtrict* ſhould have an authenticated Copy of its particular Tukſeem, which all Perſons ſhould be at Liberty to conſult.

It is not meant by theſe Regulations to prevent the Zemindar from drawing a larger Rent from any conſtituent Parts of his Zemindarry than its Proportion of the Aſſeſſment, and rendering it of more Value to himſelf, if he improves the Land it contains; this would be abſurd, and defeat the Intention of the preſent Plan: It is only meant to fix the Quit Rent of Government for every Portion of Land in all future Sales or Tranſfers of Property, without which, neither the actual Proprietor, nor the Purchaſer, can form a determinate Judgment of its Value.

55. The Quit Rent of each Zemindarry being fixed, the Zemindar muſt be informed, that the due Diſcharge of his Rent is the Tenure by which he holds his Lands, with every poſſible Aſſurance that no further Demands will be made upon him. If he incurs a Balance, a Part of his Zemindarry ſhould be invariably ſold to make it good; and when the Quit Rent is fixed, there can be no Doubt of Purchaſers. This ſhould be made an expreſs Condition in the Caboolcat. In the Caſe of Sales, a Preference ſhould be given to the next Heir. If the Sale produces more than the Debt, the Proprietor ſhould have Credit for the Difference. This Method will preclude the Neceſſity of uſing the rigorous Means hitherto in Practice, and often ineffectually applied; ſuch as Threats, Impriſonment, and Stripes. A more eaſy and more effectual Remedy is in the Power of Government. In the preſent depreſſed and diſcouraged State of the Zemindars, it is probable that ſeveral of them may incur the Penalty of loſing their Lands. In ſome it will ariſe from Incapacity; in others, from Doubts of the Government; and in many, from downright Obſtinacy and wilful Attachment to their Prejudices or Propenſity to Fraud, in which they have been bred. The Government muſt begin by ſetting an Example of good Faith to its Subjects. In ſuch Inſtances as thoſe above-mentioned, a Tranſfer of landed Property to monied People, who are able to make Improvements, will be equally advantageous to Government and to the Country. But whoever knows the Value ſet by the Zemindars of Bengal on their inherited Property, and the Diſputes which they maintain for Years with the utmoſt Acrimony and Perſeverance for the ſmalleſt Portion of their Lands, even on its preſent racked and diſcredited Tenure, will be convinced, that when they ſee this Regulation put in Force againſt them without Delay or Indulgence, they will be rouzed from their preſent ſupine and hopeleſs State, to exert every Endeavour for the Preſervation and Improvement of their Eſtates, now rendered of real Value to them.

56. As many of the Zemindars will at firſt be incapable of managing their Land themſelves, they ſhould be obliged to retain a *Dewan*, (or Steward,) of ſufficient Ability and good Character, who ſhould be entruſted with the Management of the Lands, and be anſwerable for the Rent due to Government, without whoſe Approbation he ought not to be diſmiſſed, during four or five Years at leaſt after the firſt Settlement. The *Dewan* will ſtand in the Place of a Security, with this Difference, that, as he will have the Management himſelf, he ſhould be accountable to his

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* *"I call a Diſtrict the Portion of Lands under each Superviſor."*

Maſter, but ſhould never be allowed a Claim on the Eſtate; nor in the Caſe of a Sale, ſhould he ever be permitted to purchaſe the ſame Land of which he was *Dewan*. I agree with the Governor General in his Opinion of the Inconveniencies ariſing from the very extenſive Zemindarries, and that it is the Intereſt of Government that theſe ſhould be divided, and that the ſmall ones ſhould be kept entire; though the Reverſe is the Cuſtom of the Country.—In this Reſpect a new Law of Inheritance ſhould be eſtabliſhed, by which the great Zemindarries ſhould be divided equally among all the Sons, and the ſmall ones deſcend to the eldeſt, on Condition of ſupporting the younger Children. The gradual Operation of this Rule might be continued until the larger Zemindarries were reduced to a Revenue of two Lacks each to Government. The Reſt ſhould be preſerved entire. This Limitation however is arbitrary and open to Conſideration.

In the ſame View it may be proper to conſider, whether the Zemindars, having no Heirs of their own Blood, ſhould be allowed to adopt a Son, (generally that of the Family Bramin,) to inherit their Real Property. If this Cuſtom be aboliſhed, ſome of the principal Zemindarries will probably eſcheat to Government, and may be divided into ſmall ones.

57. A Court of Wards might be eſtabliſhed for the Care of Eſtates, of which the Incumbents are Minors, Idiots, or Females; and to have the Care of the Education of Minors, now uſually committed to Servants or Relations, who have an obvious Intereſt in bringing up the Children in Ignorance and Stupidity.

58. When the Jumma is reduced, and the Zemindars have the Management of their Lands, a ſpecific Allowance, now made them in Right of their Zemindarry, will only tend to promote Idleneſs; as their Profit ſhould ariſe from the Improvement of their Eſtates.

59. By the ancient Conſtitution of the Empire, the principal Zemindars were inveſted with Fouzdarry Juriſdiction, and were anſwerable for the Peace of their Diſtricts. In caſe of Robberies, the Zemindar, in whoſe Precinct they were committed, was obliged to make good the Damage to the Perſon robbed, and to diſcover and bring the Thief to Juſtice. Where Murders and Riots were committed, the Zemindars were liable to ſevere Mulcts from Government.

The Fouzdars ſtationed in different Parts of the Country had Authority to enforce theſe Laws, and the Fines they levied on the Breaches of the Peace, or other Infractions of the Law, formed an Article of Revenue, called *Aboab* Fouzdarry.

I agree with the Governor General, that a Revival of theſe Inſtitutions may be highly expedient. The preſent Appointment of the *Naib Suba* is a Step to it; but it ſhould not be put in Force too early, leſt it ſhould embarraſs and diſtreſs the Zemindars in their preſent low State. They muſt be allowed ſome Time to eſtabliſh their Influence, and acquire a ſufficient Degree of Property and Conſideration in their Eſtates. The Plan itſelf will at firſt require Nurſing and Indulgence. As the new Eſtabliſhment gains Strength, the Zemindars ſhould be gradually replaced in the Exerciſe of all their ancient Duties; ſuch as the repairing of Roads, Dykes, Bridges, Care of Ferries, and Plantation of Fruit and Timber Trees, to which, though a moſt material Article to the Country, little or no Attention, I believe, is paid at preſent. As their Means increaſe, they ſhould be obliged to keep up the old Eſtabliſhment of Pykes and Bearers, for the Security of the Villages, and Aſſiſtance to Travellers.

One eſſential Reaſon why Government ſhould endeavour to reſtore the Zemindars to a State of Competence at leaſt, if not of Affluence, is, that they are not merely the Stewards or Collectors of the Public Revenues, but are, or ought to be, the Inſtruments of Government in almoſt every Branch of the Civil Adminiſtration. If this Medium be removed, Government then acts directly upon its Subjects by its own Officers without the Aſſiſtance of thoſe immediate Gradations of Rank, Authority, and Reſponſibility by which all great Civil Societies are held together. A Syſtem which profeſſes to deſtroy that Medium, might as well profeſs at once the Diſſolution of the *State*; unleſs, by the Word *State*, we are only to underſtand the economical Relation of Maſter and Slave, not the political Union of a Government with its Subjects.

60. Having thus taken ample Care of the Rights of the Zemindars, and given Security to *their* Property, the next Step is, to make a ſimilar Proviſion for their Tenants. The Land is the hereditary Property of the Zemindar; he holds it by the Law of the Country, on the Tenure of paying a certain Contribution to Government. When this Condition is complied with, he is Maſter of the Land, to relet it to whom he thinks proper; but when he has given a Leaſe of any Part of it to a Ryot, the Conditions of ſuch Leaſe ſhould be invariably adhered to. In other Words, the ſame Security which Government gives to the Tenant in Chief ſhould, for the ſame Reaſon, deſcend to the Under-tenants in their ſeveral Gradations; ſo that every Rank of Society, and every Member of it, may have ſomething to call his own. Government ſhould preſcribe a Form for the *Pottah*, which may be deemed the legal one, and no other be held valid. I know not whether, in ancient Times, the Ryots conſtantly took out Pottahs or not. They derived a better Security againſt Ill-treatment, from the natural Intereſt and Relation by which they and the Zemindars were mutually bound to each other. This Security, ſo much ſuperior to any formal Engagements, the preſent Syſtem promiſes to reſtore. By eſtabliſhing a Quit-Rent for each Zemindarry, we make it the Intereſt of the Zemindar to extend his Cultivation to the utmoſt, which can only be done by encouraging the Reſort of Ryots, and by letting his Lands on ſuch favourable Terms as may excite their Induſtry. I have heard it aſſerted, that formerly when a Ryot quitted any Zemindar's

mindar's Lands, he followed him, and uſed every Motive of Perſuaſion to prevail on him to return; and that the Zemindars were accuſtomed to bribe away each other's Tenants. In order to get rid of the preſent confuſed Pottahs, and Jummabundy, it ſhould be made an indiſpenſable Condition with the Zemindar, that, in the Courſe of a ſtated Time, he ſhall grant new Pottahs to his Tenants, either on the ſame Footing with his own Quit Rent, (*Iſtumrar*,) that is, as long as the Zemindar's Rent remains the ſame, or for a Term of Years, as they may agree. The former is the Cuſtom of the Country. This will become a new Awſil Jumma for each Ryot, and ought to be as ſacred as the Zemindar's Quit Rent. The Pottah ſhould be expreſſed in the ſimpleſt Terms poſſible, without a ſingle Aboab, or Muthote. So much per Bega, for every Bega of Land he cultivates, varying only according to the Articles of Produce, or Quality of the Soil[*] On the Application of any Ryot, the Superviſors (whoſe Office will be mentioned hereafter) ſhould cauſe ſuch a Pottah to be given him, witneſſed by himſelf, or the Canongoes and public Officers of the Cutcherry, that it may become as much a Matter of Record as the Zemindar's Quit Rent. Every Ryot, on completing his Annual Payments, ſhould receive a ſigned Account of his Jummabundy, or Annual Rent, from the Zemindar, (or his Agent,) with a Releaſe at the Foot of it. In caſe of Diſputes, this Account, compared with the Pottah, will make it eaſy to decide them. The Zemindar ſhould be obliged to grant this Account and Releaſe to the Ryots, whoſe Complaints, on the other Hand, ſhould not be liſtened to, if they neglected to demand it.

61. The Eſtabliſhment of one general Silver Coin, upon which no Batta is to be required, will preclude a great Source of cheating and oppreſſing the Ryots, and put a Stop to any Pretence of levying a Muthote, to make up a Deficiency of Weight and Batta, which Articles uſed to afford the Shroffs their greateſt Profits in dealing with the Zemindars and Ryots.

62. I underſtand that the greater Part of the Charity Lands in Bengal are held by Uſurpation, or by the Gift of Foujedars, Aumils, Zemindars, and Collectors of Villages. When the Zemindars begin to find their Lands valuable, they will make great Struggles to reſume thoſe Grants or Uſurpations. To obviate the vexatious Conſequences of an Inquiſition into ancient Titles, and yet to relieve the Zemindar againſt modern and notorious Uſurpations, a Term of Preſcription ought to be fixed for the quiet Poſſeſſion of all real or pretended Charity Lands, for which no valid Grant can be produced. In future, no Gifts of Land made by the Zemindar for a longer Period than during his own Life or Poſſeſſion, ſhould be allowed; but no Act of his ſhould exempt the Lands from making good their Proportion of the general Jumma, whenever the Zemindar falls in Arrear to Government.

63. While the Credit of the Zemindars was ſupported, Merchants, and others acting as Bankers for them, lent them large Sums, which formed a Maintenance to the Merchant, and aſſiſted the Zemindars in improving their Lands, and relieving the lower Tenants, when rendered unable, by bad Harveſts or otherwiſe, to pay the Demands of Government at the ſtated Periods. This Intercourſe in ſome Meaſure united the landed and monied Property, and gave to each Claſs a natural and permanent Intereſt in the Proſperity of the other. It will revive of itſelf when the Lands become valuable, and abſorb the idle Money thrown into the Hands of private Perſons, by the Diſcharge of the bonded Debt. But Government ought to give ſome Demonſtration of their Intention to ſee Juſtice done to thoſe who lend their Money. The Rate of Intereſt ſhould be fixed. and the Mode of Security determined, whether by Mortgage or otherwiſe.

64. The Execution of a Plan of this Nature will require the Attention of Government to all Parts of the Country at once; therefore cannot be performed by a Council confined to the Capital of a large Province.

§ (a) “ With reſpect to the preſent Provincial Councils, I am of Opinion that the Inſtitution “ was fundamentally wrong. There ſhould be but one deliberative Council in the State. The “ Powers delegated by that Authority ſhould be purely miniſterial; it ſeems contrary to all Principle to unite Execution with Debate. It looks like forcing two Powers, moving on Principles diametrically oppoſite in their Nature, to keep Pace with each other. A Government “ ſo conſtituted will neither deliberate nor diſpatch. Setting aſide the obvious Conſideration of “ an inevitable Slowneſs of Proceeding, tedious Diſputes, and voluminous Conſultations, one “ great and fatal Objection to Provincial Councils is generally felt and acknowledged by themſelves. Their local Situation makes them unable, from their own Knowledge, to judge of “ the State of diſtant Diſtricts, or to hear Complaints, or to yield timely Redreſs, or, in ſhort, to “ enter into the Detail of Government.” §

65. In the Courſe of the Year preceding the new Eſtabliſhment, Superviſors ſhould again be appointed from the moſt diſcreet and able Servants, who are acquainted with the Language, and, if poſſible, such as have a Knowledge of the Diſtricts where they are to be employed, and ſome Acquaintance with the People.

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[*] N. B. “ The Amount of Rent to be paid per Bega muſt be ſettled between the Zemindar and his Tenant. Government can never deſcend to the Ryots, ſo as to fix any general Aſſeſſment upon them, becauſe “ the Rates of Land depend on a Number of precarious Circumſtances, ſuch as the Quality of the Soil, the “ Articles it produces, of which there may be a Variety in one Village, beſides the general Argument of Vicinity to Markets, or Water Carriage, which makes Land of more or leſs Value to the Cultivator.”

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2195.

Let the ſpecial Purpoſe of their Appointment be, to ſee this Plan executed and adhered to in all its Parts; and as the Succeſs of it, in its Infancy, will in a great Meaſure depend on their Aſſiduity, Integrity, and the Support they give to all the People employed, they ought to be placed above Temptation. They ſhould have an honourable Means of acquiring a Reward proportioned to the great Truſt repoſed in them. For this Purpoſe, I think they ſhould be allowed a Salary for their Expences, and a Commiſſion on the nett Amount of their Collections, payable with the other Expences of Collection, by the Diſtrict. I will not pretend to ſay what their avowed Emoluments ought to be; but I am ſure that no Government will be ſerved honeſtly which does not reward its Servants liberally.

66. The Diviſions of the Country may be nearly the ſame as in the former Collectorſhips, except that Dacca is too large, contains a great many ſmall Zemindarries, and ought to make three Diviſions at leaſt. It is moſt probable that when the Zemindars are thoroughly eſtabliſhed, and Pottahs given to the Ryots, it will be unneceſſary to keep the Superviſors in the Diſtricts. The Zemindars will gladly pay their Rents at the Khalſa. Some Gentlemen, on the Plan of the old Fougedars, may be fixed at convenient Stations, merely to preſerve the Peace and Subjection of the Country; and this would be more eſſentially neceſſary in caſe of a War.

67. The Superintendance of the Dewanny Adawlut will make an important Branch of the Superviſor's Buſineſs, in which he ſhould be attended and aſſiſted by the Foujedarry Officers, who are, or ought to be, Men of Learning in the Mahomedan Law. The Servants allowed at preſent for the Dewanny Adawluts are, as I am informed, mere Clerks; and as they can be of no Aſſiſtance to him in forming proper Deciſions, the greateſt Part of them may be ſtruck off.

68. The Eſtabliſhment of Servants in each Diſtrict need be very ſmall, as all the voluminous Part of the Buſineſs, forming Huſtaboods, and collecting Mofuſſil Papers, will now be unneceſſary; and the Accounts required will only be a State of each Zemindar's Payments, and the Arrears due from him; and a *Jumma Khurch*, or Account of Receipts and Diſburſements, to be ſent to the Treaſury. The Superviſor ſhould have Authority; and it ſhould be declared his ſpecial Duty, to prevent all Attempts of Monopoly, or Under-influence in Trade, whether by the Company's Agents or others. It ſhould be ſtrongly recommended to him to protect and encourage Merchants, by ſeeing ſtrict Juſtice done to them, and that no vexatious Impediments are thrown into their Way.

69. Preparatory to this Scheme, an Order ought to be ſent to all the Provincial Councils, to procure, 1ſt, An exact Regiſter of all the landed Property in the Country, digeſted under the general Heads of Zemindarries and Talookdarries; with the Pergunnahs contained in each of them. 2d, A Table of the three laſt Years Receipts. 3d, The Character of the Zemindar, and the State of his Family, with any other Particulars which they may think neceſſary to aſſiſt Government in the Formation of a new Settlement. Copies of theſe Accounts will of courſe be delivered to the reſpective Superviſors.

70. The Committee's Settlement, I believe, does not now exiſt intire in any Part of the Provinces. Great Remiſſions have been made; yet heavy Balances are ſtill due on this Settlement. By relinquiſhing the latter, ſome Debtors will eſcape, who have no Claims to Indulgence, and who ought to be preſſed with Severity. But upon the Whole, I deem it for the Intereſt of the Company that all Balances which cannot be collected by a certain Period ſhould be remitted. The Intention of Government in this Reſpect ſhould be kept ſecret, till the Moment when the public Declaration of it ſhall be made. The Country cannot recover under the Exaction of heavy Balances, notwithſtanding any Proſpect of future Relief. By opening a freſh Account we ſhall give Heart to the People; and though in particular Inſtances the Government may loſe what it would be juſtified in exacting, it ſhould be remembered, that the Country has already paid much more upon the Whole than ſhould have been demanded from it.

71. With reſpect to the Revenues which Government ſhould raiſe from the Manufacture of Salt and Opium, I declare my Opinion, that it ought to be by Way of Duty only. The ancient Government were content with ſuch a Duty. The Object of the Inſtitution of the preſent Government, and of all the Company's Inſtructions to us, is to deſtroy Monopolies. All their Orders on this Subject ſince the Year 1766 ſhew, that Salt in particular was meant to be left as free and unburdened as poſſible; that their principal Object was the Eaſe and Convenience of the Natives; and the Duty was ordered to be ſo regulated, as not to produce a Revenue exceeding £. 120,000 per Annum.

72. The Idea of monopolizing this neceſſary of Life, whether for the Advantage of Government or of Individuals, has been at all Times invariably reprobated by the Company. It is particularly obſervable, that in their Letter of the 20th November 1767, they ſay, they had rather that *even the Duties* ſhould be diminiſhed, than that the Price to the Conſumer ſhould ever exceed 140 Sicca Rupees per 100 Maunds.

It is notorious that the Oppreſſions practiſed under Colour of the preſent Contracts, have contributed greatly to the Depopulation of the Salt Diſtricts. The Conſequences of ſuch Depopulation are not confined to the Loſs of ſo much Salt. The Cultivation of the Lands in theſe Diſtricts is performed by the ſame Hands which work the Salt; and when the Molungee is driven to Deſertion, the State proportionably feels the Loſs, not only in its Manufacture, but in its Agriculture.

73. On the Subject of Opium we have yet received no Inſtructions. The Monopoly of this Article is highly prejudicial to the foreign Trade of Bengal, nor have we a Right to reckon the whole Revenue ariſing from it as clearly gained to the Company, ſince it is beyond all Doubt that the landed Revenue ſuffers conſiderably by Government engroſſing the Produce of the Lands: In Proportion as the Monopoly operates, the Rents of the Lands muſt diminiſh. To recover the Province of Bahar from its preſent State of univerſal Poverty and Depopulation, I ſee no Method ſo eaſy and certain as throwing open the Opium Trade, and making ſome Alteration in the preſent oppreſſive Method of providing the Company's Salt Petre: On the other Hand, my Eſtimate of Services to be provided for, ſhews that Government does not want this Reſource, and that a Duty of 30 Sicca Rupees per 100 Maunds on Salt, and of 30 Sicca Rupees per Maund on Opium, which the Trade will eaſily bear, will produce as much as Government has any Occaſion to demand from theſe Articles. To exact more is uſeleſs to Government, and cruel to the People. The ſingle Act of throwing open the Trade in Salt and Opium, will, I am convinced, in a very few Years, give a totally new Face to the Country.

74. If the Subject of the Inland Trade of Bengal ſhould at any Time hereafter come again under the Conſideration of the Legiſlature, the Queſtion whether the Reſtrictions now impoſed on His Majeſty's European Subjects, *not employed in the Collections or in Offices of Authority*, are neceſſary to be continued, will I think deſerve their ſerious Attention. At a Time when the Company's Servants claimed Exemptions from the Duties paid by the Natives, when the Operation of the Duſtuck manifeſtly tended to engroſſing the whole Trade of the Country, or while one of the bad Effects of ſuch Claims was to involve us in ſuch Diſputes with the Country Government, the Prohibitions now impoſed by Law would have been highly neceſſary. At preſent I apprehend they ceaſe to be ſo, becauſe all Diſtinctions of that Kind are laid aſide, and, *cæteris paribus*, the Native muſt always have a great natural Advantage over the European in conducting any Branch of the Inland Trade. In general, Prohibitions or Reſtrictions are deſtructive to Commerce. In this particular Caſe they are not only leſs neceſſary than heretofore, but perhaps do not intirely produce their intended Effect.

(Signed) P. FRANCIS.

Liſt of Papers annexed to the Plan.

Nº 1. Particulars of the Jumma according to the Ayen Ackberry.
2. Jumma in the Year 1728.
3. Liſt of Royal Officers appointed by Acbar.
4. Ryot's Accounts.
5. Jumma of the Dewannee Lands.
6. Account of Manufactures made Abroad.
7. Extract from Mr. Becher's Letter to the Preſident, dated the 24th May 1769.
8. Extracts of the Letters of Meſſrs. Middleton, Vanſittart, Dacres, and Barwell, to the Governor General and Council.
9. Eſtimate of Services to be provided for, and Reſources.
10. Remarks on the Eſtimate.

Nº 1.

Account of the Jumma of Bengal, during Acbar's Reign, according to the Diviſions at that Time eſtabliſhed, including five Sircars of Oriſſa, extracted from the Acyen Akbarry.

	Mahls.	Dams.
Sircar Oudenah, commonly called Tanrah	52	24079399½
Sircar Jennutabad	66	18846967
Futahabad	31	
Mahmoodabad	88	11610256
Khaleeputapad	35	5402140
Bookla	4	7131645
Poorenea	9	6408793
Tajepoor	29	6483857
Ghoraghaut	84	8383072
Pinjerah	21	
Barbuckabad	28	17671532
Bazouha	32	39516871
Sunargong	52	10331333
Silhet	8	6681620
Chatgong	7	11424310
Shereetabad	26	22420750
Solimanabad	31	17629364
Satgong	53	10724620
Madarun	16	9403400

Oriſſa Sircar Jelaſur	—	—	—	28	50052738
Budaruck	—	—	—	7	18087770
Cutack	—		—	21	91432730
Sircar Kullung	—	—	—	27	9560000
Raje Mahinda	—		—	16	5000000
Sum total in Dams, of which 40 make a Rupee		—	—		59,84,59,319

		a	p
Rupees	1,49,61,482	15	2

N. B. The Blank in the Jumma of two of the Sircars ariſes from the original Perſian Copy being ſo worn as not to be legible in thoſe Places; but the Sum total is aſcertained.

Nº 2.

Abſtract of the *Tumar Jumma*, or Rent Roll, of the Soubah of Bengal, for the Bengal Year 1135, or 1728, E. S. during the Government of Shujah Cawn, according to the Diviſions of the Country at that Time eſtabliſhed.

	Mahls.								
Chuckla Moorſhedabad, containing	118	28,18,548	3	8	1				
Ditto Burdwan —	61	22,48,570	15	3	1				
Ditto Sautgong (Houghly) and Calcutta	115	14,73,640	13	18	1				
Ditto Akbernagur or Rajemehal	119	9,61,758	14	6	—				
Ditto Gora Gaut (Dinagepoor, &c.)	453	21,79,100	4	8	3				
Ditto Jehanguirnagur (Dacca)	236	19,04,506	10	11	1				
Ditto Bhooſna Part of Rajeſhahy, &c.	115	6,85,438	13	11	2				
Ditto Jeſſore — —	80	3,85,386	7	—	2				
Ditto Bunder Balaſore	17	1,08,876	1	5	—				
Ditto Currybarry (Part of Rungpoor) Beharbund, &c.	25	2,03,615	13	3	2				
Ditto Hidjelee (Ingellee) Salt Lands	37	4,17,658	9	10	3				
Ditto Iſlamabad (Chittagong)	141	1,76,795	14	13	3				
Ditto Sylhet — —	139	5,26,476	7	12	2				
						1,40,90,374	—	13	1
Mal Ground Rents									
Paiſhkuſh levied by way of Fine on Ragooram, Zemindar of Nuddea, in annual Payments — —		—		—		25,000	—	—	—
Sawbeck or former Rent	—	—				1,41,15,374	—	13	1
Increaſe made in contingent Articles of Revenue.									
Syer Chunacolly, or Cuſtoms at Moorſhedabad — —		41,586	7	6	2				
Mint at Moorſhedabad —		52,745	8	—	—				
Pergunnah Chowrah — —		1,000	—	—	—				
Mint at Rajemehal — —		5,566	9	—	—				
Syer Bukſhebunder (Cuſtoms at Houghly)		29,289	8	1	3				
						1,30,188	—	8	1
Total Jumma of Bengal Sicca Rupees						1,42,45,562	1	1	2

N. B. The above Account is taken from the Records, and authenticated by the Canongoes; the Particulars of it extend to each Mehal.

Appropriation of the foregoing Revenue as it ſtood in the Bengal Year 1135, or E. S. 1728, in the Government of Shujah Cawn.

Jaguirs, or Eſtabliſhments for the Royal Officers according to their different Tenures, for the Maintenance of Troops, and Charges of their ſeveral Officers, from which all the Ordinary Charges of the Province were then defrayed.				
The Nazim regiſtered in the Government Account, at — —	10,70,465	2	—	—

The

The Dewan, Collector General of the Revenues				1,46,250	—	—	—				
Murſhed Cooley Cawn, Munſubdar and Naib of Dacca — — —				1,00,145	12	10	—				
Jaguir of Khandoran Buxey of the Empire				2,25,000	—	—	—				
Shumſhair Cawn, Munſubdar and Tayedar of Syllett — — —				1,79,166	11	—	—				
Munocher Cawn, Dº Fr of Rungpoor				16,666	11	—	—				
Zuleudder Cawn, Munſubdar —				2,500	—	—	—				
Shehammut Ally Cawn — —				6,145	13	—	—				
Aliverdy Cawn afterwards Nazim } as Fouzedar of Rajehehal				16,666	11	—	—				
Sharyet ullah Cawn — —				7,916	11	—	—				
Suffer Cooley Cawn — —				4,166	11	—	—				
Luffally Cawn Darogha *Jeſhia*, Commiſſary of Muſters for the Troops to be kept up by the Jaguidars — —				1,666	11	—	—				
Cyef Cawn, Fouzedar of Purnea —				1,80,166	11	—	—				
Allerut Huſſim Cawn				11,995	13	—	—				
Cuddur Cawn — —				2,333	5	—	—				
Mahomed Ahſenullah —				12,500	—	—	—				
Roy Jugul Kiſhour, Vackeel at Delhy				3,645	13	10	—				
Kiſſamutdan Cawn — —				13,333	5	—	—				
Bakerally Cawn — —				4,165	11	—	—				
Meerhady — —				833	5	—	—				
Mahomed Aſkerry — —				5,833	5	—	—				
Goullan Houſſain — —				707	3	—	—				
Iſfindar Beg — —				3,333	5	—	—				
Goullam Huſſain Cutwall —				2,500	—	—	—				
Allum Chund Paiſher, afterwards Royroyan				3,750	—	—	—				
Jaguir of the *Nowarab* or Royal Boats kept upon account of the Incurſions of the Arracanners Muggs, &c. at Dacca				7,78,949	14	6	—				
Topeconnab, or Royal Artillery kept up at Dacca				3,59,180	14	8	2				
Jaguir of Amanut Cawn *Darogba* of the *Noworab*, or Fleet of Boats —				8,333	5	—	—				
Jaguirs of ſome Frontier Zemindars, viz.											
Topperah	25,000	—	—								
Mudjeah	11,250	—	—								
Ramſing of Suſing	8,916	10	—								
Zemindar of Tiliaguny Paſs	4,583	5	—								
Samſundar Zemindar of Jeſſore	781	4	—								
				50,531	3	—	—				
Penſions to ſeveral People, as per Particulars in the Account — —				42,490	15	1	2				
Charge of keeping His Majeſty's Elephants and for purchaſing Sylett Matts ſent annually to Delhi — —				66,136	7	12	3				
								33,27,477	5	8	3
Khaliſſa Sberufo, or Revenue of the Royal Exchequer								1,09,18,084	11	12	3
Sicca Rupees								1,42,45,562	1	1	2

N. B. Bengal, as a Province of the Empire, may have been conſidered as under a native Government, and being ſubject to no Invaſions at that Time, except the Incurſions of the Mughs Arracanners, or Portugueze ſettled at Chittagon, who came merely for Plunder, required no other Military Eſtabliſhment than were neceſſary to repreſs theſe Incurſions, and preſerve the Peace of the Country, and Subjection of the timid Inhabitants. By the beſt Accounts which can be obtained, it appears that the Standing Force of the Emperors in Bengal was only three thouſand Cavalry, which Jaffier Cawn repreſented as unneceſſary, and procured its Reform. Jaguirs or Aſſignments of Lands were made for the Support of a Corps of Artillery and Fleet of armed Boats at Dacca, to defend that Part of the Province from the Arracanners, &c. who uſed to come into the Months of the Ganges in their Boats and plunder the open Country. All the other Eſtabliſhments were provided for by Jaguirs as particularized in the foregoing Account, whoſe Tenures were partly

Military for the Support of Troops, and partly Civil for the Charges of their ſeveral Offices, and the neceſſary Servants. * Nature of a Jaghire Grant was, a certain Portion of Land was aſſigned to the Jaguirdar, either in virtue of his Office called *Muſhrout*, or Perſonal, and for Life, called *Zaat*, to hold on Condition of performing certain Services (expreſſed in the Sunnuds). The Jaguirdars took poſſeſſion of thoſe Lands, which were uſually the Waſte or leaſt improved Parts of the Zemindaries from whence they were taken. The Zemindar, whoſe Lands they were, received Credit for them in his Rents according to their Proportion of the General Quit Rent expreſſed in the *Tumar* and *Tukſeem*, and the Jaghire was regiſtered in the Government Books at the ſame Rates; but being improved by the Jaguirdar, uſually produced to him much more than the Amount of the Regiſter, which appeared when they were reſumed and collected by Government.

* Sic in Orig.

Moſt of the other Offices mentioned in a ſeparate Liſt were ſupported by eſtabliſhed Fees.

N° 3.

Names of the Imperial Officers, with the Duties of their Stations.

Nazim.—For the Guard and Protection of the Country, to order and regulate all Matters of Government and Policy, and to execute the Laws of the Empire.

Dewan.—Collector General of the Revenues, with Authority in all Matters appertaining thereto, to have the Charge of the Treaſury and Remittances to Court, to grant Sunnuds under his Seal, with the Approbation of the Nazim, to the Zemindars, Jaghiridars, and Aymadars.

Dewan Beutal.—To keep the Accounts of all Expenditures made on His Majeſty's Account.

Buxey.—To keep all Accounts appertaining to the Munſubdars and Jaghiridars of the Province, whether the principal Omrahs, or others.

Sewane negar, Wackaya negar, and Hircarrah.—To write the Accounts of all Tranſactions to Court, whether reſpecting the Prices of Proviſions, the State of the Country, or Ryots, or the Conduct of the Nazim, or other Officers.

The Cauzey and Muftee.—For the Care of Religion and Obſervance of the Mahommedan Rites and Laws.

The Sudder.—To keep the Accounts of the Aymadars, and all Charity and Free Lands.

The Mohteſib, Sup^t and Police.—To ſuperintend Weights and Meaſures, and to prevent unlawful Games, Drinking, and Diſorders in the Markets.

The Canongoes.—To keep the Accounts of the Jumma, and other Ordinations relating to the Policy and Government of the Country.

The Phouzedars and Tannahdars.—Stationed at ſeveral Poſts to guard and protect the Country under the Orders of the Nazim; they were appointed to their Stations from Court.

N° 4.

State of a Ryot's Jummabundy in Jeſſore.

				R^s	A.	G.
Awſil, or original Rents, according to 1178 — — —				14	—	—
Deduction of the Awſil obtained in 1178 by the Ryot — —				2	—	—
Balance remaining Awſil in 1178 — — — —				12	—	—
Aboabs, or Taxes, added to and calculated upon the Awſil.						
1. Aboab Sabuk, or ancient Taxes.						
Khanguee Zemindarry, or Fee to the Zemindar of 1 A. 12 L. 2 C. on the Rup^e of the Awſil — —	1	3	10			
Beekh, or Benevolence, being $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Awſil — —	1	—	—			
Chandee, another Allowance to the Zemindar, being $\frac{1}{48}$ of the whole Settlement — — —	—	4	—			
Serf Batta, or a Due on Account of Batta, which is calculated at 3 Annas on the Rupee of the Awſil —	2	4	—			
Ruſſoom Sezawullee, Allowance firſt granted to Seſawills, who went to enforce the Collections now annexed to the Settlement, and is calculated at the Rate of 15 Gundas in the Rupee Awſil — — — —	—	9	—			
Salaamy Khana barree, or a Preſent the Ryot made to his Zemindar when he firſt erected his Houſe, now included in the Bundabuſt at about — — —	—	8	—			
Carried over -	5	12	10	12	—	—

Brought forward -	5 12 10		12 — —
Ban Solaamy, or Rent, on Account of the Juice of the Khigoor Tree, at about — — —	— 8 —		
Bukkaya, or Balance — — —	— 8 —		
		6 12 10	
Aboab Haal, or new Taxes, laid on ſince 1179.			
Chuckla Khurtcha, or Charges of the Diſtrict, calculated at $\frac{1}{24}$ on the Awſil — — —	— 8 —		
Kurtunnee, or a Tax occaſioned by the Cuſtom of the Zemindar, to deduct always ſomething from the Amount paid in by the Ryots, calculated at 1 A. 5 G. in the Rupee Awſil — — — —	— 15 —		
Chandee explained as above, being $\frac{1}{8}$ on the Awſil —	2 — —		
Khurtcha, or Expences, being $\frac{1}{12}$ on the Awſil —	1 — —		
Beek, explained as above, being at about — —	— 2 —		
Neemanee, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna on the Rupee Awſil — —	— 6 —		
Mangun, at 15 Gundas in the Rupee Awſil — —	— 9 —		
Fee Roopea doſs Cowerie, or 10 Cowries on the Rupee Awſil	— 1 10		
Tereeb Mowkowſee, or Conſideration for refraining from meaſuring the Ryots Lands, may be accounted —	— 4 —		
Khurtcha Muffuſil, or Charges in the Country, being $\frac{9}{12}$ on the Rupee Awſil — — —	9 — —		
Ajaradaree, or Farmers Allowance, $\frac{1}{12}$ on the Awſil	1 — —		
Muſhukhuſſee, at about — — —	— 2 —		
Serf Batta, explained as above, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ Annas on the Awſil	1 14 —		
Hingammee, at $\frac{1}{12}$ on the Awſil, is — —	1 — —		
Seſſawillee, explained as above, at $\frac{1}{16}$ on the Awſil —	— 12 —		
		19 9 10	
			26 6 —
Total Rupees - -			38 6 —

N° 4.

Account of Rent paid by Netai Mundul, of the Village of Deknypehar, into the Pergunnah of Gowas, belonging to Rajeſhahy, for the Bengal Year 1182, or 1775/6.

Ryetty Jumma.	B.	C.	Ground, viz.		Rupees. A. G. C.
Booſtee — — —	1	2	at 2 8	2 12 — —	
Oude Booſtee — —		13	1 4	— 13 — —	
Of different Sorts —	60	12	at 3 8 per Rupee	17 5 — —	
Wood — —	1	—	- - - - -	3 2 — —	
Awſil - - - - - - -					24 — — —

Aboabs, viz.		Cowries.			
To the Year - -	1144 or 1737	5 7	per Rupee	7 10 5 —	
* Chout - -	1158	3 6 3	ditto	5 — — —	
Runneeh Khurch -	1159	1 6 3	ditto	2 — — —	
Nagia deficient - -	1160	5 7 2	ditto	8 — — —	
Zemindarry Charges	1167	18 3	ditto	1 8 — —	
					24 2 5 —
					48 2 5 —
Serf, or Batta of Coſſim Ally, on the foregoing Articles				4 8 4 —	
Izafch, or Increaſe of 1172 1 9 on the Rupee of the Awſil - - - - - - -				2 3 — —	
Sond Bhelah - - -	1173	1 9	ditto - -	2 3 — —	
					8 14 4 —
Carried forward - -					57 — 9 —

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* N. B. Government levied 2 An. 2 C^t 2 Cs 2 Crants, on the Zemindar for this Article.

				Rupˢ A. G. C.
		Brought forward		57 — 9 —
Poulbundy, &c. Repairs of Dykes	1175 1 9	on the foregoing Articles	5 2 13 —	
				5 2 13 —
				62 3 2 —
Nagia Comwuzzen	1180 5	on the foregoing Articles	— 15 11 —	
Zebt Mokoofy	1181 2 13 2	on ditto	4 — — —	
Ijardarre	1181 1 6 3	on ditto	2 — — —	
				6 15 11 —
				69 2 13 —
Cumwuzzen eſtabliſhed	10	on all the Articles		2 2 15 —
				71 5 8 —

Harveſt Grounds, viz.

	B.	C.	Aˢ	G.				
Auguſt Harveſt.								
Paya Paddy	12	5	4	10	per Begah	3 7 2 2		
Lint Seed	21	5	2	10	ditto	3 5 3 —		
Hemp	2	12	4	10	ditto	— 12 4 —		
Paya	—	—	—	5	ditto	— 8 17 2		
							8 1 7 —	
November Harveſt.								
Petches	3	2	4	10	ditto	— 13 19 —		
Lint Seed	6	5	2	10	ditto	— 15 13 —		
Muſtard Seed	2	6	4	10	ditto	— 10 7 —		
Paya	—	—	—	5	ditto	— 2 6 —		
							2 10 5 —	
March Harveſt.								
Wheat and Barley	10	1	4	10	ditto	2 13 4 2		
Gram and other Petches	16	10	2	10	ditto	2 9 3 —		
Arhur	5	—	6	—	ditto	1 14 — —		
Paya per Begah	—	—	—	5	ditto	— 7 18 —		
							7 12 5 2	
Begah 79 6 Awſil							18 7 17 2	
Aboabs, According to the foregoing Particulars							30 11 4 2	
								49 3 2 —
Total Rent Rupees								120 8 10 —

Nº 5.

Jumma of the Dewanny Lands, on which our firſt Settlement was made.

1ſt, The Awſil, or original Quit Rent.
2d, Aboabs, by Aliverdy Cawn and Seraja Dowlah.
3d, Kyffyet, or Profit, added by Coſſim Ally Cawn.

1. Awſil, or original Rent, with the ancient Appropriations of it.

Khaliſſa Schreefa, or Revenue of His Majeſty's Exchequer, to be remitted to Delhi	67,98,386	9	11	3
Jaguirs of the Sircar, Proviſion for the Nazim and Munſubdars	25,18,069	14	11	2
Jaguir of the Buxey of the Empire	1,15,091	2	—	1
Muſhroot Dewanny.				
Jaguir, or Proviſion for the Dewan	4,57,636	2	—	1
Muſhroot Tannajaut.				
Proviſion for the Joujedars and Jamadars, or Officers ſtationed in different Parts of the Country to preſerve the Peace	2,48,823	2	15	3
Carried forward, Rupees	1,01,38,006	14	19	2

Article 1st brought forward - -					1,01,38,006	14	19	2
2. Aboab, or Taxes added to the Awſil Jumma, or original Ground Rent.								
Khaſneveeſy, ſundry ſeparate Articles of Collections, from which the Nurzers ſent to His Majeſty, and the Price of rare Productions of Bengal ſent to Court were defrayed, afterwards conſolidated into a Tax, and added to the Jumma, Sicca Rupees — — —	2,22,233	4	6	3				
Chout, levied by Aliverdy Cawn on Occaſion of the Tribute given to the Marattas, at the Rate of 2 Annas, 2 Gundas, 2 Cowries, and 2 Crants, per Rupee, on the Khaliſſa Mehals —	11,05,513	8	17	2				
Nuzzeranah of Munſoor Gunge, levied by Seraje ul Dowlah, to build the Palace of Keerajul, near Munſoon Gunge at Moorſhedabad —	3,70,025	12	9	1				
Fil Khaneh.								
Collections for the Support of the Nazim's Elephants — — — —	2,10,938	1	10	—				
Aboab Foujedarry.								
Dues formerly paid by the Zemindars to the Joujedars ſtruck off, and conſolidated with the Jumma — — — —	6,05,468	1	5	3				
Chunam.								
Tax for ſupplying the Nazim's Buildings with this Article, chiefly levied by Seraje ul Dowlah	1,51,815	3	14	3				
Choke Chandny.								
A partial Tax on the Hauts or Markets at Moorſhedabad — — — —	3,560	15	5	2				
Eſtabliſhed Nuzzeranah.								
Given by the Zemindars to the Nazim, now conſolidated with the Jumma — —	4,41,977	12	3	—				
Zer Muthote.								
A Collection chiefly made for the Expences of the Khalſa Servants — — —	1,01,416	1	6	—				
Heſht Gor.								
Bringing Marble from the Ruins of Gor—a partial Tax — — — —	8,000	—	—	—				
Seif, or Batta.								
Added by Coſſim Ally Cawn, ordered 1½ Anna on the Collection — — —	4,53,488	1	6	1				
					36,74,436	14	4	3
					1,38,12,443	13	4	1
3. Kyffyet, or Profits of the Huſtabood.								
This Article ariſes chiefly from Coſſim Ally's having aboliſhed the ancient Mode of collecting on the Jumma, and ſending his own Officers to take the entire Produce of the Rents, which is called *collecting on the Huſtabood*, or actual Valuation — — — — — —					48,47,277	1	10	1
Total Jumma Sicca Rupees - -					1,86,59,720	14	14	2
According to the Articles brought on at different Periods to the Bengal Year 1172, or 1765/6, when the Dewanny was ceded to the Company.								
N. B. The Settlement propoſed by the Committee for 1183, or 1776/7, is for a nett Revenue of - - -					1,77,73,775	1	5	1
The Collection now made are* nearly the Amount of the 1ſt and 2d Articles, Awſil and Aboab being — — — — — —					1,38,12,443	13	4	1

* Sic in Orig.

N° 5.

State of the Bundibuſt as formed for the Bengal Years 1172 and 1173, or from April 1765, to April 1767.

Jumma, according to the eſtabliſhed Articles as above		1,86,59,720	14	14	2
Deficient, chiefly in the Article of Kyffiyet, or Profit, therefore allowed as a Reduction on making the Settlement		25,81,456	11	3	—
Settlement of 1172	Sicca Rupees	1,60,78,264	3	11	2
Increaſe or Addition made the following Year, 1173		11,41,636	10	12	2
		1,72,19,900	14	4	—
Deductions allowed in ſome Places		83,121	1	2	2
Settlement of 1173	Sicca Rupees	1,71,36,779	13	1	2

N. B. The Provinces of Burdwan, Chittagong, and Midnapoor, which is a Part of Oriſſa, being ceded by Coſſim Ally Cawn on his Acceſſion to the Nizamut, no Huſtabood was made of them at the Khalſa.

N° 6.

Liſt of Manufactures formerly exported from Bengal to Bombay, Surat, the Coaſt of Malabar, &c. now either made there, or brought from other Places.

Raw Silk.—From the increaſed Price of this Article in Bengal, and all the principal Aſſortments being taken for the Company's Inveſtment, they have been induced to ſend to China for it, and employ China Raw Silk in moſt of their Manufactures, though not ſo well ſuited to them as Bengal.

Choppa and Moomee Saries, being increaſed in their Price from 70 and 80 Rupees a Corge, to 115 and 120, and the Manufacture being debaſed 15 or 20 per Cent. will not now anſwer, and they have ſubſtituted a Manufacture of their own, called *Laby Sarry*, for them.

Romals, Siſtermany, and Bandannas, now made at Surat.—A Variety of the Sarry Kind, of which the Conſumption was formerly very conſiderable, are totally loſt; and many of theſe Goods are manufactured on the other Side of India to great Perfection.

Mookta and Mugga Sarries are now manufactured on the other Side of India as cheap and as good as thoſe formerly exported from hence.—Very large Quantities of thoſe Goods were annually exported.

Dooreahs, Mulmuls, Hummums, Baftaes, Gurras, and other white Goods, are now manufactured at Baroche, and in many Parts of the Guzzerat Kingdom, ſuperior in Quality to what are now produced in Bengal, but dear.—As thoſe Manufactures improve, they bid fair to ſupply both Gulphs with ſuch Goods as have hitherto been only produced at Dacca.

Cuttanees, Muſhroos, and Elatches, once made a conſiderable Branch of Commerce to Madras, Malabar, and Bombay.—Very few at preſent are exported, owing to their being advanced 40 or 50 per Cent. in Price, and become of an inferior Quality. Thoſe Goods are now made about Surat, Baroche, &c. with great Succeſs.

The Piece Goods Trade of Bengal has been ruined by the Badneſs of the Manufacture and extravagant Price; and it is very probable that, in white Goods, the other Side of India may make great Strides, as Cotton comes into the Hands of their Manufacturers 100 per Cent. cheaper than in Bengal. Many more Articles might be mentioned which were formerly exported from Bengal, but now diſcontinued.

N° 7.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Becher to the Preſident, dated 24th May 1769.

It muſt give Pain to an Engliſhman to have reaſon to think, that, ſince the Acceſſion of the Company to the Dewannee, the Condition of the People of this Country has been worſe than it was before; and yet I am afraid the Fact is undoubted, and I believe has proceeded from the following Cauſes: The Mode of providing the Company's Inveſtment; the Exportation of Specie inſtead of importing large Sums annually; the Strictneſs that has been obſerved in the Collections; the Endeavours of all concerned to gain Credit by an Encreaſe of Revenue during the Time of their being in Station, without ſufficiently attending to what future Conſequences might be expected from ſuch a Meaſure; the Errors that ſubſiſt in the Manner of making the Collections, particularly by the Employment of Aumils: Theſe appear to me the principal Cauſes why this fine Country, which flouriſhed under the moſt deſpotic and arbitrary Government, is verging towards its Ruin, while the Engliſh have really ſo great a Share in the Adminiſtration.

On the Subject of the Company's Inveſtment, I have been explicit to you in my Letter of the 7th Inſtant.

The Inconveniencies ariſing from Want of Specie have been ſo fully explained by the Committee and yourſelf, in your Letters to the Court of Directors, that there is no Occaſion for my adding to what has been wrote on that Subject.

The Strictneſs with which the Collections have been kept up, and the deſtructive Method of employing Aumils, I ſhall now give my Sentiments on as fully as I am able, and then proceed to point out the Remedies that appear to me neceſſary and practicable in the preſent Situation of Affairs.

In Alliverdy Cawn's Time the Amount of the Revenues paid into the Treaſury was much leſs than what comes in at preſent; but then the Zemindars, Shroffs, Merchants, &c. were rich, and would at any Time, when an Emergency required it, ſupply the Nabob with a large Sum; which they frequently did, particularly when he was at War with the Mahrattas; the Cuſtom then was to ſettle a Malgazany with the different Zemindars on moderate Terms. The Nabob abided by his Agreement. The Zemindars had a natural Intereſt in their Diſtricts, and gave proper Encouragement to their Reiates; when neceſſary, would wait for their Rents, and borrow Money to pay their own Mulguzarry punctually. There were in all the Diſtricts, Shroffs ready to lend Money to the Zemindars when required, and even to the Reiates, which enabled many to cultivate their Grounds, which otherwiſe they could not have done. This Mode of Collection, and a free Trade, which was carried on in ſuch a Manner, that the Balance proved greatly in its Favour, made this Country flouriſh even under an arbitrary Government, and at a Time when a large Tract of it was for Years together annually invaded by the Mahrattas, who burned and deſtroyed all they could come at, the poor Inhabitants flying for Shelter to the principal Cities, European Factories, &c. The ſwelling of the Rivers at the Approach of the Rains always obliged the Mahrattas to retire, and the Inhabitants were again ſecure till January; they having Encouragement ſet immediately to work, and endeavoured to get their Crops in and ſent to Market before the Time returned for the apprehended Invaſion; inſomuch, that even under ſuch Circumſtances the Country was in a flouriſhing State, and the Zemindars, &c. able to pay the Nabob his Requiſition, (Account his extraordinary Expence in keeping ſo large an Army to oppoſe the Mahrattas,) the enormous Sum of one Crore at one Time, and fifty Lacks at another, beſides paying the Mulguzarry. I mention this only with a View of ſhewing what this fine Country is capable of under proper Management.

When the Engliſh received the Grant of the Dewannee their firſt Conſideration ſeems to have been their raiſing as large Sums from the Country as could be collected, to anſwer the preſſing Demands from Home, and to defray the large Expences here, the Zemindars not being able or willing to pay the Sums required. Aumils have been ſent into moſt of the Diſtricts. The Aumils on their Appointment agree with the Miniſters to pay a fixed Sum for the Diſtricts they are to go to; and the Man that has offered moſt, has generally been preferred. What a deſtructive Syſtem is this for the poor Inhabitants! The Aumils have no Connection or natural Intereſt in the Welfare of the Country where they make the Collections; nor have they any Certainty of holding their Places beyond the Year; the beſt Recommendation they can have, is to pay up their Kiſtbundies punctually, to which Purpoſe they fail not to rack the Country *where they make the Collections*, whenever they find they cannot otherwiſe pay their Kiſts, and ſecure a handſome Sum for themſelves. Uncertain in their Office, and without Opportunity of acquiring Money after their Diſmiſſion, can it be doubted that the future Welfare of the Country is not an Object with them? nor is it to be expected in human Nature. Theſe Aumils alſo have no Check on them during the Time of their Employment; they appoint thoſe that Act under them; ſo that during the Time of the Year's Collection their Power is abſolute. There is no fixed Huſtabood by which they are to collect; nor any Likelihood of Complaint, till the poor Reiate is really drove to Neceſſity by having more demanded of him than he can poſſibly pay. Much theſe poor Wretches will bear rather than quit their Habitations to come here to complain; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that it muſt always be attended with Loſs of Time, Riſk of obtaining Redreſs, and a Certainty of being very ill uſed, ſhould the Aumil's Influence be ſufficient to prevent the poor Man's obtaining Juſtice, or even Acceſs to thoſe able to grant it to him. On this deſtructive Plan, and with a continual Demand for more Revenue, have the Collections been made ever ſince the Engliſh have been in Poſſeſſion of the Dewannee. Many other Errors might be taken notice of, but I am afraid of tiring your Patience; and I hope what I have repreſented will convince you of the Neceſſity of Alterations in the Plan of collecting the Revenues, as well as that of providing the Company's Inveſtment.

You will obſerve, Sir, the Bundibuſt, ſettled every Seaſon, has exceeded the Collections by many Lacks, and that, of what remained as a Balance, very little has been recovered; ſo that in reality the Settlement is merely chimerical. I would refer it to your Conſideration, whether it would not be better to ſettle the Bundibuſt at a lower Rate, equal to what has been paid into the Treaſury in any one Seaſon ſince we have been in poſſeſſion of the Dewannee: Such a Settlement would, I apprehend, enable us to make an Abatement for the Relief of the Inhabitants in ſome particular Tax, which bears hard on them; and at the ſame Time, by proper Checks and conſtant Attention to the Conduct of thoſe employed in making the Collections, to prevent their Frauds, I am of Opinion, the Company would receive a larger real Income from this Country than they have hitherto done, at the ſame Time that the Country would flouriſh.

N° 8.

Extracts of Letters from Meſſrs. Middleton, Vanſittart, Dacres, and Barwell.

5th February 1775. *Mr. Middleton.*—It is too melancholy a Truth, that the whole Country ſuffered a very dreadful Depopulation in the Time of the Famine; and that the preſent Thinneſs of the Inhabitants manifeſt very clearly that the Effects of that Calamity ſtill remain.

Had the proper Meaſures been purſued after that Event, probably the Effects of it might by this Time have been felt in a much leſs conſiderable Degree; but too much Regard having been then, and thereafter, paid to the realizing as conſiderable a preſent Revenue as poſſible, thoſe Effects have of courſe continued aggravating.

When a very conſiderable Portion, ſuppoſed even a Third of the whole Inhabitants, had periſhed, the remaining Two-thirds were obliged to pay for the Lands now left without Cultivators. The Country has languiſhed ever ſince, and the Evil continues enhancing every Day.

The Settlement made of the Rajeſhahie Province was unavoidably arbitrary; they were obliged to have recourſe to the Settlements of former Years, and did not take into Conſideration, that thoſe Settlements were merely nominal.

The firſt Remedy, without the Adoption of which all other Meaſures will be fruitleſs, is a univerſal Remiſſion of ſome conſiderable Portion of the Revenue throughout the Provinces; ſuch Remiſſion ſhould have been made immediately on the Famine; its not taking place then, has made it more and more neceſſary every Day; and the longer it is delayed the more ruinous the Conſequences muſt be to this Country and its Revenue.

I would alſo recommend the leaving the Lands, whenever it can poſſibly be done with Security to Government, in the Zemindar's Hands, in preference to indifferent Izadars; although the latter may bid more for the Farms.

10th Feb. 1775. *Mr. Dacres.*—To grant a Remiſſion in the Rents, is a Meaſure which I have to recommend to remedy the general Decline of the Revenue.

Mahomed-ſhy. I believe the Amount of the Settlement exceeds the Ability of the Diſtrict, and if the Farmer was not a reſponſible Man, would, I apprehend, fall greatly in Arrears; the common Diſtreſſes attendant on the Famine are again to be quoted as the Cauſe of its Decay.

Nuddea. Of that I am neceſſitated to give a ſtill more unfavourable Account than of any yet mentioned: The apparent Decline of the Revenue (in general) is to be attributed to many Cauſes; the firſt and moſt material is the Havock which the Famine made among the Inhabitants, and which was conſequently attended with a Decreaſe in the Cultivation: The Lands have been taken in farm at a Rent exceeding their Ability; the Farmers to fulfil their Engagements have realized from the Huſbandman a larger Rent than he has been able to afford; under this Hardſhip, to forſake his Profeſſion and his Country has been the eaſieſt and ſpeedieſt Means of Relief.

To remedy theſe Evils, and to reſtore the Country to a flouriſhing State, there is but one effectual Method; grant the Riotts a total Remiſſion of the Taxes which have been accumulating on their Payments for theſe laſt fifteen or twenty Years paſt, let a Settlement be there made with the Zemindars, fixing the Rent to Perpetuity, and truſt to a Sale of their Property as a Security for their Payments.

20th January 1775. *Mr. Geo. Vanſittart.*—I attribute the Collections falling ſhort of the Settlement, to the Settlement's having in ſome Places been over-rated, and in almoſt every Place fixed as high as could be afforded in a favourable Seaſon, ſo that every extraordinary Accident unavoidably occaſioned Deductions or Balances.

This I regard as the general Cauſe throughout the Bengal Province; I apprehend there is no immediate Remedy, no Poſſibility of realizing the Settlement, unleſs by reducing it to the actual Value of the Lands.

Burdwan. The five Years Settlement of Burdwan could not have been realized, even if the Seaſons had been conſtantly favourable.

Midnapoor. The Settlement of Midnapoor, although the Increaſe has been very heavy, may I think be realized if the Seaſons be favourable, but every extraordinary Accident muſt occaſion Deficiencies.

Beerbhoom. The Beerbhoom Settlement was over-rated, and could not have been realized in the moſt favourable Seaſons.

Biſhunpoor. The Biſhunpoor Settlement was alſo over-rated, but not very much; the Farmers relinquiſhed at the Beginning of this Year.

Patcheat. Patcheat was as much over-rated as Beerbhoom.

No one I believe will aſſert that Bengal is in as flouriſhing a State at preſent as in the Year 1757, when firſt we acquired an Influence; its Decline ariſes from the Decay of Commerce, the Arcum of Specie, and the Loſs of Inhabitants.

The Reduction of the Riots Rents to the Standard of what they paid twenty Years ago, and the letting out the Country on fixed and eaſy Leaſes for Life, would probably be very uſeful.

Conſultation, 24th Nov. 1775. *Mr. Barwell*, ſpeaking of the Over-valuation of Patcheat and Biſſinpoor, obſerves, that this has been an extenſive Evil; and he flatters himſelf that the Error of paſt Times, grounded on a Deſire to obtain the *higheſt poſſible Revenue*, will not be perſevered in the preſent, ſince we have the Experience of others to regulate us. And to prevent our falling into the ſame Miſtakes he ſays, that in almoſt all the Diviſions in Bengal, the Lands were over-valued and many of the Renters ruined.

ESTIMATE.

SERVICES to be provided for.

1. Army, as per Establishment	67,64,264			
Contingencies	21,65,000			
Stores	5,00,000			
Revenue Commission to the Field Officers	93,922			
			95,23,186	
2. Fortifications and Repairs			10,00,000	
3. Investment and all Commercial Establishments			92,80,000	
4. Marine			3,35,880	
5. Remittances to the other Presidencies			20,00,000	
6. Civil Establishment, viz.				
1st, General Department	12,55,833	10		
2d, Court of Judicature	3,62,000			
3d, Revenue Department	32,23,930	12		
			48,41,764	6
7. Lord Clive's Jaghire			2,58,631	
Current Rupees			2,72,39,461	6
Unappropriated Surplus			37,99,0431	5
Current Rupees			3,10,38,505	5

RESOURCES.

1. Territorial Revenue, viz.				
Dewanny Lands	1,38,21,757			
Ceded Lands	58,87,932			
Suba Bahar	43,03,279			
	2,40,12,968			
Deduct a general Remission 10 per Cent.	24,01,296			
Sicca Rupees	2,16,11,672			
Batta 16 per Cent.	34,57,867	8		
			2,50,69,539	8
2. Tribute from Raja Cheyt Sing, S^{a}	22,66,180			
Deduct 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. for Remittance	33,992	11		
Sicca Rupees	22,32,187	5		
Batta 16 per Cent.	3,57,149	15		
			25,89,337	4
3. Duties on Opium, Sicca Rupees	1,80,000			
Batta 16 per Cent.	28,800			
			2,08,800	
4. Calcutta Customs			3,72,328	9
5. Bills on Europe			16,80,000	
6. Europe Cargoes			8,00,000	
7. Mint Duties			18,500	
8. Captains and Officers Certificates			3,00,000	
Current Rupees			3,10,38,505	5

REMARKS on the ESTIMATE.

Services to be provided for.

1. *Army.* This Sum is the Amount of General Clavering's Eſtimate entered on the Conſultations of the 13th March 1775, which provides for the whole Pay and Allowances of the Army at preſent kept up, with every eſtabliſhed contingent Expence; and ſuppoſes one Brigade to be conſtantly maintained on the War Eſtabliſhment.

In Addition to the ample Proviſion made for the eſtabliſhed Pay and Allowances of the Army, I allow Rupees 26,65,000 for Military Stores, and all extraordinary unforeſeen Expences. From the whole Charge for the Army I ſhould have a Right to deduct the Pay of one Brigade, borne by the Nabob of Owde, amounting to Rupees 31,20,000 per Annum, and the annual Saving of the fixed Pay and Allowances of Officers lately appointed to his Service, amounting to Current Rupees 1,08,131. There is no Likelihood that either they or the Brigade will be withdrawn from thence for many Years. The Saving on theſe Articles, which ought to remain in the Treaſury, and be a Reſource againſt Emergencies, is very great, and ſtrictly I might take Credit for it; but I mean to make the Eſtimate ſo liberal, as to obviate all Cavils or Objections. The Eſtimate for 1775, formed by the Accomptant General, allows but eighty-two Lacks for the ſame Services for which the preſent Eſtimate allows 94,29,264. This Sum ought greatly to exceed the real Expence. If it is not equal to it, the Overcharge muſt be attributed to ſuch groſs and extravagant Abuſe as no Government ought to ſubmit to.

2. *Fortifications.* The exact Sum limited by the Company for this Service and all Repairs, reckoning the Current Rupee at two Shillings.

3. *Inveſtment, &c.* This Sum ſuppoſes the Proviſion of Cargoes for ſix Ships, at fourteen Lacks and a Half of Current Rupees per Ship, and of five Lacks eighty thouſand Rupees for all Expences of Factories and other commercial Charges. N. B. The Company's general Allowances of Houſe-rent and Salaries to the different Ranks of their Servants (except thoſe of the Members of the Board of Trade) are provided for under the Head of the General Department. The Accomptant's Eſtimate propoſed but eighty Lacks of Current Rupees for the Inveſtment. The Company will judge whether the Sum of 92,80,000, now allowed for all Charges on this Head, would not, if fairly applied, produce them as great an Inveſtment as it would be prudent to demand, or reaſonable to expect, conſiſtently with the Welfare of the Company, on which the permanent Duration of this great Tribute muſt depend.

4. *Marine.* This Sum is the Average of the eſtimated Expence of the Marine for the enſuing ten Years. It is formed by the Marine Paymaſter, and is very liberal.

5. *Remittances to the other Preſidencies.* The Extraction of twenty Lacks of Rupees per Annum, added to the Sums conſtantly ſent to Europe, is a Drain on theſe Provinces, which they are by no Means able to bear. The Allowance therefore on this Head muſt, in my Opinion, be reduced.

6. *Civil Eſtabliſhment.* The three Sums which compoſe the Total for this Service are taken from the actual Expence, eſtimated by the proper Officers in each Department. The real Charge in the Revenue Department will ſoon be reduced conſiderably below the Sum allowed for it. Juggutſeet's Penſion of 1,21,800 Current Rupees will be paid off in April 1777; therefore ſtrictly ought not to be a Charge in my Eſtimate. Atteram O'Dowla is very old, and Roah ul dien Huſſein Cawn very infirm. Their Penſions therefore, amounting to Current Rupees 1,56,888, may be expected to fall in a few Years. This ſhews a Certainty of increaſing Reſources, and is ſo much in favour of the preſent Eſtimate.

7. *Lord Clive's Jaghire.* The Amount of this Article will be a Saving at the End of the Term for which it is granted, and increaſe the available Surplus in the Treaſury.

Reſources.

Territorial Revenue. The Amount in each Article is the Average of the three laſt Years net Receipts into the Khalſa, (ending in April 1775,) including the Government Cuſtoms and Salt Duties; which laſt will of courſe increaſe when the Trade ſhall be laid open. From the Total I deduct a general Remiſſion of ten per Cent. as a Relief to the People; and on this I reſt the ſaving of the Country. The Diſtribution will depend on the reſpective Circumſtances of each Diſtrict. The great Surplus ſtill remaining, leaves no Pretence for not granting it. The Salary of the Roy Royan and Officers of the Khalſa, together with the Expences of the ſeveral Revenue Officers at the Preſidency, are charged and provided for under the Head of the Revenue Department, in the Civil

Eſtabliſhment. The net Receipts into the Khalſa, on which this Eſtimate is founded, are excluſive of the Payment of Charges of Collections in the Diſtricts, Salaries to the Provincial Councils, &c. As theſe Charges will be rather diminiſhed by the preſent Plan, I conceive the Amount of the Eſtabliſhment now exiſting will be an ample Proviſion for them. This of courſe, when regulated, muſt be added to the Aſſeſſment on each Diſtrict, as it is at preſent.

2. *Tribute from Raja Cheitſing.* The Allowance of One and a Half per Cent. being made for the Expence of Remittance, the Remainder will come net into the Treaſury.

3. *Duties on Opium.* I calculate the whole Quantity of Opium on which Duties are to be collected at no more than 3000 Cheſts of two Maunds each, at the Rate of 30 Rupees per Maund. The preſent Contractors have engaged to deliver 3980 Cheſts, and when the Trade is laid open, it is probable the Produce will increaſe.

4. *Calcutta Cuſtoms.* A Medium of the three laſt Years net Receipts, all Charges deducted.

5. *Bills on Europe.* This is the Sum to which the Court of Directors have limited this Preſidency for the two laſt Years.

6. *Cargoes from Europe.* This is rather leſs than the uſual Amount of the Annual Produce. The Demand for European Commodities, particularly coarſe Cloth, is likely to increaſe.

7. *Mint Duties.* The ſame Sum for which Credit is taken by the Accountants General in their Eſtimate.

8. *Certificates.* This is calculated at the Rate of £.5,000 Sterling for each Ship.

With Regard to the unappropriated Surplus, amounting to Current Rupees 37,99,043,15, I need only obſerve, that it promiſes to be an increaſing Fund, and that of itſelf it conſtitutes as great a Reſource againſt unforeſeen Emergencies, as any State need or ought to reſerve for that Purpoſe. Far from endeavouring to increaſe this Fund, I conceive that when one Year's clear Amount of it ſhall be realized in the Treaſury, a proportionate Remiſſion ſhould in future be made in the Collections, otherwiſe the accumulating Surplus would by Degrees abſorb all the circulating Specie of the Country.

APPENDIX, N CCCLXXVIII.

Book 670. Page 43.

Extract of a Conſultation of 18th April 1781.

“ Fort William, the 18th April 1781.

“ At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edwᵈ Wheeler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Command at the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

§ “ (*a*) The Governor General lays before the Board the following Minute.

“ Governor General.—In the Month of September 1780, a Petition was preſented to me by a conſiderable Number of Muſſelmen of Credit and Learning, who attended in a Body for that Purpoſe, praying that I would uſe my Influence with a Stranger of the Name of Muged O'den, who was then lately arrived at the Preſidency, to perſuade him to remain there for the Inſtruction of young Students in the Mahometan Law, and in ſuch other Sciences as are taught in the Mahometan Schools, for which he was repreſented to be uncommonly qualified. They repreſented that this was a favourable Occaſion to eſtabliſh a Madriſſa or College, and Muged O'den the fitteſt Perſon to form and preſide in it: That Calcutta was already become the Seat of a great Empire, and the Reſort of Perſons from all Parts of Hindoſtan and Decan: That it had been the Pride of every poliſhed Court, and the Wiſdom of every well-regulated Government, both in India and in Perſia, to promote by ſuch Inſtitutions the Growth and Extenſion of liberal Knowledge: That in India only the Traces of them now remain, the Decline of Learning having accompanied that of the Mogul Empire: That the numerous Offices of our Government, which required Men of improved Abilities to fill them, and the Care

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2197.

“ which had been occaſionally obſerved to ſelect Men of the firſt Eminence in the Science of Juriſprudence to officiate as Judges in the Criminal, and Aſſiſors in the Civil Courts of Judicature; and (I hope this Addition will not be imputed to me as Oſtentation, on an Occaſion in which the Sincerity of what I ſhall hereafter propoſe for the public Patronage, will be beſt evident by my own Example) the Belief which generally prevailed that Men ſo accompliſhed uſually met with a diſtinguiſhed Reception from myſelf, afforded them particular Encouragement to hope that a Propoſal of this Nature would prove acceptable to the actual Government.

“ This was the Subſtance of the Petition, which I can only repeat from my Memory, having miſlaid the Original.

“ I diſmiſſed them with a Promiſe of complying with their Wiſhes to the utmoſt of my Power. I ſent for the Man on whom they beſtowed ſuch Encomiums, and prevailed upon him to accept of the Office deſigned for him. He opened his School about the Beginning of October, and has beſtowed an unremitted Attention on it to this Time, with a Succeſs and Reputation which have juſtified the Expectations which had been formed of it. Many Students have already finiſhed their Education under his Inſtructions, and have received their Diſmiſſion in Form; and many diſmiſſed unknown to me, the Maſter ſuppoſing himſelf limited to a fixed monthly Sum, which would not admit a larger Number. Beſides Day Scholars, he has at this Time forty Boarders, moſtly Natives of this Province, but ſome Sojourners from other Parts of India; among them I had the Satisfaction of ſeeing, on the laſt New Year's Day, ſome who had come from the Diſtricts of Coſhmeer, Guzarat, and one from the Carnatic.

“ I am aſſured that the Want of ſuitable Accommodation alone prevents an Encreaſe of the Number; for this Reaſon I have lately made a Purchaſe of a convenient Piece of Ground near the Beita Connah, in a Quarter of the Town called Pudpoker, and have laid the Foundation of a ſquare Building for a Madriſſa, conſtructed on the Plan of ſimilar Edifices in other Parts of India.

“ Thus far I have proſecuted the Undertaking on my own Means, and with no very liberal Supplies: I am now conſtrained to recommend it to the Board, and through that Channel to the Honble. Court of Directors, for a more adequate and permanent Endowment.

“ By an Eſtimate of the Building, which, with a Plan and Elevation of it, ſhall accompany this Minute, the whole Coſt of it would be 51,000 Arcot Rupees; to which I ſhall beg Leave to add the Price of the Ground, being 6,280 Sicca Rupees; the Amount of both is 57,745 Arcot Rupees. It ſhall be my Care to prevent an Exceſs of this Sum, which I requeſt may be placed to the Company's Account, and a Bond allowed me for the Amount; and that I may be enabled, by the Sanction of the Board, to execute this Work.

“ I muſt likewiſe propoſe that a Parcel of Land may be aſſigned for the growing Charge of this Foundation.

“ The preſent Expence is as follows:

The Preceptor, per Month — — — —	300
40 Scholars, from 7 to 5 R^s per Month — — —	222
A Sweeper — — — — —	3
Houſe Rent — — — — —	100
	S^a R^s 625

“ The Day Scholars pay nothing in the Proportion of the above Expence. An Eſtabliſhment of 100 Scholars may be eſtimated at 1,000 Rupees per Month, at the utmoſt. I would recommend that the Rents of one or more Mauſes or Villages in the Neighbourhood of the Place be aſſigned for the Monthly Expence of the propoſed Madriſſa, and that it be referred to the Committee of Revenue to provide and make the Endowment, and to regulate the Mode of Collection and Payment, in ſuch a Manner as to fix and aſcertain the Amount and Periods of both, and prevent any future Abuſes of one, or Miſapplication of the other. For the preſent, an Aſſignment of Half the eſtimated Sum will be ſufficient.

“ Fort William, (Signed) Warren Haſtings.
17th April 1781.

“ Agreed. (Signed) Edward Wheler.”

“ Ordered, That the Eſtimate incloſed in the above Minute be entered after the Conſultation.

“ Agreed to the Governor General's Requeſt, and ordered accordingly.

“ Ordered, That Copies of the above Minute, and its Encloſure, together with the Plan and Elevation of the Building therein mentioned, be tranſmitted to the Honble. Court of Directors by the Ships under Diſpatch, and the Subject particularly recommended to them for the Purpoſes ſet forth by the Governor General.”)

Extract from the Appendix to the ſame Conſultation, Page 55.

Encloſed in the Governor General's Minute.

			Whole Lengths.	Breadths.	Heights.	Cubic Feet.				
Foundation, Exterior Walls, Eaſt and Weſt Sides, —		408								
North and South, —		238								
First Set-off,		—	640	3	2	is 3840				
Second ditto,		—	640	26	2	3200				
Plinth, —		—	640	2	2	2560				
Ditto.—Interior ditto, —		640								
4 Verandas, —		486								
34 Croſs Walls,—12 ea.		408								
Firſt Set-off,		—	1534	3	1	4602				
Second ditto,		—	1534	2	6-1	3835				
Plinth, —		—	1534	2	2	6136				
Walls.—Baſement Story,		—	1688	14	1-6	35438				
Extra Height to Entrance,			132	7	1-6	1386				
Flooring.—A Brick on Edge,		—	640	241	—	14080				
Steps.—Six Flights, —		—	180	4	2	1440				
Drain within the Square, Four Sides,			628	2	1	1256				
Beſt Brick Work,		—		Cubic Feet,		77773	a 30 P.	23331	14	3
Entablature, —		—	486	3	62d°	3402	a 60 P%	2401	3	3
74 Doric Columns,		—					a 20 ea.	1480		
Roofing, —		—	640	22	Sup. Feet.	14080	a 50 P.	7040		
Breſt Summer,		—	486				a 1	486		
49 Doors, —		—					a 30	1470		
120000 broken Bricks to fill up the Floors, a 5 P^{m} 600 levelling the Compound, — — — —							500 is	1100		
The public Hall and Rooms in South Front Foundation.										
South and Sides,		140								
4 Croſs Walls,	30	120								
2 ditto, —	14	28								
Firſt Set-off,		—	288	4 6	1 6	1944				
Second ditto,		—	288	4	1	1152				
Third Ditto,		—	288	3 6	1	1008				
Plinth,		—	288	2	2	1152				
Walls of Baſement,		—	288	14	2 6	10080				
of Upper Story,		—	288	21	2	12096				
Flooring, a Brick on Edge,		—	70	30	1	2100				
Beſt Brick Work,		—				29532	a 30 P%	8859	9	9
Flooring of Upper Story,		—	70	30	Sup. Feet.	2100	a 65	1365		
Roofing, —		—	70	30	Ditto	2100	a 80	1680		
33 Pannelled Doors, Windows, and Venetian Blinds, —		—					a 90	2970		
						Arcot Rupees,		51823	11	3

If arcaded, it will coſt 51,000

(Signed) THOMAS LYON.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXIX.

Book 6. No Page.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors, dated 3d Auguſt 1775.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Conſultation 23d May, Mr. Francis's Minute.

Par. 17th. Having fully conſidered the Mode to be adopted for the future Manufacture of the Opium, we have reſolved that it ſhould be provided by Contract; and, to prevent the Adulteration or Debaſement of this Article, we have determined that it ſhould be manufactured by the Contractor, in a Place appointed for that Purpoſe by the Provincial Council of the Diviſion in which it is produced; and under the Superintendance of ſuch Perſons as we may think proper to appoint for the Purpoſe.

§ (“ (*a*) 18th, We accordingly advertiſed for Propoſals to be delivered in for the ſeveral Quan-
“ tities which might be procured in the Purgunnahs where it is provided, and thoſe received for
“ Patna are from Rupees 197 to 270 per Cheſt, in which Place it was before contracted for at
“ 320 Rupees, deliverable in Calcutta at the Riſque of the Contractor. The Propoſals for the
“ Purnea Opium are from 235 Rupees to 350 per Cheſt, and thoſe for Rungpore Rupees 240;
“ the State in which the Propoſals are now, you will be fully informed by our Proceedings of
“ the 1ſt Inſtant.”) §

Conſultation 3d May 1775. 5th October 1773, Governor's Letter. 23d May 1775, Mr. Francis's Minute. 3d May, Patna Letter.

19th. For the ſeparate Opinions of the Governor General and Mr. Francis, and the particular Explanations tranſmitted by the Gentlemen of the Patna Council, we beg Leave to refer you to the Proceedings marked in the Margin.

(Signed at the End of the Letter,)

Fort William,
the 3d Auguſt 1775.

Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richᵈ Barwell,
P. Francis.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXX.

Book 235. Page 89.

Extract of Bengal Revenue Conſultations 23d May 1775.

Fort William, 23d May 1775.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. Gen. Clavering,
The Hon. Geo. Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Subject of the Opium conſidered. * Sic in Orig.

Reſumed the Conſideration of the Mode to be adopted for the Manufacture of the Opium.

Read again the Extract of the Patna Letter on this Subject, dated —* April, and entered on the Proceedings of the 3d Inſtant.

Read again the Governor General's Minute on this Subject, entered on the Proceedings of the 3d Inſtant.

Read the following Minute of Mr. Francis on this Subject.

Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis's Minute on Opium.

1. My Objection to Monopolies in general, conſidering them as Anti-commercial in the firſt Inſtance, and ultimately deſtructive of Revenue, has been repeatedly declared. Since, however, it ſeems to be the Senſe of the Majority of the Board, that an immediate Abolition of the Monopoly of Opium might not be expedient for the Company's Intereſt, it remains only to conſider and fix upon the leaſt exceptionable Mode of conducting it for another Year.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2222.

2. I agree with the Governor General, that the whole Produce ought to be appropriated to the Company's Uſe; with an Exception only of the ſpecific Quantity uſually allowed to the French and Dutch, which, I preſume, it is not meant to take away from them.

3. But I can by no Means admit the Propriety of placing the Members of the Council of Patna in the Situation of Contractors; which would be the Caſe, if the Proviſion of all the Opium produced in Behar was committed to them, " by their making Advances to the Ryots and Cultivators, by receiving it from them, and manufacturing it in the Manner now done by the " Contractor."

4. A Monopoly being an Act of Power, and in its Nature oppreſſive, the greater the Degree of Authority veſted in the Perſon by whom it is actually exerciſed, the more oppreſſive it muſt of courſe be. The Provincial Councils are the Repreſentatives of the Supreme Council; and in Effect conſtitute the Government of their reſpective Provinces. As ſuch, they poſſeſs a Power and Influence, which ſhould be exerted only for the Protection and Controul of others; if once they were engaged in a Contract for providing any Article produced in the Country under their Government, they might be tempted to employ the Power ariſing from their Public Stations in ſupporting their Intereſt as Contractors.

§ 5. (" (*a*) I do not doubt that they might provide the Opium on cheaper Terms than any " private Contractors could do; but as I am convinced that ſuch Terms can only be made good " at the Expence of the Ryot and the Farmer, I ſhould think it unadviſable to engage on very " low Terms with any Contractor; and particularly with Perſons who have the Power in their " Hands to indemnify themſelves at any Rate; and from whom the Ryots and Farmers would in " fact have no Appeal.") §

6. It is propoſed that the Revenue Council of Patna ſhall make Advances to the Ryots and Cultivators of the Poppy, and afterwards manufacture the Opium, as the preſent Contractor does. I conceive this is a mercantile Proceſs; as it does not ſeem to differ from the common Method of providing the Company's Inveſtment at their ſubordinate Factories.

As ſuch, there may be a Doubt about the Propriety of committing the Management of the Concern to a Revenue Council.

7. The Detail into which it would lead the Provincial Council, appears to me of a Nature little conſonant to their Appointment as Collectors. Their Time and Attention would certainly be divided; and too little left for a conſtant Obſervation of the Progreſs of the Manufacture, and the requiſite Care for its Improvement; they would therefore be obliged to delegate their Charge to others, probably to their private Servants, who would endeavour to convert it to their own immediate Advantage, regardleſs of every other Conſideration.

8. The Power to be lodged in the Cuſtom-Maſter ſeems exceſſive, and the Puniſhment for ſmuggling too ſevere; the Loſs of the Goods ſhould be ſufficient; but by the Propoſal, Seizure, Confiſcation, and perſonal Puniſhment are all to be inflicted by the ſame Man, who is to have Half the Seizure for his Trouble; and nevertheleſs may, for ought that appears, be the greateſt Smuggler in the Country.

9. The Price of Sale will be advanced by the Improvement of the Quality; on the other Hand, the Increaſe of the Quantity will tend to lower it. The Reduction of the Charges would undoubtedly, on the Governor's Plan, increaſe the Commiſſion; but perhaps it ſhould be conſidered, whether the Parties concerned might not directly gain more by ſwelling the Charges than by an Increaſe of Commiſſion in conſequence of reducing them. This is a general not a perſonal Conſideration.

10. As for the Appointment of an Agent, to have the whole Management of the Buſineſs and Care of the Monopoly, I think it liable to many of the foregoing Objections; and alſo that it is too great a Truſt to be repoſed in any Individual. Beſides receiving the Company's Commiſſion, he would probably deal for himſelf, and find Means to turn the Monopoly in a great Meaſure to his own Account.

§ 11. (" (*b*) Upon the Whole, I am of Opinion, that if it be not thought adviſable to lay the Trade " open, the beſt Method, both for the Company and the Country, will be to contract with ſome " native Merchants of known Credit and Character, upon ſuch fair Terms as may enable them " to make a reaſonable Profit, without ſqueezing the Farmers or Ryots, who cultivate the Lands.") § The Provincial Council will then be a Check upon the Contractor; and if the preſent Salaries of the Provincial Councils be thought inadequate to their Stations, a Proportion of the Company's Profits by the Contract may be ſet apart, and divided equally amongſt them. I am ſatisfied of the Inſufficiency of the preſent Salaries, and I believe there is no other Fund out of which they can receive an Augmentation ſo properly as the Opium Contract.

12. As it is notorious that the Quality has been debaſed for ſome Years paſt, I would recommend, that ſome ſkilful Perſon be appointed at Patna to examine the Opium before it be packed, and ſuperintend the Packing, and to give a Certificate of the Quality and Condition of it when received from the Contractor.

The Queſtion is put, Whether the Proviſion of Opium ſhall be made by Agency or Contract? Queſtion put for the Proviſion of Opium.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2230,

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Ibid.

Opinions.

Mr. Francis—I am of Opinion it ſhould be by Contract, with Perſons of Credit and Character.

Mr. Barwell—By Agency; the Purchaſe of it from the Ryots to be at fixed Rates publiſhed in all the Cutcherries through the Diſtricts. This is neceſſary to ſecure to the Labourer the full Price of Labour, or otherwiſe it might be varied, and the Value of the Land for raiſing Opium could not be aſcertained.

The Honourable Mr. Monſon—By Contract.

General Clavering—I think it ought to be managed by Contract; becauſe, as Mr. Francis has very well obſerved, the Ryot can have no Appeal from any Injuſtice which may be done him, if the Agency be entruſted to thoſe who conſtitute the Government. It will be incumbent on the Provincial Council to take Care that the Ryots receive from the Contractor the full Value of the Extract of the Poppy, and be not in any Manner oppreſſed by the Contractor. Whether the Proceſs of the Manufacture of the Opium ſhould be left to the Contractor, or to a Factor appointed by the Council of Patna, ought to be conſidered ſeparately, and independently of the Proviſion of it.

Governor General—By Agency: For my Sentiments at large on the Subject of the Proviſion of the Opium, I beg Leave to refer to my Letter to the Board, entered on the Proceedings of the 15th October 1773.

Opium to be provided by Contract.

Reſolved, That the Opium be provided by Contract.

Board's Minute.

To prevent the Adulteration or Debaſement of the Quality of the Opium, Reſolved, That it be made a Condition of the Contract, that the Opium in its crude State, or the Milk of the Poppy, ſhall be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provincial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendance of a Perſon or Perſons appointed for that Purpoſe by the Board.

Advertiſement publiſhed.

§ (“ (a) Reſolved, That the following Advertiſement be publiſhed in the Engliſh, Perſian, and
“ Bengal Languages:

ADVERTISEMENT.

“ Notice is hereby given, That the Honourable the Governor General and Council in their Re-
“ venue Department, have reſolved that the Proviſion of Opium ſhall be made the enſuing Seaſon
“ by Contract. All Perſons, therefore, who are deſirous of providing the whole Quantity of
“ Opium produced in the Provinces of Bahar, Niapar, and Ghazipore, on the following Condi-
“ tions, are requeſted to ſend in their Propoſals, ſealed, to the Secretary to this Department, on or
“ before the 15th of June next.

“ The Opium is to be delivered at the Seat of the Provincial Council in its crude State.

“ It is to be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provin-
“ cial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendance of a Perſon or Perſons ap-
“ pointed for that Purpoſe by the Board.

“ The Propoſals are only to mention the Price.

“ Separate Propoſals will alſo be received for the Produce of the other Diviſions on the Terms
“ above-mentioned.

“ It is further to be obſerved, that none but Perſons of undoubted Credit and Character will be
“ permitted to hold theſe Contracts, as none but their Perſonal Security will be required.”) §

Circulated.

Agreed, That the above Advertiſement be circulated to the ſeveral Provincial Councils, with the following Letter:

To Mr. Henry Cottrell, Preſident, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta.

Gentlemen, (Circular.)

Encloſed we tranſmit you an Advertiſement, which we deſire you will make public throughout your Diviſion.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 23d May 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation,)

Warren Haſtings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monſon.
Rich. Barwell.
P. Francis.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2223.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXXXI.

Book 205. Page 358.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of September 1776.

To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honble. Sirs,

§ Par. 13th. (" (a) You will have been informed by the Saliſbury, of our Reſolution to provide " the Opium for the laſt Seaſon by Contract. Having determined to continue the ſame Mode " of Proviſion for the enſuing Seaſon, and the preſent Contractors having repreſented to us the " great Loſs they muſt ſuffer if they are not allowed to continue in their Contracts, we have con" ſented to extend them for another Year, with this Alteration only in the Patna Contractors " Engagements, that the Ghazipore Opium will not be included therein.") § — Revenue Department.

14th. We have given Directions to the Council at Patna, to deliver over the Charge of the Opium to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be authorized to receive it by the Board of Trade.

(Signed at the End of the Letter,)

Warren Haſtings.
J. Clavering.
Richᵈ Barwell.
P. Francis.

Fort William,
20th Sept. 1776.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXXXII.

Book 711. Page 914.

Fort William, 15th May 1780.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, and Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

Revenue Department. Tuesday.

Book 711. Page 920.

Extract of a Bengal Revenue Conſultation, the 16th May 1780.

Read the following Letter from the Opium Contractor: — Opium Contractor.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

The Commercial Chief at Patna has had the packing and diſpatching of the Inveſtment of Opium for the laſt two Years: This Mode has been productive of much Delay, and has enabled the private Merchants in the Diſtricts of the Vizier and Rajah Cheyt Sing to get their Opium to Calcutta before the Honble. Company's. To obviate the Inconveniences and the heavy Loſs which they may occaſion, I requeſt that you will be pleaſed to allow me to deliver the Opium at the Khalſa, and to order it to be ſold there by public Sale. I ſhall then have it in my Power to prevent Delays in the Diſpatch; and as to the Charges, they will not exceed what they now coſt the Company.

I have further to requeſt you will direct the Provincial Councils of Patna and Purnea, and the Collectors of Boglepore and Rungpore, to advance my Agent ſuch Sums of Sonat Rupees as he may want from Time to Time for the Uſe of the Inveſtment, and to pay ſtrict Attention to your Order of 1776 regarding Smugglers.

I am, &c.

Calcutta,
15th May 1780.

(Signed) John Mackenzie,
Opium Contractor.

As it is for the Intereſt of the Contractor that the Opium be brought early to the Preſidency, and that it may yield the greateſt poſſible Advantage in the Sale of it, the Board are of Opinion that he is the fitteſt Perſon to be entruſted with the Diſpatch of it. — Board's Opinion thereon.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2327.

Reſolved

Reſolution. Reſolved therefore, That the Contractor be authorized and directed to cauſe the Opium to be diſpatched in ſuch Manner and in ſuch Quantities as he ſhall judge moſt adviſable, by the Means of his own Agents, immediately to the Preſidency, without paſſing the intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief of Patna, and to conſign it immediately to the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records; that the Inſpector be directed to tranſmit at the Time of each Diſpatch, the Certificates of the Quantity and Quality of the Opium in like Manner, to the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records; and that the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records do, on the Arrival of each Diſpatch, report the ſame to the Board, and immediately advertiſe it for public Sale, to be made within fifteen Days after its Arrival.

Agreed, That the Board of Trade, the Provincial Councils of Patna and Dinagepore, and Collectors of Boglepore and Rungpore, be adviſed thereof, as follows:

To Philip Milner Dacres, Eſquire, Preſident, &c. Members of the Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,

The Contractor for the Proviſion of Opium having requeſted that he may be entruſted with the packing and diſpatching of it, we have thought proper to authoriſe and direct him to cauſe the Opium to be diſpatched in ſuch Manner and in ſuch Quantities as he ſhall judge moſt adviſable, by the Means of his own Agents, immediately to the Preſidency, without paſſing the intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief at Patna, and to conſign it immediately to the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records, whom we have authoriſed to advertiſe it for public Sale.

Fort William, the 16th May 1780. We are, &c.

Patna. To Mr. William Maxwell, Chief, &c. Provincial Council at Patna.

Gentlemen,

The Contractor for the Proviſion of Opium having requeſted that he may be entruſted with the packing and diſpatching of it, we have thought proper to authoriſe and direct him to cauſe the Opium to be diſpatched in ſuch Manner and in ſuch Quantities as he ſhall judge moſt adviſable, by the Means of his own Agents, immediately to the Preſidency, without paſſing the intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief at your Station, and to conſign it immediately to the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records.

We deſire that you will, on the Requiſition of the Contractor's Agents at your Station, make his Advances in Sonaut, inſtead of Sicca Rupees.

Fort William, 16th May 1780. We are, &c.

The ſame to Dinagepore, Boglepore, Rungpore, omitting the Words "without paſſing the "intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief at your Station."

Order to the Secretary. Ordered, That the Secretary do inform the Opium Contractor, that in every Caſe where it may be neceſſary to enforce the Regulations regarding Smugglers, he muſt apply to them, and they will give ſuch Orders as the Caſe may require.

Mr. Mackenzie's Opium Contract executed. ("(a) The Contract of Mr. Mackenzie for the Proviſion of the Opium of Bengal and Behar, "with the Clauſe ordered to be annexed to it on the 11th Ultimo, is now laid before the Board "and executed.

Penalty fixed at One-third of the preſent Amount. "Agreed, That the Penalty of the above Contract be fixed at One-third of the preſent "Amount, being Current Rupees, 1,54,265 : 5 : 4.")

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings.
P. Francis.
Ed. Wheler.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXXIII.

Book 230. Page 326.

Extract of Bengal Revenue Conſultations, 6th November 1781.

Fort William, 6th November 1781.

At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler,
and } Eſquires.
John MacPherſon,
The Governor General abſent on a Viſit at Oude.

§ ("(b) As by the late Regulations of the Board, the Bengal and Bahar Opium is now diſpatched "to the Preſidency by the Contractor without the uſual Certificates of the Quantity and Quality of it;

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2228.

(b) Vide ſupra, Page 2232.

" Agreed, That Mr. Geo. Williamſon be appointed to receive the Charge of the Opium from " the Committee of Revenue on its Arrival in Calcutta, and to report to the Board the Quantity " and Condition of all the Opium which may be delivered by the Contractor; and that he be further entruſted with the Charge of repacking and ſhipping ſuch Quantities as may be ordered " for Exportation, drawing for his Trouble the ſame Commiſſion as has been allowed him on the " Company's Sales, as a Compenſation for the Loſſes he would otherwiſe ſuſtain by the Exportation of the Opium, and in lieu of all other Expences incidental to his preſent Eſtabliſhment of Public Vendue Maſter.")

Agreed alſo, That Mr. Williamſon be allowed to draw a Commiſſion upon the Opium of the laſt Seaſon exported on the Betſy, as well as on that ſold by Private Contract. §

Agreed, That the Committee of Revenue be adviſed of Mr. Williamſon's Appointment, as follows:

To Mr. John Shore, Acting Preſident, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We have this Day thought proper to appoint Mr. Geo. Williamſon to receive Charge of the Opium from you on its Arrival in Calcutta, for the Purpoſe of reporting to us the Quantity and Condition of it; and have further entruſted him with the Charge of repacking and ſhipping ſuch Quantities as may be ordered for Exportation; in conſideration of which Trouble he has been granted the ſame Commiſſion as was allowed him on the Company's Sales, in lieu of all other Expences incidental to his preſent Eſtabliſhment of Public Vendue Maſter.

We have alſo allowed Mr. Williamſon to draw Commiſſion upon the Opium of the laſt Seaſon exported on the Betſy, as well as that ſold by Private Contract.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
6th November 1781.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXXXIV.

Book 248. Page 251.

Extract of a Revenue Conſultation of the 9th Auguſt 1782.

Fort William, the 9th Auguſt 1782.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

Read again the Letter from the Committee of Revenue, dated 11th July, and entered in Conſultation the 26th of the ſame Month.

(§ " (*a*) Agreed, That the Plan recommended by the Committee for conducting the Opium Buſineſs at the Preſidency be approved; but in Addition to the Duties to be aſſigned to the Superintendant, the Board are of Opinion, that it ſhould alſo be entruſted to him to inſpect and " report to the Committee, from Time to Time, the Quality of any Quantity or Parcel of Opium " that he may receive." §)

Committee's Letter 11th July, read again. Plan for conducting the Opium Buſineſs approved, and Board's Opinion that further Duties be entruſted to the Superintendant.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the Committee of Revenue:

Letter to Committee in conſequence.

To Mr. John Shore, Acting Preſident, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Having taken into Conſideration your Letter of the 11th Ultimo, with the Plan recommended to us for conducting the Opium Buſineſs at the Preſidency, the latter has received our Approbation; but in Addition to the Duties mentioned therein to be aſſigned to the Superintendant, we are of Opinion, that it ſhould be alſo entruſted to him to inſpect and report, from Time to Time, the Quality of any Quantity or Parcel of Opium which he may receive. We ſhall hereafter appoint a Perſon to the Charge of this Office.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 9th Auguſt 1782. (Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings.
Edward Wheler.
John Macpherſon.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2233.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXXXV.

Book 20. No Page.

Rev. Dept.

Honble. Sirs,

§ Par. 23d. ("(a) We ſhall be careful, in the next Contract entered into for ſupplying the Company with Opium, to conform moſt literally to the Orders contained in the 53d Paragraph of " your Letter dated 12th July, with the ſingle Exception of the Appointment of an Inſpector at " Patna, whoſe Office, when it exiſted, being only to aſcertain the State of the Opium when it " was delivered to the Board of Trade, an Inſpector there becomes unneceſſary, ſince, in conſequence of the late Regulations, an Inſpector has been appointed at the Preſidency.") §

24th. With reſpect to opening the Trade in Opium, we declare it to be a Circumſtance frequently reported to you, and of undoubted Notoriety, that it was a Monopoly in the Hands of the Chief and Council at Patna before the Manufacture of this Article was taken for the Benefit of the Company; and we moreover agree in Opinion, that if this Appropriation of it were ſet aſide, it would again become a Monopoly in the Hands of the Repreſentatives of Government in the Bahar Province.

25th. We underſtand that the net Profit on the Sales of Opium for the preſent Year will be above ſix Lacks of Rupees, notwithſtanding the Enemy's Ships, being in the Bay, greatly leſſened the Value of this Article; at any other Time it would have been double the above Amount; whereas were the Opium to fall into the Hands of an Individual, the Profits would be totally loſt to the Company.

26th. We remark with peculiar Satisfaction, the Profit on the Sales of Opium for the preſent Year, as it ſhews the Export Trade to be at this Time in a much more flouriſhing State than it was in 1782, when we were under the Neceſſity of exporting a large Remains of one Seaſon, and almoſt the whole Produce of another (for want of Purchaſers) on the Company's Account to China.

Fort William,
the 4th April 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Haſtings.
Edward Wheler.
John Macpherſon.
John Stables.

APPENDIX, N° CCCLXXXVI.

Book 249. Page 25.

Rev. Dept. Monday.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th July 1785.

Fort William, the 11th July 1785.

At a Council; Preſent,
John Stables Eſquire,
and
The Honble. Charles Stuart.
The Governor General indiſpoſed.

The following Minute of the Governor General having been received on the 4th Inſtant, it was circulated to the other Members of the Board, who approving thereof, the Advertiſement thereafter entered was prepared agreeable to the Governor General's Motion; but, on being ſubmitted to the Board, they diſapproved of, and directed the third Article to be omitted.

Gov^r Gen^l's Minute.

Governor General.

It being neceſſary to determine before the Cloſe of the preſent Diſpatches what Meaſures are to be adopted relative to the Opium, the Contract for which expires on the 31ſt Auguſt next—I have endeavoured to inform myſelf on the Subject.

If there is a Merit in the Detail which I am now to lay before the Board, it is chiefly due to Mr. Young at Patna, a Gentleman of real Abilities, and of extraordinary Knowledge in the Company's Revenues, (§ "(b) The different Plans which we have already tranſmitted to the Company " upon the Subject of the Opium muſt have drawn their Attention to it, and will render them " anxious to know our final Reſolution relative to this principal Support of their China Trade, or

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2234.

(b) Vide ſupra, Page 2237.

"rather, what ought to form its moſt valuable Supply."§) The Object expected from the Opium being a public Revenue, or, in other Words, an Addition to the Revenues of the State; the firſt Point to be conſidered is, the Manner in which that End ſhall be effected, with the utmoſt poſſible Advantage to Government, being at the ſame Time beneficial to the Country; for no Plan that has not theſe two grand Conſiderations for its Object can be eligible.—I ſhall proceed to conſider the different Methods by which it is poſſible to make Opium a Source of productive Revenue.

Govr Genl's Minute continued.

Three Methods occur:

First, An Increaſe of the Rents of the Opium Lands:

Secondly, Laying the Trade open to all Purchaſers, and exacting a heavy Duty on its Exportation: And,

Laſtly, A Monopoly of it at firſt Hand from the Ryotts, as at preſent, or under a Company, as propoſed in Plan No * ſent to the Company in our Diſpatches of the Secret Department.

* Sic in Orig.

The firſt Mode ſeems to be conformable to the Sentiments and Wiſhes of the Court of Directors, who thought proper to diſapprove of the preſent Contract, though formed, I believe, upon the ſame Principles and Terms preciſely as the former Contract.

The honourable Court has obſerved, in their Letter of the † "That they would prefer to the Advantages of the Contract an Increaſe of Rents from the Zemindars." So liberal an Opinion, and which met my own Ideas fully, till I examined the Subject, and received authentic Information regarding it. The State of Bahar, the Country where by far the greater Part of the Opium is produced, was not fully attended to by the Company. Their Wiſhes were founded upon an erroneous Idea, that Bahar conſiſts of a few large Zemindaries, like the greater Part of Bengal, and that the Zemindars had entered into Engagements for the Revenue of the Country: But this is ſo far from being the State of Bahar, as I am informed, upon minute Inquiry, that there are very few Zemindaries of conſiderable Extent in it: By much the greater Part of that Province conſiſts of ſmall Milkiats, or little Eſtates, the Property of an immenſe Number of *Puttydars*, or joint Proprietors of ſingle Villages, as well as of entire Purgunnahs. I underſtand that the various Perſons poſſeſſed of Zemindary Rights in Bahar cannot amount to leſs than fifty thouſand, and it is within the Diſtricts ſo appropriated, rather than in the conſiderable Zemindaries, that Opium is cultivated. The whole Country is farmed out for a Series of Years, partly to its native Zemindars, and partly to Renters; therefore, ſuppoſing the Mode ſuggeſted by the Court of Directors practicable, it could not be immediately carried into Effect, without the Aſſent of the Zemindars and Renters to an Alteration on the Terms of their Leaſes; it is not likely that theſe would agree to ſuch a Meaſure; becauſe they could only be induced to it by the Hope of Gain, which it holds out no Proſpect of: For, to obtain a Revenue from the Opium Lands equal to the mean Profit ariſing to Government for the laſt five Years, from the preſent Mode of conducting the Buſineſs, it would be neceſſary to increaſe the Rents of theſe Lands at leaſt fourfold. The Lands of the Country are not cultivated by the Zemindar or Farmer, but by the common Ryots, who have a certain Property in the Crop, which is paid for either in Money or Kind, agreeably to the Rate of the Pottah, or Leaſe, and Uſages of each Purgunnah; and theſe Rates and Uſages are well underſtood by the Ryots; they are jealous of their eſtabliſhed Rights, and ſuſpicious of every Innovation. It is from the Ryots that the Revenue is realized, whether it be collected by a Zemindar or Renter; the latter could only be induced to give an Increaſe for the Opium Lands from a Certainty that the Ryots would agree to it: The Averſion of the Ryots to Innovations would, I underſtand, prove an inſuperable Obſtacle to that Mode of increaſing the Revenue; but ſuppoſing that this ſhould not be the Caſe, it is not from Speculation, but a Certainty of Advantage, that the Huſbandman in any Country cultivates the Soil; but what Proſpect could the Ryot have of ever diſpoſing of his Opium for a Sum that ſhould enable him to pay a Zemindar or Renter ſo conſiderable an Increaſe on his Pottah, and indemnify him alſo for his Labour? To do this, he muſt ſell it for many Times more than it was ever ſold for in his Country, which he could not entertain the moſt diſtant Hope of; beſides, the Rents are collected from the Ryots Monthly, and not when the Produce is brought to Market; ſo that by this Mode a Ryot would be utterly undone before a ſingle Ounce of Opium would be produced; and thus, having nothing but Diſtreſs before him from cultivating the Poppy, he would give it up altogether, and turn his Induſtry to the raiſing of more profitable Articles, the Opium Trade would be in the Courſe of Time totally annihilated.

† Sic in Orig.

It is alſo proper to remark that a conſiderable Part of the Opium is produced in the Jaghires and other Lands which pay no Rent to Government; ſo that were the Plan practicable within the Company's Lands, it would after all be but partially beneficial to them.

Let us now conſider the ſecond Propoſition, namely, "that of laying the Trade open to all "Purchaſers, and levying a Duty upon the Exportation of Opium equal to the preſent Profit "ariſing upon it."

This Mode has not indeed ſo many Objections againſt it as the former, nevertheleſs there are ſome very weighty ones.

It is a received Maxim in Finance, that the more you increaſe the Duty upon a Commodity, the more you add to the Temptation to ſmuggle. Hence it has been lately reſolved in England to change the Mode of collecting the Duty upon ſome Articles of Conſumption; and inſtead of levying it upon the Importer, it is now collected on the Conſumer. In this Country the Practice of Smuggling is much more eaſily carried on than at Home; nor could the Evil of ſmuggling the Opium be corrected by a Tax on the Conſumer, for it is an Article of Exportation, and the Conſumers are the Malays and Chineſe.

If the Trade was to be thrown open, every Adventurer would be preparing it in a different Manner; and if he did not adulterate it himſelf, he would be liable to be impoſed upon by every Man from whom he purchaſed it; a Knowledge of the Quality of the Opium, eſpecially in its crude State, is to be acquired only by Experience. Thus where the Quality would be various, and liable to every Species of Debaſement, the Commodity would of courſe loſe its Reputation at foreign Markets, which would leſſen the Demand for it; the Quantity exported would be of courſe diminiſhed, and ultimately cauſe a Decreaſe in the Amount of the Duty or Revenue ariſing on it.

§ (“ (*a*) Having fully examined the two former Modes, the laſt is to be explained, viz. a Monopoly of the firſt Purchaſe of the Opium from the Ryots, as is now practiſed. I entertain my Share of the general Prejudices which prevail at Home againſt every Syſtem that bears the Appearance of Monopoly: Much has been ſaid againſt the Monopoly of the Opium; nor does the immediate apparent Gain upon it as a Monopoly appear of Magnitude enough as an Inducement to perſiſt in it; but the Value of the Commodity to theſe Provinces is a different Conſideration; and I very much believe that it never was, and never can be ſecured to this Country, on any Footing but that of a Monopoly of ſome Kind or other, ſuch are the Diſpoſitions and Habits of the Natives, and the peculiar Cuſtoms of the Country.

“ It is a Miſtake to imagine that Monopolies were not practiſed under the old Country Governments: They always did exiſt in various Degrees. It is well known, that the Salt Collaries of Bengal were actually farmed out to a few ſubſtantial Merchants, who, on agreeing for the Rents, and to pay a certain Duty at the Cuſtom Houſes, had the entire Salt Trade in their own Hands; and the whole Opium and Salt-petre of Bahar was held for many Years by a Merchant named Foker ul Toojaar, who had the excluſive Privilege of ſupplying the different European Companies with thoſe Articles, for which he paid an annual Peſhcuſh, or Rent, to Government.

“ Monopolies were of the earlieſt Date in this Country, and a principal Means of raiſing the Revenue, long before it came into the Company's Poſſeſſion. It was upon the Principle of Monopolies that foreign Companies were firſt admitted in theſe Provinces, and protected in particular Branches of Trade. The farming of the Revenue to particular Zemindars and Renters was a Part of this Syſtem; and I fear that it will be found in the End, that it is only by ſome Species of Monopoly that the Opium can be made any certain Source of productive Revenue. If this Doctrine is admitted and followed, Government muſt reſerve to themſelves the firſt Purchaſe of the Opium from the Ryots, and then manufacture it, on the Footing of a Contract or Agency, in its own Hands. The former Method has been followed for theſe thirteen Years paſt, and with evident Succeſs: The Improvement of the Quality of the Commodity is eſtabliſhed by the ready Sale it always meets with; the Price has progreſſively riſen at the Company's Sales from Year to Year, while the Quantity has almoſt doubled; an evident Proof that it is either become an Article of more general Conſumption than formerly, or that new Markets have been opened for it.

“ An Opinion has prevailed, that the Cultivation of the Poppy is oppreſſive to the Ryot, who would rather cultivate any other Article. I have endeavoured to aſcertain the Truth of this Opinion, and I find it is ill founded. Every Ryot is glad to grow Opium, becauſe a Degree of Protection is derived from it againſt undue and unauthorized Exactions but too frequently made on them in the Rents of their other Lands. It is the Intereſt of the Opium Contractor or Agent to ſupport the Ryot, and repreſent their Grievances, which muſt excite the Jealouſy of the Collectors of Revenue. The Ryot who cultivates Opium does not apply himſelf to that Article alone; perhaps for one Begah, or third of an Acre of Opium, he ſows ten with other Articles. Originally, indeed, it was the peculiar Occupation of a particular Caſt of People called Quiries; but ſo beneficial has it been found of late, that even Rajepoots and Bramins now apply themſelves to it, which may be conſidered as the principal Cauſe of the great Increaſe of the Quantity. The whole Quantity of Land ſown with the Poppy is, after all, but inconſiderable. For the laſt four Years it has not exceeded forty thouſand Begahs, the Rent of which varies from four to ten Rupees a Begah, according to the Quality of the Soil, to which the Produce bears a Proportion. The ſame Lands uſually produce another Harveſt of Grain during the Rains, for which no additional Rent is paid. One Purgunnah has been mentioned to me as an Example to ſhew how far the Cultivation of the Poppy can be ſuppoſed beneficial or oppreſſive to the Ryot. The following is given to me as an exact Detail:

“ In Purgunnah Foolwarry and Bahar, the firſt Year of the preſent Opium Contract, 1,895 Begahs (or Thirds of an Acre) were cultivated, the Produce was 324 Maunds of 80 Sicca Weight, for which the Contractor paid 29,297. 8 Rupees. The ſecond Year, 1,856 Begahs, the Produce was 379 Maunds, which coſt Rupees, 37,183. 15. The laſt Year, the Quantity of Land cultivated was 1,827 Begahs, which produced Maunds 352, for which 34,131. 8.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2236.

“ were paid. The whole Purgunnah is computed to contain 30,000 ſquare Begahs of Land, very little of which is uncultivated. The Revenue paid to Government for the ſame Period has been about 34,000 Rupees at a Medium; and it will appear from this Statement, that the Ryots receive, for the Article of Opium alone, a Sum of Money equal almoſt to the whole Revenue of the Purgunnah.

“ If the Board are of Opinion the Company ought to reſerve the Cultivation of the Poppy, and the preparing the Opium, in their own Hands, for the Purpoſe of realizing a public Revenue, there are but two Modes of conducting the Buſineſs—an Agency, or a Contract; whichever Mode is adopted, it ought to continue under our Management for more than one Year. This is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to give the Managers Weight and Conſequence in the Country, and to ſecure the Confidence of the Ryots, on which the Succeſs of the Buſineſs depends. If a Contract is preferred, it ought to be for a Term of not leſs than four Years; for as the Competition to obtain it will probably cauſe the Propoſitions to be very low, it would not be worth while for any Man of Subſtance, or a Company of Merchants, to undertake it for a ſingle Year.”)

An Agency, if ably conducted, and with ſcrupulous Juſtice to the Ryots, would for various Reaſons be eligible; and eſpecially as it might only be carried on till we hear the final Opinion of the Company; ſtill it would, to whomſoever granted, be ſtated to be a Grant of Favour and Patronage, and create Diſcontent among thoſe whoſe Allowances are reduced.

I therefore move the Board, That a public Advertiſement be iſſued, offering the Opium Contract to the Perſon who ſhall propoſe Terms the moſt advantageous for the Company, in ſealed Propoſals. The Contract ſhould be granted for four Years, ſubject to the Revocation of the Company, if diſapproved of by them.

The Advertiſement ſhould be publiſhed immediately, with the particular Conditions of the late Contract; and the 15th of Auguſt next fixed as the laſt Day for receiving ſealed Propoſals for the new Contract.

The Court of Directors may poſſibly approve of the Plan ſuggeſted to them, of an Opium Company, for paying a certain annual Amount of Caſh into the Hands of the Supra Cargoes in China, without exporting the Specie of theſe Provinces. It will therefore be abſolutely neceſſary, to leave an optional Clauſe in any new Opium Contract, for the Operation of ſuch a Plan, in caſe the Company may approve of it, and be able to obtain an Emporium to the Eaſtward.

This is to give Notice, that as the preſent Contract with the Honourable Company for the Proviſion of Opium in the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar will expire on the 31ſt Auguſt next, the Honourable the Governor General and Council will receive ſealed Propoſals, to be delivered to the Secretary to the Revenue Department on or before the 15th Auguſt next, for a new Contract, which will be granted to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall offer Terms the moſt advantageous for the Company, for all the Opium Manufacture in the Provinces. The Term of the Contract to be for four Years; ſubject however to the Company's Revocation of it, ſhould it be diſapproved of by them, or in caſe their Orders be received for putting the future Proviſion of Opium on any other Footing than the Mode of the propoſed Contract; in either of which Caſes the Honourable Board ſhall be at Liberty to diſcontinue and annul the Engagements now propoſed to be entered into, from the End of the Year or Seaſon in which ſuch Orders may be received.

For the more particular Information of all ſuch Perſons as may be inclined to tender Propoſals for the propoſed Contract, they are hereby informed, that the Period of the expiring one was for four Years, and its principal Conditions were as follows:

1ſt, The Contractor to receive of the Company Half the Contract Price in Advance, together with ſuch further Advances within the Reſidue of the ſaid Price, as may be required to enable the Contractor to proceed to the Performance of his Engagements.

2d, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees, in Conſideration of their protecting him in the excluſive Privileges of his Contract.

3d, The Contractor to provide and deliver Annually to the Company the Quantity of 3,660 Maunds, or 1,830 Cheſts, of Bahar Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 95 Sicca Rupees per Maund, beſides a Premium of 50 Rupees for every one Cheſt, or two Maunds, of Opium that he could provide, over and above the ſaid ſtipulated Quantity; and a Gratification of 2½ per Cent. on the Net Proceeds of all the Bahar Opium, at the Medium of the Company's Sales thereof in Calcutta.

4th, The Contractor to provide and deliver Annually to the Company the Quantity of 2,000 Maunds, or 1,000 Cheſts, of Bengal Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 120 Sicca Rupees per Maund, together with 12 per Cent as a Gratification or Premium on the Amount of the Advances made for the Proviſion of whatever Surplus Quantity he can provide.

5th, The Opium provided to be of the beſt Sort, and at leaſt equal to the Quality of the beſt Opium of the Dutch Eaſt India Company.

6th, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalſa in Calcutta, the Contractor being allowed at the Rate of 10 Current Rupees per Cheſt for its Tranſportation.

7th, The Opium to be collected in its crude State, and well and ſufficiently manufactured, under the Superintendance, Controul, and Direction of ſuch Perſons as the Governor General and Council ſhall from Time to Time appoint.

8th, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 300 Sicca Rupees as a Penalty of every Cheſt ſhort of the ſtipulated Amount of the Bahar Opium that he may prove deficient in the Delivery of.

9th, The Contractor to deliver all the Opium which he may or can provide to the Company or their Agents, and to pay a Penalty of S^a Rupees 750 for every Cheſt that he may ſell, barter, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of, to any other Perſon or Perſons whomſever.

10th, The Contractor to pay the uſual Duties upon all and every Part of ſuch Opium as may happen to be imported by him into the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar from Guzzepore, the Diſtricts of the Rajah of Benares, or the Province of Oude.

Publication to be made in conſequence. Ordered, That it be publiſhed in the Engliſh, Perſian, and Bengal Languages, at Calcutta, Patna, Boglepore, and Purnea.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

John Stables,
Cha^s Stuart.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXXVII.

Bengal Letters received 10th of Auguſt 1789, to 16th April 1790. No Number.

10th Auguſt 1789.—16th April 1790.

Extract of a Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated the 10th Auguſt 1789.

Conſ. 29th July 1789. § Par. 40. ("(a) The Contract concluded with Meſſrs. Young and Keatly for the Proviſion of the Opium in Bengal and Bahar expiring on the 31ſt of this Month, we took early Steps for obtaining ſuch Information as might enable us to adopt ſuch Meaſures for the future Proviſion of that Article as might prove equally advantageous to Government and the Cultivators of the Poppy.

41. "With this View, ſo early as April 1788, we ſtated ſundry Queſtions to the ſeveral Collectors, and alſo to the Reſident at Benares, whoſe Replies, together with the Opinions of the Board of Revenue on the Subject, are recorded on the Proceedings referred to in the Margin.

42. "Before we proceeded to the Diſcuſſion of the two Syſtems of Proviſion by Agency or Contract, we thought it neceſſary to conſider a third Queſtion; viz. Whether it would be expedient to relinquiſh the Proviſion of the Opium altogether, and to throw open the Trade in that Article.

43. "Although we cannot, upon general Principles, but diſapprove of all Monopolies, eſpecially when in the Hands of Government, many Conſiderations induced us to reject the Abolition of the Monopoly in queſtion. Of theſe the following are the principal:

1ſt, "Were the Trade to be laid open, we are of Opinion that the Quality of the Opium would ſoon be ſo much debaſed as to deſtroy the Reputation of the Commodity in the Eaſtern Markets, and thereby leſſen the Demand for it, which might ultimately affect the Cultivation of it in Bengal and Bahar, to the Detriment of the Revenues.

2d, "The Relinquiſhment of the Monopoly would occaſion an immediate Defalcation in your Reſources, equal to the Amount of the Profits now derived from it, nor could this Loſs be made up by any other Means. But a very ſmall Part of it could be recovered by impoſing an Increaſe of Rent on the Poppy Lands without oppreſſing the Cultivators, who would in conſequence relinquiſh the Cultivation altogether; and the late Arrangements made in the Cuſtoms render the impoſing any Duties on the Exportation of it leſs practicable than heretofore.

3d, "The Opium now ſerves as a Remittance to China, to anſwer the Bills drawn on Canton for the Proviſion of your Inveſtment; were the Trade to be laid open, it is probable that this Reſource might in ſome Meaſure fail, and occaſion the Exportation of large Sums in Silver from this Country, already too much drained of its circulating Specie.

44. "Theſe Conſiderations may in a Courſe of Time have leſs Weight; but in the preſent State of your Affairs, they appeared to us of ſufficient Importance to induce us to give up all Thoughts of relinquiſhing the Monopoly, more eſpecially as we had little Doubt but that, by encreaſing the Price to be paid to the Cultivators, aboliſhing the Ceſſes impoſed upon them by former Contractors, and defining the Rights of the Ryots, and limiting the Authority of the Contractor, the Cultivation of the Poppy would be rendered equally advantageous to the Ryots as any other Article of Produce.

45. "The next Queſtion to be determined regarding the Opium, was the Mode in which it ſhould in future be provided, whether by Contract or Agency. After duly conſidering the ſeveral Papers and Information before us, we determined in favour of the former; our Reaſons for which are recorded on the Proceedings referred to in the Margin.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2240.

46. “ You will obſerve alſo that we have extended the Principle to the Zemindarry of Benares, the Opium in which for the Year 1787/8 and the Current Year 1788/9 has been provided with much Succeſs under the immediate Superintendance of the Reſident. From his Letter, recorded on our Proceedings above referred to, you will perceive that the Cultivation of the Poppy has been greatly extended in conſequence of his good Management. Could we always be certain of the Services of a Perſon poſſeſſing equal Zeal and Ability with Mr. Duncan, we might poſſibly have preferred the Mode of Proviſion hitherto obſerved in Benares; but as this cannot be expected, we, upon the Whole, thought it preferable to provide it by Contract, taking Advantage of Mr. Duncan's Preſence upon the Spot, and his intimate Knowledge of the Buſineſs, to define and fix the Rights of the Ryots and the Contractor, and to adopt ſuch Meaſures as might effectually prevent any future Encroachment or Deviation by either Party.”) §

47. We tranſmit for your Information a Copy of the Advertiſement, a ſeparate Number in the Packet; and we truſt you will be of Opinion that the Stipulations contained therein are adequate to the Attainment of the Objects propoſed, the Protection and Welfare of the Cultivators, and the ſecuring to Government the Profits of the Monopoly.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXXVIII.

Bengal Letters received 10th Auguſt 1789, to 16th April 1790.

Extract of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis, dated the 2d Auguſt 1789.

§ Par. 23. (“ (a) As the Opium Contract terminates this Seaſon, Propoſals for a New Contract for the Term of four Years as before, have been called for by Public Advertiſement.”) §

24. The Opium Ryots were by the Terms of the late Contract left ſo much in the Power of the Contractor, that it has been chiefly owing to the Moderation and Forbearance of Mr. Heatly, who held that Contract, that they have not for ſome Time paſt ſuffered great Vexation and Diſtreſs.

25. A Regard for the true Intereſts of the Company no leſs than the irreſiſtible Claims of Humanity, rendered it neceſſary to give theſe poor People the Protection of the Laws againſt perſonal Violence, and to enable them to make an equitable Bargain with the Contractor for the Produce of their Labours.

26. I think it probable that the Relief which has been given to the Ryots may occaſion ſome Increaſe of Price on the Offers that will be made by the Candidates for the Contracts; but I am perſuaded that the Loſs upon that Head will be more than compenſated to the Company by the Encouragement which will be given to the Ryots, to extend the Cultivation of the Poppy, and by the Meaſures which have been adopted being calculated to promote the general Proſperity of the Diſtricts in which it is produced.

27. I thought that upon the Whole it would be more beneficial for the Company, that the Benares Opium ſhould alſo be provided in future by Contract; and it is accordingly offered to the faireſt Bidder on the preſent Occaſion, under nearly the ſame Conditions, for ſecuring good Treatment to the Ryots, as thoſe that are preſcribed for Bahar and Bengal.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCLXXXIX.

Book 223. Page 352.

Fort William 3d March 1783.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

EXTRACT of Bengal General Conſultations, 3d March 1783.

§ (“ (b) The Governor General lays before the Board the following Papers, which he has received from Captain Thornhill, who is juſt returned from China, concerning the Capture of the Betſey, with her Cargo of Opium, at Rhio.”) §

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſq.

Honourable Sir,

Some Days after the Departure of Captain Thomas Foreſt from this Port, I arrived from Querah, found here Deputies from Rajah Hadgie, King of Rhio, to Captain Forreſt, with full Powers to conclude a Treaty offenſive and defenſive with the Engliſh. In his Abſence they applied to me for Advice how they ought to proceed, and in Confidence informed me, that Rajah Hadgie had concluded a Treaty with the King of that Diſtrict of the *Lelebes* called *Gua*; that he was endeavouring to detach from his Alliance with the Dutch the King of the Diſtrict called *Bony* which ſurrounds Meaſſer, and had Hopes with * the Appearance of the Engliſh would greatly facilitate; that the Sultans of Maltarram and Ballam Goang, on Java, which * Palimbang and Raya were all in waiting; and as the Wadjou Government were always maintaining a piratical War, they had the whole Iſland of *Lelebes*, and greateſt Part of Java; Malacca was his Concern, and he required for ſaid Attempt but little Aſſiſtance: They inform me, as News, that they are with Certainty informed, that the Sultans of the Molicee Iſlands have attacked the Dutch under the Sultan of *Lidero*; that by two Prows from *Mandar*, they hear that the People of *Ceram* have ſurprized and taken the Fort of *Amboyna*, that had brought 100 Pecul of Cloves to *Bally*, of which 32 Pecul have come to *Rhio*: That the Dutch have had no Veſſel from Europe ſince the Beginning of the War. That Iron is 33 Sp. D^{s} per Pecul. One Inſtance of their Diſtreſs;—and if we take the uſual Decrements of Life among Europeans in Batavia, they can have very few Europeans remaining, which with Certainty we may conclude from the following Circumſtances; viz. the Store Ship to Malacca had only ten European Officers included; the People of Bally have taken, plundered, and burnt one of their Ships fitted for War; and 'tis reported that the Natives on Board two Ships laying in Batavia Roads had murdered the Dutch, and ſailed for Bencoolen; that there was only five Ships in Batavia Roads in September laſt; that from interior Information, he is aſſured, Invalids and Civilians incluſive, there is not above 100 Europeans in Malacca, and of them the Mercantile are in the Engliſh Intereſt; that their 600 new-raiſed Malays he conſiders as his own, though paid by the Dutch; and the Chineſe he knows won't fight.—This contains the Subſtance of their Information: I adviſed them, as they had miſſed Captain Foreſt, to ſend an Ambaſſador to Bengal to conclude the Treaty there, and perſonally ſolicit Aſſiſtance, ſuch as the Engliſh could ſpare, or the Service demand—in mean time to leave no Stone unturned to conſolidate all the *Javans*, all the Buggehes, and his Weſtern Confederates, to be ready to attack at once; which, by diſtracting the Attention of the Dutch, would facilitate their Schemes.

(a) Vide ſupra, Minutes, Page 2243. (b) Vide ſupra, Minutes, Page 2247.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

To point out the Difference 'twixt the independent Sovereigns connected only with Engliſh Traders, and the Puppets to which the *Dutch* leave the Name of Kings; to ſtimulate their Avarice by a Compariſon of the Prices which they now receive, with thoſe the Engliſh daily give; to give the direct Lie to the Aſſertion of the Dutch, that the Engliſh Company have no Dollars, and are unequal to the Purchaſe of the Whole of their Produce, as you know that 40,000 Peculs Tin and Pepper have been carried from *Rhio* by Traders, which they dignify with the Name of Pirates, in one Year one *; to ſhew them, as the Dutch are now incapable to fulfil their Contracts, theſe Contracts virtually ceaſe to be in Force, and from the Failure on the Part of the Dutch the Rajahs are, conſiſtent with Juſtice, at Liberty to renew them or not; that ſhould they incline, as independent Sovereigns, to give a Preference to the Engliſh, I could venture to aſſure them, that the Engliſh would willingly accept theſe Contracts, and give in much more equitable Terms than they at preſent had, and would not only take their Yearly Produce after the War, but likewiſe ſuch Surplus as might remain in their Hands at the End of this preſent War; that in their Connections with the Engliſh, I could aſſure them from Authority, that they would not change their Tyrants, but would find the Protection of a Father, they giving an Equivalent, in the Exactneſs of fulfilling their Contracts, as the Baſis of the ſeparate Trade propoſed to be eſtabliſhed, they well knowing that in all ſuch Connections the Advantages muſt be reciprocal, otherwiſe they will not be laſting: They ſaid, the Truth of what I advanced was notoriouſly known to all, and accordingly would appear, ſhould even a ſmall Force come from the Engliſh, and even without Force, in the preſent weak State of the Dutch, they were ſufficiently ſtrong to relieve themſelves, could they only be aſſured of the Protection of the Engliſh when the preſent War ceaſes—they returned to Rhio in a few Days, and I have not yet learnt whether they have or mean to ſend a Man to Bengal.

* Sic in Orig.

Should theſe People apply, and our Means enable us to aſſiſt them, whoever commands muſt bring with him a Stock of Patience to bear with the tedious Conſultation, and their *outré* Modes of executing their Reſolves; and muſt expect very little Courage, but their Numbers, their Knowledge of the Scenes of Action, their many and quick-ſailing Prows, their actual Addreſs in a deſultory War, the Plenty which Nature has given them, and their prompt Obedience to their Rajahs, would greatly facilitate any offenſive Plan, and would procure quick Intelligence, eaſy Conveyance, and certain Supplies of Proviſions.

Among the People who purpoſe to engage in this Buſineſs, there are two Motives for Action, tending to the ſame End. The People immediately under the Dutch are actuated by a Spirit of Revenge, a Remembrance of recent Injuries, and the Hopes of an enlarged Trade, and Delivery from Oppreſſion; their Endeavours are therefore to be depended on, as both their own Paſſions and the Orders of their Rajahs coincide. The People under Rajah Hadjee, who are only under the Dutch when at Sea, and who frequently ſuffer from their Guarda Coſtas, have by theſe Depredations, and the Memory of the Malacca War, a ſtrong Diſlike to the Dutch; and from the liberal Connections and Trade of the Engliſh, a Predilection in their Favour. For their King, he has engaged his Pride and Honour in a fruitleſs Demand of the Reſtitution of the Betſey, C. Giddes, in which Negotiation the Dutch have treated him with great Haughtineſs, and ſome Slights: But an Attempt to introduce 600 Bagges into Malacca, and a Diſcovery of ſome improper Connections he was forming in Malacca, prevented his Attempt for the preſent, and occaſioned a mutual Diſtruſt, ſo that he will find it difficult to regain his Situation; and I have Reaſon to think that he would declare againſt the Dutch, were he aſſured of the Engliſh Protection.

Theſe two Diviſions likewiſe ſtand in a different Relation to the Engliſh in their own Opinion, though no real Diſtinction ſubſiſts; thoſe under the Dutch, whatever Oppreſſions they may ſuſtain, have only to lament, while Rhio, Salengore, and Trangano are conſidered by the Eaſtern People and themſelves as belonging to the Engliſh; and 'tis only from their Ignorance that they have not endeavoured to place themſelves in a nearer Relation; of courſe, any Accident happening to them would be conſidered as a Slur on the Engliſh, and ſome Eclat to the Dutch.

On the Whole it is my Opinion, that the Appearance of any Force would put the Dutch in a general Conſternation, and all the Natives in Motion; but with two Ships of the Line, a 40 Gun Ship, one Frigate, and one Veſſel of 20 Guns, the Dutch have nothing to make even an Attempt to moleſt. Imprudent—it is true they have four Ships, fitted with from 40 to 56 Guns, and 18 Pounders on their lower Decks, but they are not One-third manned, and have no Officers; and they have no Force (Batavia excepted) able to meet 500 Sepoys, 100 European Artillery included, in the Field; from which I conclude the Force ſpecified equal to the Reduction of every Settlement the Dutch have, Batavia excepted: The Tranſports ſhould be armed, for the Sake of Appearance and our firſt Attempt on Malacca. But ſhould our diſtreſſing Situation on the Coaſt diſable us from ſending any Force which could act openly, yet a Couple of good-ſailing Frigates to cut off the Malacca Supplies, and of courſe the French from thence, to burn or ſink all their Guarda Coſtas, which would looſe the Hands of the Natives, make Communication ſafe and eaſy, throw Trade open, and give them a Taſte of its Emoluments, with ſundry other Advantages. Half a Million Dutch Property went to China in Junks laſt Year. If any Letters of Marque are granted, they ought to be more confined than the Death and Glory's; as, if we mean to uſe the Natives as Friends, to attack and ſeize their Property, on whatever Pretext, is ſurely impolitic.

The French Fleet arrived in November in Acheen in a miſerable Plight, ten Ships of the Line, and 4 ſmaller Veſſels; they have in general left Half their Complements, which are poor, ſupplied with half-ſtarved Relaceſes. They had no Maſts—no Proviſions—almoſt without Cloaths—every Captain, Officer, and Man, diſſatisfied with the Admiral, who has never paid Wages nor Prize Money ſince he came to the Command; 5 are ſent to the Mauritius in Irons, for Miſbehaviour in the laſt Action with Admiral Hughes; and in general they have no Officers.

January 20th. Have juſt heard that the Dutch Fleet, conſiſting of two Ships, and one Grab Ketch, from Batavia, with the Malacca Store Ship, one Snow, two Sloops Guarda Coſtas, and two Java Snows as Tranſports, are gone to Rhio.

(DUPLICATE.)

Cudbert Thornhill, Eſquire.

§ (“ (a) Sir,

“ In my laſt, by the St. Cruz, I acquainted you that we had got the Ship Betſey into the River Rhio, where I imagined ſhe was very ſafe from any Attempts of an Enemy (this being a Neutral Port); but I am truly ſorry to acquaint you now, that it has proved otherwiſe, owing entirely to the treacherous Behaviour of the Mallays towards us.

“ On the Morning of the firſt of March four Veſſels made their Appearance in the Offing, and came into the Roads the ſame Day; they proved to be a Dutch Ship of forty Guns, a French Ship of eighteen Guns, and a Dutch Snow and Sloop, armed Veſſels of ten Guns each. On the Morning of the Second, I found the French Ship was warping into the River; I immediately moved the Betſey further up, cloſe to the Mallay Fort (where they have a Boom acroſs the River), and ſent to the King repeatedly for Leave to paſs, and carry the Ship up to Town; but he put us off from Time to Time with evaſive Anſwers, and at laſt told us poſitively we could not paſs: This was what I never knew refuſed to an Engliſh Ship before. I had alſo propoſed to Rajah Ally (the Perſon who bought the three hundred Cheſts) to land a Quantity of the Opium into his Godowns to lighten the Ship, in order to carry her up the River with more Eaſe; this he had conſented to, and promiſed to ſend his Prows for it in the Night; but this the King thought proper likewiſe to prevent. By this Time, being the Afternoon of the Second, the French Ship had got into the River, and almoſt within Gunſhot of us; and finding that the Snow and Sloop alſo were coming in, I went aſhore myſelf to the King, who was at his Fort, and acquainted him of this Circumſtance; at the ſame Time told him, that as he would not let us paſs the Boom, I intended to go alongſide of the French Ship, and engage her, (this we could eaſily have done, being then juſt High Water,) but I thought we could not expect to do from all the three. His Anſwer was, that I muſt by no Means do ſo, for if I did, he would look upon me as the Aggreſſor in his Port, and turn his Guns upon me accordingly; and at the

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2247.

“ ſame Time aſſured me he would do the ſame by the French and Dutch, ſhould they fire firſt. This, indeed, both him and many of the principal People of the Place had told me before, and that they would by no Means ſuffer the Ship to be taken in their Port. All this I thought appeared very reaſonable, had they only been as good as their Words. They had by this Time got all their Guns in the Fort loaded and ready, and not leſs than fifteen hundred armed Men in it, beſides about fifteen Prows with two great Guns each. All theſe Preparations and Aſſurances led me to believe that they were in earneſt. I had then no Remedy left, but to moor the Ship to the beſt Advantage where ſhe was, (which I did acroſs the River, within a Stone's Throw of their Fort,) and truſt to their promiſed Aſſiſtance, which I think they had in their Power to give us very effectually.

“ In this Situation we continued until the Morning of the 4th, by which Time the Ship, Snow, and Sloop were moored in a Line abreaſt of us, within Gunſhot (I mean their Gunſhot, the French Ships being nine and twelve Pounders, and the Snow and Sloop was ſupplied with two eighteen Pounders each; and Men alſo from the Dutch Ship, which continued in the Roads). They being thus prepared, the French Ship began to fire, which we immediately returned, and continued four or five Broadſides. But finding that none of our Shot reached them, being moſtly four Pounders, whilſt theirs either ſtruck our Ship, or went over her (though they luckily did not kill any of our People, and finding that the Mallays did not offer to fire a Gun, or give us the leaſt Aſſiſtance, as they had promiſed, I ordered our firing to ceaſe,) it being of no Uſe, at the Diſtance they had choſe to engage us; and called the Officers, &c. upon Deck, and aſked their Opinion, which coincided with my own, and was, that we had it not in our Power to injure the Enemy. The Ship was moored with four Anchors down, and could not be moved in the Face of their Fire; indeed, had there been no Enemy, it would have been difficult, it being then Low Water, and the River ſo narrow that two of our Anchors were high and dry in the Mud, one on each Side of the River. We thought it therefere expedient to ſtrike our Colours, to ſave the Lives of the People, many of which muſt have been loſt had we perſiſted, without a Probability of the Loſs of a Man on their Side; and it was evident that we muſt give up the Ship at laſt to ſo ſuperior a Force; and it would have been but a poor Conſolation, after throwing away the Lives of a Number of People to no Purpoſe, to have had the Vanity of ſaying we fought them ſo long; in ſhort, to have held out longer at ſuch a Diſadvantage, I preſume by the thinking Part of Mankind would have been deemed next to Madneſs. The Behaviour of the Officers, Europeans, and People in general, was ſuch, that I have great Reaſon to believe (had there been a Proſpect, even a very diſtant one, of Succeſs) they would have done their Duty to the very laſt, before they would have given her up: All theſe Circumſtances conſidered, the ſuperior Force againſt us, and the perfidious Behaviour of the Mallays towards us, &c. will, I hope, induce my Honourable Employers, and yourſelf, not to cenſure my Conduct for giving up the Ship; and you may reſt aſſured it would not have been the Caſe, had there been a Probability of ſaving her. And if I may preſume to give my Opinion, with due Submiſſion to their and your ſuperior Judgment, I think the Honourable Company may, with the greateſt Propriety, demand Reſtitution of the Port of Rhio for all the Damages ſuſtained by the Loſs of the Ship Betſey and Cargo, for they undoubtedly had it in their Power to have ſaved her, from the following Circumſtances, which we have learnt ſince the Capture:—In the firſt Place, had we been permitted to paſs the Boom, they would not have attempted to follow us, nor attack us even where we were, or come into the River at all, had the King only ſaid he did not chuſe they ſhould. We find there was a Conference carried on between them from the Time of their firſt Arrival, and that there was a Promiſe made to the King, of a certain Share of the Prize for his Neutrality, *if not Aſſiſtance.* I have likewiſe procured a Copy of the Letter ſent to the King, ſigned by the French and Dutch Captains, after the taking the Ship, wherein they return him Thanks, in the Name of the Dutch Company, for his giving them Permiſſion to take the Ship in his Port, aſſuring him that they would not have attempted to do it without, and that the Dutch Company will reward him accordingly: Alſo one of my Officers that went on Board the French Ship to endeavour to procure us ſome of our Linen, &c. in diſcourſing with the Second Mate of her, aſked him their Reaſon for being ſo long in the River before they attacked us: His Anſwer was, that the King had not given them Leave before, and that he had then ſent to acquaint them that he was now ready, and that the Engliſh Ship could not now eſcape, ſo that they might attack her: From this I really believe all his Preparation was to aſſiſt them (not us) had we been likely to extricate ourſelves.

“ Having ſold three hundred Cheſts of the Honourable Company's Opium to the Mallays here, which is not yet paid for, I thought it expedient, after giving up the Ship, to leave her with as many of the People as our Boats would carry, and truſt ourſelves in the Hands of the Mallays, at the Riſque of our Lives, in order to ſave the Honourable Company's Property, which was ſtill in their Hands; and ſhould no Engliſh Ship arrive in Time, I propoſe endeavouring either to ſell the Produce to, or freight it on, ſome of the Portugueze Ships to China; at any Rate I ſhall endeavour to get it out of their Hands as ſoon as poſſible, in the beſt Manner I can.

“ I do aſſure you, Sir, that this Miſfortune has given me infinite Concern, for I had the Proſpect of making a very great Voyage for the Honourable Company, having ſold and delivered three

" hundred Cheſts at a very great Price, and agreed for two hundred more, and I am certain would
" have ſold not leſs than one thouſand Cheſts at this Port alone, and have paid for the Whole in due
" Time for China this Seaſon. It is needleſs for me to ſay more to you on this Subject, until I have
" the Pleaſure of ſeeing you. From what I have already ſaid, you will readily conceive the Advan-
" tages that muſt have accrued to the Honourable Company, had we ſucceeded, as we had Reaſon to
" expect.

" Rhio, I am, Sir, &c.
" March 15th 1782. (Signed) Robert Geddes." §

P. S. Sold and delivered 100 Cheſts, at 390 ea.
Dº — 200 Dº, at 350 ea.
had agreed for 200 more, at 350 ea. but not delivered.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
Edw. Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXC.

Book 42. No Page.

Extract of the Company's Letter to Bengal.

Dated 12th July 1782.

Par. 53. Having by our Letter of the 23d Decʳ 1778, Paragraph 86 to 88, condemned the Contract entered into with Mr. Mackenzie for the Proviſion of Opium, we cannot but be ſurprized at your having concluded a new Contract for four Years relative to that Article with Mr. Stephen Sulivan, without leaving the Terms of it to the Deciſion of the Court of Directors. We do not mean to convey any Cenſure on Mr. Sulivan reſpecting this Tranſaction, but we cannot withhold our Diſpleaſure from the Governor General and Council at ſuch an Inſtance of Contempt of our Authority. Neither can we approve of your having aboliſhed the Office of Inſpector, and at the ſame Time ordering all the Opium to be conſigned to the Vendue Maſter, allowing him a Commiſſion thereon, when, in our Opinion, it ſhould have been ſent to the Board of Revenue, or to the Board of Commerce.

54. It would have been much more agreeable to us to have ſeen that the Monopoly of this Trade had been entirely aboliſhed, leaving the Article of Opium as open as any other Produce of the Country. We think that the Cultivator ſhould receive every Advantage from the Produce of his Lands; which would be a moſt pleaſing Inducement to him to conſent to an Increaſe of his Rent.

§ 55. (" (a) We have your Advices before us reſpecting the Diſpoſal of 1460 Cheſts of Opium " on the Company's Account, at Rhio and other Places in the Streights of Malacca, the Net Pro" duce of which was to be paid into the Hands of our Supra Cargoes at Canton, and we do not " ſee any Objection to the Scheme.") §

56. But with regard to the Conſignment of 2000 Cheſts of Opium immediately to the Supra Cargoes, to be diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think proper: We have been informed, that the Importation of Opium to China is forbidden by the Chineſe Government on very ſevere Penalties.—The Opium on Seizure is burnt, the Veſſel on which it is brought to the Port confiſcated, and the Chineſe, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it may be found for Sale, puniſhed with Death. Under any Circumſtances, it is beneath the Company to be engaged in ſuch a clandeſtine Trade; we therefore hereby poſitively prohibit any more Opium being ſent to China on the Company's Account.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2249.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXCI.

Book 713. Page 188.

Extract of Bengal Public Conſultations, the 16th November 1785.

Fort William, the 16th November 1785.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. John M‘Pherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident,
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief,
and
John Stables Eſquire.
The Honble. Charles Stuart indiſpoſed.

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Watſon:

Gentlemen,

1. I am induced by Motives of public Duty to lay before you, at this critical Period, my Opinion upon the certain Means that this Government now poſſeſs, for the Relief of the Company's Affairs in China, where, it is well known to every Perſon of common Intelligence in this Settlement, their Diſtreſſes muſt by this Time be very urgent; and I hope the Freedom and Confidence of my Addreſs will meet with your favourable Conſideration, as being founded entirely upon the Experience and Knowledge I have acquired from ſome Years Trial and much Inveſtigation.

2. In conſequence of the Commutation Tax, which paſſed into a Law laſt Year, the Court of Directors immediately began to carry their great Plan of Trade into Execution; and for that Purpoſe, it is well known, have diſpatched this Seaſon eighteen or twenty chartered Ships to China, in Hopes of being able to bring back a ſufficient Quantity of Teas for their Home Conſumption, without being again under the Neceſſity of ſupplying their Wants by the Aid of Foreign Companies or Adventurers. In this great and uncommon Attempt, they appear to have reſted their ſole Dependence for extra Reſources entirely upon this Government, as I do not hear that one Dollar in Specie has been put on board any of their Ships.

3. This extenſive Object, ſo important to the Company and to the Revenue of the Mother Country, ſo beneficial to our own Commerce, and ſo ruinous to that of our Competitors, is well known to be a favourite Project of the preſent Miniſter, whoſe Reputation muſt inevitably be greatly affected by its Succeſs or Failure; for if the Supplies of Tea by the Company's Ships ſhould fail, the Commutation Tax will then moſt certainly be execrated throughout the Nation; and Mr. Pitt's Plan, although founded in the ſoundeſt Policy and Wiſdom, be perhaps the very Means of removing him from his preſent exalted Station.

4. I preſume therefore to declare, that if another Seaſon is permitted to elapſe without a ſubſtantial and certain Remittance being made to China before the Months of June or July next, the Company's Credit will not only ſuffer irreparably, but their Supplies of Tea may even be entirely ſtopped, for the Hong Merchants of Canton will not long continue to truſt a Company whoſe Debts to them are already ſo conſiderable, and which they ſee Year by Year accumulate in a regular, rapid, and alarming Manner, ſo different from all former Experience. It is therefore by this Government alone, and at this particular Criſis, that our Credit can be preſerved in China any longer; which, however, I do not ſcruple to ſay, can neither with Effect or any Certainty be done by the Mode now adopted in your Publication, by Authority, in the Prints of the 10th Inſtant; but, on the contrary, this Meaſure, if carried into Execution, will indubitably counteract the beſt and moſt certain Means of Supply that Bengal alone is able to furniſh, not for one Year only, but for the whole Term of our exiſting Power in this Country.

§ 5. (“ (a) The Board are already well-informed of the unexpected Supply conveyed to China
“ in the Year 1782, by Means of the Opium freighted on Board the Nonſuch; which Plan,
“ under every Diſadvantage of a firſt Experiment, and, I may alſo venture to add, of very great
“ Miſmanagement, did, in the Height of the War, enable the Supra Cargoes at Canton to purchaſe
“ ſeveral Cargoes of Tea without draining this Country of one Rupee; by which the
“ Company were enabled to load all their Ships in due Time and without Delay, and finally
“ became very great Gainers at the Cloſe of their Sales in England; to which Period alone I
“ apprehend all our Reſources ought to have Reference at this Time.

6. “ I am aware of all the Objections and Difficulties that were then ſtarted here, and alſo of
“ the Animadverſions made upon that Meaſure afterwards in England; but as they aroſe out of
“ the private Views of intereſted Men, or the Dreams of ignorant Pretenders, ſuch Arguments

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2251.

“ or Obſervations are no longer worthy of your Conſideration, their Futility being fully evinced “ even by the Effect of this firſt Experiment, although carried into Execution, as I before “ obſerved, under every poſſible Diſadvantage.

7. “ It being an undoubted Fact, that a very large Portion of the Inhabitants of the Southern “ Provinces in China are now in the eſtabliſhed Habit of uſing Opium, and that their Demand “ for it has moſt rapidly increaſed during the laſt twenty Years, which at this Time requires a “ Supply of between fifteen hundred and two thouſand Cheſts annually; and ſo certain and “ abſolute is the Demand for this intoxicating Article, that it muſt now be deemed a Neceſſary “ of Life, and therefore to be conſidered as one of the moſt ſtaple Commodities of Commerce at “ the Port of Canton.

8. “ From the above Conſiderations, I earneſtly recommend to your moſt ſerious Conſi- “ deration, as a permanent Regulation of Government, not to allow any Opium in future “ to be exported from Calcutta to China, by private Perſons, under the ſevereſt Penalties, “ but to reſerve the Supply of the China Market entirely to the Company; by Means of “ this Monopoly (which it is in your Power to effect with the Daſh of a Pen,) your Sales “ at Canton will be very conſiderable, regular, and certain. It is manifeſt however, that the “ Price fixed upon for the Diſpoſal of this Article ſhould not be exorbitant but invariable; “ becauſe, if it is exorbitant, the ſmuggling of other Opium into China will be attempted at all “ Hazards.”)

9. As the Quantity of Opium imported into China this Year will fall ſhort of the annual Conſumption, I therefore conclude, that the Market will be almoſt cleared of this Article by the Month of July 1786; and in conſequence, ſhould Government reſolve to adopt my Plan of Monopoly at the Port of Canton, their Opium would arrive at a very favourable Time for the Commencement of this Branch of Trade.

10. In order to carry this Plan into Execution in the moſt beneficial Manner, it is manifeſt that only one Ship ſhould be employed to carry the China Opium to Market; on Board of which it ſhould remain in the Road of Macao till the Whole was diſpoſed of; for if there were two Ships, a Competition in the Sales would moſt certainly ariſe, and the Value of both Cargoes by that Means be much leſſened, beſides the heavy additional Expence that would be incurred for Port Charges and Freight of the ſecond Ship. It is likewiſe proper that the Ship deſtined to carry the Opium ſhould ſail from the Port of Calcutta by the Middle of March or Beginning of April, in order not only to make the Supra Cargoes acquainted with the Supply in Time for their annual Purchaſes, but alſo to convince the Hong Merchants of the Certainty of this extra Aid; which Piece of Knowledge muſt always have its Advantages; and in no one Year can it be of ſo much real Importance and Service to the Company as in the following one, when I think it muſt be obvious to every Perſon of common Experience and Information, that their Credit in China muſt be brought to the loweſt Ebb, and which, I am perſuaded, nothing but the good Senſe and Vigour of this Government can ſave from total Ruin. The Means, I am convinced, are in your own Power; but if no further Exertions ſhould be made to aſſiſt the Company at China in the Year 1786 than thoſe uſed for their Aid in the preſent one, I am then well aſſured, that the Commerce of the Company muſt receive a mortal Wound, and in conſequence produce certain Diſtreſs to the Company's Affairs, and to Government at Home, beſides creating univerſal Diſcontent.

11. As it is now become impracticable to convey any Aid whatever to the Supra Cargoes at Canton for the Proviſion of this Year's Inveſtment, the only Objects now to be obtained are, to convey the moſt early Accounts of your Intentions and Extent of Supply for the following Seaſon, in which it is of the greateſt Conſequence to the Company's Affairs that no Promiſes are given to the Gentlemen in China, but ſuch only as will be moſt religiouſly fulfilled.

12. I apprehend it will not be neceſſary for me to ſay much upon the Subject of your late Advertiſement for the Sale of 1000 Cheſts of Opium on the 22d Inſtant, or of the Conditions under which you will receive Propoſals on the 15th, as it muſt be obvious to every Perſon that ſuch a Meaſure, if carried into Effect, would eſſentially counteract the only ſafe, direct, and certain Mode by which the Supra Cargoes can be furniſhed with Supplies from the natural Produce of Bengal. I muſt however obſerve, that no other Perſons but ſuch as are deſperate, ignorant, or ſpeculative mad will ever previouſly engage, and under a Penalty, to pay into the Company's Treaſury at Canton the Amount of Opium to be purchaſed at the Public Sale: It is beſides very well known to the ſeveral Members of this Government how very ſeldom the Penalty for Non-performance of Agreement is recovered; but in the preſent Caſe no Penalty can be any adequate Compenſation to the Company for their Diſappointment. I may alſo add, that a Sale declared to be for ready Money is contrary to all Expectation, and muſt certainly tend to depreciate Public Credit; as a Proof of this Obſervation, Company's Paper has, ſince the Day of your Publication, already fallen in its Value.

13. But as the Supply of Opium required for the China Market may not perhaps this Year exceed ſixteen hundred Cheſts, if the Board ſhould adopt my Plan of Monopoly for that parti-

cular Quarter, the Company will then have about twelve hundred Cheſts remaining to diſpoſe of at Public Sale; which Remainder ſhould not be ſold till the Month of February, in order to prevent deſperate People from attempting to interfere with the Company at Canton.

14. As a ſecondary Part of my Plan, I preſume further to recommend, that Government do immediately make known their Intentions to the Settlement of not allowing any Opium to be carried to the China Market, and alſo to give early Information of their Day of Sale in February next, in order that the Merchants of Calcutta may have Time to form and digeſt Plans for their reſpective Voyages. And I do further moſt earneſtly recommend to your Conſideration, that, for the Purpoſe of encouraging and ſtimulating Adventurers to the utmoſt, you do at the ſame Time declare, that every Purchaſer of Opium at the Public Sale ſhall be entitled to pay into the Treaſury at Canton the Whole or Part of the Amount ſo purchaſed in Spaniſh Dollars, at the Rate of Six Shillings Sterling each, for which he will receive Bills upon the Court of Directors, payable as uſual 365 Days after Sight; the new Spaniſh Dollars to be valued (as among Merchants) at the Rate of 40 Dollars for one hundred current Rupees.

15. By giving this ſmall Doceur to the Purchaſers of Opium at the Public Sale, a very great Proportion of the whole Amount will find its Way into the Treaſury at Canton, the Amount Sales will be increaſed, and your Paper abſorbed in Proportion. My Hint for Paper, to be taken as uſual, will produce a certain Gain to the Company, and be equally beneficial to the Settlement, by taking ſo much out of Circulation in the Market.

16. Theſe two Parts of my Opium Plan for the Relief of the Company's Affairs in China muſt, I am perſuaded, in their Effects be obvious to the Capacities of all Men who will give themſelves the leaſt Trouble in making the neceſſary Inquiries, for it ſpecially goes to give the greateſt Quantum of Relief poſſible: Firſt, by the Monopoly of this ſtaple Article at the China Market; and ſecondly, by the Doceur held out to private Adventurers in the general Line of Commerce, which will certainly engage many of them to tranſmit the greateſt Part of the Produce of their Barter at the Eaſtern Ports to their reſpective Agents at Canton. Againſt this ſecond Part of my Plan, I do not conceive any good Argument can be urged, becauſe the Company will moſt probably regain the Doceur by the extra Price that will be given for the Opium if paid in Paper; and they will alſo gain (as it is well known) one hundred per Cent. at the Cloſe of their Tea Sales in England, for all ſuch extra Aids of Money as may be paid into the Treaſury at Canton, in conſequence of the Temptation of an additional Sixpence for the Dollar which is thus offered to the Purchaſers at the Public Sale.

17. As the primary Object for your Conſideration is moſt certainly how to produce the greateſt Quantum of Aſſiſtance poſſible at China, by Means of the natural Produce of Bengal, I am perſuaded that no other Plan but what very nearly approximates to mine can have the ſame ſalutary Effects; I therefore, after the moſt mature Deliberation, do hereby pledge my Reputation for the Certainty of its Succeſs—the Dangers of and upon the Sea only excepted.

18. The Board alſo do unqueſtionably poſſeſs a further Means of conveying conſiderable Relief to China in the Courſe of next Seaſon; but as ſuch Aids depend entirely upon the mercantile Knowledge, Credit, and Activity of Individuals, and being quite unconnected with the foregoing Project, I do not think it becomes me at this Time to ſay more on that Subject, as I apprehend it is propoſed to ſtate them to Government in a few Days.

I am, &c.

Fort William,
15th Nov. 1785.

(Signed) Henry Watſon.

Ordered to lie for Conſideration.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
John Mc Pherſon,
R. Sloper,
John Stables,
Chas Stuart.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXCII.

Book 715. No Page.

Fort William, 27th June 1785.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Preſident;
John Stables, Eſquire,
The Honourable Charles Stuart.

Extract of Bengal Foreign Conſultations, the 27th June 1785.

§ (“ (a) The Governor General.

“ Next to the neceſſary Payment of our Troops at the different Preſidencies, the Object in “ which the Company's Intereſt and the Relief of their Diſtreſſes in Europe are moſt concerned, “ is the Supply of Funds in China for loading the homeward-bound Ships of the Seaſon with “ Cargoes for the Sales in London. This great Object is forwarded in two Ways, either by “ direct Remittances, in Bills, Goods, or Bullion, to the Supra Cargoes at Canton, or by ſuch “ Arrangements as will tend to give them an effective Credit with the native Merchants of “ China.

“ If it were poſſible to ſend even a few Lacks in Specie to Canton this Seaſon, we ought to “ attempt ſuch a Remittance at every Riſque; for it would operate not only as a Supply, but as “ a Support to the Credit of the Supra Cargoes.”) §

The Advertiſements which we have publiſhed have not produced any conſiderable Supply; and I am apprehenſive that, with every poſſible Exertion, we ſhall not be able to ſend much Treaſure this Year.

Foreſeeing this abſolute Difficulty, I have endeavoured to aſcertain privately from the Adminiſtration of the Dutch Company at Chinſura, whether the Governor General and Council at Batavia would, on Condition of receiving at Patna a certain Quantity of Opium in its crude State, and of Salt-petre, before November next, pay into the Caſh of our Supra Cargoes the Value of theſe Goods before the Cloſe of the enſuing February (1786).

I now lay before the Board Mr. Herklott's Letter to me upon this Subject; and I propoſe that, before we agree to give the Dutch Company the Opium they have requeſted, we apply to the Adminiſtration of Chinſura, informing them, that upon Condition that the Adminiſtration of Batavia will pay, before February next, the full Proceeds of the Opium and Salt-petre, to be delivered on or before the Cloſe of October next to their Agents at Chinſura, we ſhall allow them the largeſt uſual Supply of thoſe Articles, and enter upon ſome regular Agreement with the Dutch Company, upon a Plan of mutual Advantage, for the future Supply of Caſh to our Supra Cargoes at Canton from the Dutch Company.

The immediate good Effect of ſuch an Agreement will be, a certain Supply, before February 1786, to our Caſh at Canton, which cannot be provided for in any other Way; and I would hope that the Dutch Company would enter heartily into the Agreement, to ſecure a certain Proviſion of Opium and Salt-petre; if not, to leave us ſome Emporium to the Eaſtward for the Sale of the Opium that is to be exported from or ſold in Calcutta.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
John Macpherſon,
John Stables,
Chaˢ Stuart.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2252.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXCIII.

Book 695. Page 276.

Fort William, the 15th March 1781.

At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident,
and
Edward Wheler, Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote abſent on Duty at the Coaſt of Coromandel.

Contractor for providing Draft and Carriage Bullocks.

§ (" (*a*) Read the following Letter from Mr. Ferguſſon, the Contractor for Bullocks, with the " Orders therein referred to:

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.

" Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

" I humbly beg Leave to incloſe Copies of General and Brigade Orders iſſued by the Com- " manding Officers at Cawnpore and Futty Ghurr, in conſequence of which, my Agents there " are providing the Number of extra Cattle that are required; 477 Bullocks and 12 Camels at " Cawnpore, and 435 Carriage Bullocks and 25 Camels at Futty Ghurr; as there were only 315 " Carriage Bullocks and 15 Camels belonging to that Station.") §

All my Agents have general Inſtructions to comply immediately with the Orders of the Commanding Officers. But from this I ſometimes find Difficulties in getting my Bills paſſed, as in the preſent Caſe the Commiſſary General has informed me that theſe Orders are not ſufficient Vouchers for providing extra Cattle, which ought only to be complied with when authorized by your Honourable Board, or the Commander in Chief.

Being ever ſtudious that the Service ſhould meet with no Interruption on my Part, I humbly requeſt that your Honourable Board would be pleaſed to ſignify what Form of Order or Indent will in future be neceſſary on theſe Occaſions: And I beg that the Commiſſary General may be directed to paſs my Bills for ſuch extra Cattle as may be furniſhed in conſequence of the accompanying.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Calcutta,
6th March 1781.

(Signed) John Ferguſſon,
Contractor for the Army.

Extract General Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Muir.

By the Eſtimates delivered in this Morning, agreeable to the Orders of Yeſterday, the Commanding Officer thinks it neceſſary to direct, that the Contractor will without Delay complete his Eſtabliſhment of Camels and Carriage Bullocks to the following Number; viz.

Camels, — 40
Carriage Bullocks, 750

Futty Ghurr,
4th February 1781.

Signed by Robert Frith,
M. Brigade.

To Pettumber Metter, Sircar to the Contractor for Bullocks.

Pleaſe to order the Delivery of 467 Bullocks for the Carriage of the Magazine ordered to proceed with the Second Brigade.

(Signed) John Hyde, Jun^{r}
Field Commiſſary of Ordnance.

Field Magazine,
Cawnpore, Feb. 8th, 1781.

(Signed) Ja^{s} Morgan,
Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.

Extract Brigade Orders iſſued by Colonel James Morgan.

Camp near Cawnpore, 10th Feb. 1781.

Four hundred and ſixty-ſeven extra Carriage Bullocks, and twelve Camels, to be immediately entertained by the Contractor's Agent for the Conveyance of the Magazine.

(A true Extract.)

Agreed, that Colonel James Morgan be directed to report what Number of Camels and Bullocks were returned at Cawnpore the 4th of laſt Month; and reſolved, that Colonel Morgan do

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2270.

aſſign to the Board the Reaſons which induced him to require the extra Cattle, which were demanded of the Contractor that Day.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation) Warren Haſtings.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXCIV.

Book 695. Page 440.

Fort William, 24th May 1781.

At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident,
and
Edward Wheler, Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote gone to the Coaſt of Coromandel.

Col: James Morgan.

§ (" (*a*) Read the following Letter and Incloſure from Colonel James Morgan:

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, and Board of Inſpection.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" In conſequence of your Requeſt, made in a Letter from your Secretary, under Date the 7th " Inſtant, I do myſelf the Honour of tranſmitting you the Return (copied) of the Bullocks and " Camels preſent with the Brigade, of the 4th Ultimo; and the Reaſons I have to aſſign for my " ordering the Contractor to entertain extra Cattle are, that the Aſſiſtant Quarter-maſter General, " in his Eſtimate, required 12 extra Camels for the Carriage of the Bell Tents.

" The Commiſſary of Ordnance, in his Eſtimate, alſo required for the Carriage of the Magazine " 467 extra Bullocks; and the Commanding Officer of Artillery required 82 extra Draft Bullocks " for the Train.

" I doubt not that the above Reaſons will appear to you ſufficient to juſtify my Orders.

" The 82 extra Draft Cattle have been lately diſcharged, in conſequence of the Commander " in Chief's Orders for ſome Ordnance to be ſent to Futty Ghurr.") §

I have always tranſmitted regular Information of my Orders upon theſe Occaſions, as well as upon moſt others ſuch, to the Commander in Chief, whom I ſuppoſed would lay it before you.

I have the Honour to be,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) James Morgan,
Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.

Camp, Akbarpore,
March 22d, 1781.

Return of Camels and Bullocks preſent at Cawnpoore, the 4th February 1781.

	BULLOCKS.			
	Camels.	Draft.	Carriage.	Beaſtie.
With the Artillery,	—	576	205	6
Infantry, 2d Regiment,	—	—	—	23
18th, 19th, 20th, 29th, and 30th Regiments of Sepoys,	—	—	—	55
Commiſſary of Ordnance,	—	—	—	1
Contractors Agents,	9	—	—	—
Total,	9	576	205	85

(True Copy.)
(Signed) H. Lloyd,
for Mr. Robert Grant, Agent Contractor,

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2270.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXCV.

Book 695. Page 347.

Fort William, the 29th March 1781.

At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote abſent on Duty at the Coaſt of Coromandel.

§ (" (a) The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter and Incloſures from Mr. " Charles Croftes.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, of the Board " of Inſpection.

" Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,") §

The Commiſſary General having refuſed to paſs ſome of my Bills on account of the Contract which I lately held for providing and feeding Bullocks, and for victualling the Troops on this Eſtabliſhment, and made very conſiderable Retrenchments from others, I humbly beg Leave to ſubmit the Whole to your Honourable Board, hoping that what I have to urge on the Subject, will prove the Commiſſary General's Remarks to be ill-founded, and will induce you to give Orders for the Payment of the Charges objected to by him.

3d Charge objected to by the Commiſſary General:

The Whole of my Bills for Camels for the Month of	July 1780,	CRs	4,278	0	2
	August, —	—	4,777	8	1
	September,	—	4,477	12	10
		CRs	13,553	5	1

Remarking, there are no Eſtabliſhment for Camels, nor any Authority produced for keeping them.

The Commiſſary General cannot with Propriety ſay there is no Authority for this Charge, when, by my Contract, in the ſame Manner as my Predeceſſors in the Buſineſs, I was obliged to furniſh Camels, as well as Bullocks, for the Uſe of the Army. During the Time I held it, they were frequently required of me by Government in general Orders. The public Indents, with which I was ordered to comply, always ſpecified Camels as well as Bullocks; and being indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Service, I thought it my Duty to have at all Times a certain Number of them in Readineſs. No Objection whatever was ever before made to the Charge. The Camels I furniſhed having been in conſtant Employ, in every Reſpect fit for Service, properly muſtered before the Commanding Officers, and the Bills having every Signature the Contract requires, humbly hope you will pleaſe to order them to be diſcharged.

§ 4th. (" (b) The Commiſſary General has made the following Retrenchments on my Bills for " feeding Bullocks, viz.

" On the Bills for the Month of	June 1780,	Ct Rs	5,186	15	9
	July,	—	6,455	6	5
	August,	—	1,684	14	5
	September,	—	1,634	2	5
		Ct Rs	14,961	7	

" Remarking, that it being more than the full Complement contracted for, he cannot admit " of the extra Sum, until the expreſs Authority of the Board, or of the Commander in Chief, " for having exceeded the Eſtabliſhment, ſhall have been produced.

" By my Contract I was obliged to furniſh the Bullocks at ſuch Places as might be pointed out " by the Commander in Chief, ſo that all the Eſtabliſhments might be complete within ſix " Months from the Commencement of it. I received the Orders of the Commander in Chief on " this Subject, and ſtationed the Bullocks in the Manner directed by him. In doing this, he " made no Mention whatever of the Bullocks with Captain Popham's Detachment. They were " drafted before my Contract commenced, and as they were not included in the Order I re" ceived for ſtationing the Bullocks of the Eſtabliſhment, I completed thoſe of Cawnpore and

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2271.

(b) Vide ſupra, ibid.

“ Futtigur, without making Allowance for the Bullocks with Captain Popham, which I conſidered as extra ones, to be diſmiſſed as ſoon as the Service was performed, until I received your Orders of the 1ſt of May 1780, which told me that they were to be Part of the Eſtabliſhment. I deſired my Agent at Cawnpore to take particular Care not to draw for more Bullocks than were allowed by the Eſtabliſhment, and that thoſe with Captain Popham were to be conſidered as a Part of it; that of courſe the Number at Cawnpore and Futtygur muſt be reduced. I was acquainted by him that the Commanding Officers of thoſe Stations would not allow the Number with them to be reduced without a public Order, which did not arrive till late in July, when a Letter was received, dated 20th of that Month, from the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, which explained the Matter; and then 445 (the ſame Number as with Capt. Popham) were ſtruck off from the Station at Cawnpore. The Exceſs ariſes from this Miſunderſtanding reſpecting the Bullocks with Captain Popham, and my Agent's completing the General Stations as directed by the Commander in Chief, without making Allowance for ſome ſmall Detachments with Captain Browne, Captain Crabb, the Rangers, &c. This Irregularity was occaſioned by my Agent's Deſire to complete the Bullocks at each Station; for which, if your Honourable Board thinks proper not to make me ſome Conſideration, I muſt ſuffer. But I hope you will view the Exceſs occaſioned by the Bullocks with Captain Popham in a different Light, more eſpecially as I was, in a Manner, compelled to keep them and the Stations at Cawnpore and Futtygur complete alſo, from the 1ſt of May to the End of July, from the Commanding Officer not allowing the Bullocks at thoſe Stations to be reduced.

The whole Exceſs ſtands thus:	Bullocks.	C. Rupees.		
Exceſs for June, — —	511	5,186	15	9
D° July, — —	636	6,455	6	5
D° Auguſt, — —	166	1,684	14	5
D° September, — —	161	1,634	2	5
Total Exceſs 4 Months, —	1,474	14,961	7	

“ I hope the Honourable Board will think proper to make me ſome Conſideration for the extra Cattle employed with the Detachments under Captain Crabb, Captain Browne, the Rangers, &c. which form a Part of the Exceſs; but ſhould you deem that unreaſonable, I humbly hope you will permit me to draw for the Bullocks with Captain Popham for the Months of June and July, that is, till the Day they were allowed to be ſtruck off by the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore,

		C. Rupees.	
For June, —	415	4,212 4	
July, —	465	4,719 12	
			8,932

“ The Retrenchment then would amount to Current Rupees 6,029 7

“ but as the Bullocks were actually employed, and the Exceſs was occaſioned merely by my Eagerneſs to comply with my Engagements, I hope you will admit of the Charge.”) §

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation.

Reſolved, That the 3d Charge for Camels be re-audited and paſſed in full by the Commiſſary General, as the Contract expreſsly ſays that the Contractor is to ſupply all extra Camels indented for by the Commander in Chief, &c. and agreed that the 4th Charge for Bullocks be alſo re-audited and paſſed by the Commiſſary General, as it appears from the Commander in Chief's Diſtribution of the Cattle in December 1779, that he took no Notice of thoſe Bullocks that were with Meſſrs. Popham, Browne, and Crabb, the Rangers, &c. Page 372.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Warren Haſtings.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXCVI.

Book 695. Page 529.

Fort William, 31ſt May 1781.

At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident,

And Edward Wheler, Eſquire.

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ By my lateſt Advices from Madras, my Agent had, at the Requiſition of the Commander in Chief, ſupplied 800 Draft and Carriage Bullocks, which were all he had been able till then to

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2172.

"procure: With the Detachment under Colonel Pearſe there are 1160 more, including 300 extra "ones; ſo when it joins I ſhall have at leaſt 1960 with the Bengal Troops on the Coaſt. I find "that the Charges of feeding theſe, and the Proportion of Pay to the Drivers and Sirdars, amount "actually to A^{s} 2.2. more per Month on every Head of Cattle than I am allowed by Contract.

"I beg Leave to aſſure the Honble. Board, that theſe Repreſentations do not proceed from a "Deſire of gaining by the Buſineſs. I am willing to run every Riſk which I ought to run, and to "incur Loſſes which happen by Ways or other Accidents to which I ought to be ſubjected: "All I aſk is, that the Loſs I may have ſuſtained by victualling the Madras Detachment, and by "Charges on their Embarkation there occaſioned, by my furniſhing ſuch Proviſions, &c. as I was "not obliged to do by my Contract, may be reimburſed me; and I beg that the heavy Loſs which "I am ſuſtaining by the Bullocks with theſe Coaſt Detachments, may be alleviated in ſuch Man"ner or Degree as the Honble. Board may be pleaſed to think reaſonable.") §

My Agent receives the Amount of the Batta Bills on the Coaſt, from the Paymaſter of the Detachment; but he has not received any Thing on account of the Bullocks ſupplied, as the Commander in Chief imagines I am paid for them in Advance the Beginning of every Month by the Military Paymaſter General here, which has never been, or could be the Caſe, as it was not in my Power to aſcertain what Number might be ſupplied, from the Uncertainty of obtaining them. Finding it utterly impracticable to remit Monies thither for that Purpoſe, I requeſt that the Paymaſter of the Detachment may be directed to pay Mr. Geo. Ramſay, who is my Agent there, the Amount of the Bills for ſupplying Cattle, as well as thoſe for victualling the Europeans, and at ſuch Rates as the Honble. Board may think proper to determine.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort William, 31ſt May 1781. John Ferguſſon.

APPENDIX, N° CCCXCVII.

Book 695. Page 938.

Fort William, 23d Auguſt 1781.

At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
Edward Wheler, Eſquire.
The Honble. the Governor General abſent, on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote abſent, on Service at Fort St. George.

To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Board of Inſpection.

Gentlemen,

Colonel Muir having, by Miſtake, tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief a Variety of Bills for extra Charges, the General has ſent them to me, and I have the Honor of ſubmitting them to your Conſideration, with my Remarks, agreeably to the Orders of the 5th June 1780.

Upon examining theſe Bills, and peruſing the Remarks relative to them, the evident Want of the Information which ought to have accompanied them, will ſuggeſt to you the Neceſſity of recommending to Commanding Officers who authorize ſuch Charges, to aſſign at the ſame Time that they tranſmit the Bills, their Reaſons in Support of them, agreeably to the incloſed Copy of the 7th Article of the ſaid Regulations of the 5th June 1780.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) John Murray,
Com^{r} Gen^{l}.

Com^{r} Gen^{l} Office,
31ſt July 1781.

§ ("(a) Remarks on the Contingent Bills tranſmitted by Colonel Muir to the Commander in "Chief, and by him to the Commiſſary General.

"Further Extract from ſame Conſultation.

Page 941. "I incloſe a Copy of the Return of Draught and Carriage Bullocks and Camels with Colonel "Muir in March laſt; according to which he had 1410 Draught and Carriage Bullocks, beſides "40 Camels, and I perceive he had the ſame Number in May: The Neceſſity of hiring extra "Coolies for the Bell Tents does not, therefore, at preſent appear; nor has Colonel Muir ſupported the Meaſure by aſſigning his Reaſons; but he may perhaps be able to ſatisfy the Board "on that Head, if they ſhall think proper to deſire him.") §

No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2274.

APPENDIX, Nº CCCXCVIII.

Book 731. Page 32.

Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th Auguſt 1785.

Fort William, 24th Auguſt 1785.

Sec. Dep. of Inſpection. Wedneſday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident.
Lieutenant General Sloper, Commander in Chief,
John Stables, Eſquire,
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

The following Letters, received from Mr. Mackintoſh and the Army Agent, are now recorded.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having been Agent to the Contractor to the Army ſome Years, and having acquired a Knowledge and Experience in that Time, I am induced, in theſe Times of public Savings, to lay before you the following Propoſals, which I hope will meet with your Approbation. I will feed, &c. every Bullock, for 3 Rˢ 10 Aˢ per Month, and every Camel for 10 Rupees per Month, including the preſent Number of Drivers; by which, I believe, the Company will ſave about ſixty thouſand Rupees a Year, after paying me the preſent Commiſſion of 17½ per Cent. on the Diſburſements, according to the preſent Eſtabliſhment.

Should the Board have any Doubt about this, I beg it may be referred to the Paymaſter General; and in order to make it more clear and ſatisfactory, as well as to prevent Trouble, and the ſwelling of Account, I alſo agree to do it by Contract, for a Term of one, two, three, or more Years.

With reſpect to the Victualling Part of the Contract, it is already done on ſuch low Terms, that I cannot undertake to do it for leſs.

If there is any exiſting Engagement binding on the Board for conducting this Buſineſs, it is far from my Intention to preſume that they would break it. I only made the above Propoſition, in the Belief that if they are not under Engagements, they will deem the Savings I have ſtated an Object well worth Attention.

I have the Honour to be,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) Wᵐ M'Intoſh.

Calcutta,
15th February 1785.

The Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have had the Honour to deliver in Propoſals to your Honourable Board the 15th Ultimo, for feeding, &c. Bullocks for 3 Rˢ 10 Aˢ per Month, and Camels for 10 Rupees per Month; by which it appears the Company will ſave upwards of ſixty thouſand Rupees a Year, agreeable to the late Eſtabliſhment, as publiſhed in General Orders; but leſt it ſhould be ſuggeſted, that I have not ſpecified what Quantity what Quantity* of Gram every Bullock was to have per Day, I now beg Leave to mention that I mean to conform in every Reſpect to the new Regulations (namely) to give every Bullock two Seer of Gram per Day, beſides the uſual Allowance of Straw, excluſive of Picket Ropes, with the ſame Number of Drivers and Sirdars as are particularly ſpecified in theſe Regulations, which are to be binding on me; and in order to remove any Doubt the Board might have, I will give unqueſtionable Security for my fulfilling the Terms of the Contract for a certain Time of one, two, three, or more Years.

*Sic in Orig.

I have mentioned, in my Letter of the 15th, that if the Board was under any Engagements to the preſent Agent for conducting this Buſineſs, I could not preſume they would depart from it.

I have the Honour to be,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) Wᵐ M'Intoſh.

Calcutta,
10th March 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In the Propoſals which I had the Honour to give in a Letter bearing Date the 15th February, for feeding, &c. Bullocks and Camels, I mentioned, that the Victualling Part of the Contract was already done on ſuch low Terms, that I could not offer to do it for leſs; but in caſe the Honourable Board ſhould underſtand from this that I have a Deſire of their being ſeparated, I beg Leave to mention, that it is my Wiſh they ſhould go together, as they have hitherto done.

I have alſo offered, in my Letter of the 10th Inſtant, to give undoubted Security, to which I refer; being, with the utmoſt Reſpect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient, and
most humble Servant,
(Signed) Wm M'Intoſh.

Calcutta,
14th March 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council of Bengal.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

As I humbly conceive the accompanying Repreſentations to your Honourable Board to contain a full and ſatiſfactory Anſwer to the Offer lately made by Mr. Mackintoſh, reſpecting the feeding of the Army Cattle, I requeſt the ſame, together with the Papers accompanying it, and Mr. Mackintoſh's Letter to the Board, may go home by the firſt Opportunity to the Honourable Court of Directors, for their full Information reſpecting the Manner of that Buſineſs being conducted by,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) Chas Wm Blunt.
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
15th March 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Bengal.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I beg Leave to lay before your Honourable Board the following Repreſentation and Remarks on Mr. M'Intoſh's Letter reſpecting the feeding of the Army Cattle.

On the Suppoſition that another Year of Scarcity, ſuch as the laſt, ſhould again occur, it requires no Argument to prove that Mr. M'Intoſh cannot feed the Cattle for the ſame Money he can do now that the Scarcity no longer exiſts, and the Food of Cattle is become, and daily is becoming, more and more cheap. His Statement, therefore, that according to the preſent Eſtabliſhment his Offer holds out a Saving to the Company of more than 60,000 Rupees *per Annum*, is not ſtrictly true, and tends to miſlead the Board.—Whether Mr. M'Intoſh means that additional Drivers and Food, when on Service, with Pads, Ropes, &c. are included in his Offer, or means they ſhould be made incidental Charges, is not clearly expreſſed; neither does the Propoſal ſpecify the Quantity nor Quality of Food to be given, if any Checks or Controul of Commanding Officers on theſe Heads, or as the real Numbers to be kept up, is intended. But however he may mean on theſe Points, the Difference between $\overset{\text{R.}}{4}.\ \overset{\text{A.}}{10}$, the preſent Rate of Feeding, when Grain is at a Medium Price, and his Propoſal of $\overset{\text{R.}}{3}.\ \overset{\text{A.}}{10}$, on 3,000 Head of Cattle, amounts only to Rupees 36,000, inſtead of 60,000, as he ſtates: For it would be unfair to ſtate the preſent Eſtabliſhment to coſt the Company, on an Average, that which a Year of Famine has made it amount to. But his erroneous Statement tends further to deceive the Board; for at the preſent Price of the Food of Cattle, the Agent thinks he may ſafely affirm, they are in many Places at this Time fed under the Rate of $\overset{\text{R.}}{4}.\ \overset{\text{A.}}{10}$, and by the preſent Regulations of the Agency, the Price of Feeding falls with the Price of Food, and this the Agent is of Neceſſity bound ſtrictly to obſerve. So that if the Price of Gram continues to fall, as there is every Reaſon to expect, the Charge to the Company of feeding their Cattle, with Drivers, and all the other Articles, will from this Time be as low as Mr. M'Intoſh's Offer; and his boaſted Saving, therefore, on the preſent Eſtabliſhment, will very ſoon ſink to nothing. It cannot be the Intention of Government to deceive themſelves, by ſuppoſing it in any Man's Power to keep their Cattle in proper and ſerviceable Condition in Times of extreme Scarcity on the ſame low Terms as in Times of great Plenty. Whoever undertakes to do ſo in ſuch Times, muſt either fail in his Contract, or ruin the Cattle by illicit Practices, ſuch as giving improper Food, or ſhort Allowances, or defraud the Company by charging non-effective Cattle and Drivers; ſo that Mr. M‘Intoſh's Offer amounts in Fact to no more than this:—That he is willing to contract to feed the Cattle, in cheap Times, as low as the preſent Agent is bound to do it, and will venture to contract to perform, in dear Times, what no Man can perform. The Rate of Agency was calculated from Medium Prices; and the Spirit and Intention of it is, throughout, that the Cattle, being the Company's Property, ſhould be always, and at a Certainty, maintained in healthy and ſerviceable Condition, let the Price of Grain riſe or fall, conſiſtent with Juſtice to the Company, and a fair Advantage to a reſponſible Servant. Sure it can never be the Intentions of Government to put that Servant in a Situation liable to Ruin, by binding him to perform what may become impoſſible for him to perform; which would infallibly be the Caſe of a Contract taken out at a low Rate, and ſucceeded by Seaſons of real Scarcity. With reſpect to the Security offered by Mr. M‘Intoſh, I beg to obſerve, that the preſent Agent, being a Company's Servant, is always under Security, and is beſides liable to Diſmiſſion from the Service for Miſconduct or Breach of Truſt, and thus is liable to a much heavier Penalty than any pecuniary Mulct, and under ſtronger Security for his good Behaviour; beſides, any Security Mr. M‘Intoſh can give can never avail the Company, becauſe the Points to be ſecured, general and indeterminate, it will ever be next to impoſſible to improve ſpecific Charges ſo as to recover at Law. Should the Cattle at any Time hereafter be found in a State unfit for Service, he has it always in his Power to ſay, the Service has been hard; the Cattle have grown old; the Seaſon has been inclement, and they have been fed as well as the low Price allowed me would afford; ſo that the Security offered by Mr. M‘Intoſh, in Fact, gives him no Title to a Preference over a Company's Servant already in Poſſeſſion of the Office, and without the ſmalleſt Complaint againſt him: Should this Mode of Application (uncalled for by Government) be admitted into Precedent, no Servant of the Company can think himſelf ſafe in his Office; any Perſon who is out of Employment, or junior Servant, may ſtep forward, and ſay, I will make Gunpowder cheaper than this Man, I will make Salt cheaper than that Man, and I will make Cloth cheaper than another; the ill Blood that muſt neceſſarily enſue, would produce Effects of the moſtmiſchievous and fatal Kind, and put an End to all Harmony and Confidence in the Service. Mr. M‘Intoſh confeſſes the Victualling Branch of my Office to be done on ſuch low Terms, that he cannot undertake to do it for leſs, and he ſays true; I can produce Inſtances, where the Batts drawn, with Commiſſion upon it, does not amount to the Expence; and I muſt beg Leave to advance this as a Reaſon, why the two Branches of Feeding and Victualling ſhould not be ſeparated, the Duty being performed by the ſame Aſſiſtants, the Expence is thereby divided, which would otherwiſe fall too heavy on either. The late Reduction in the Number of the Cattle having decreaſed the Agent's Commiſſion one Fourth, without leſſening his Expence in the ſmalleſt Degree, is another Reaſon againſt further Reductions upon his Office; on the Whole, whenever the Price of the Food of Cattle ſhall enable Mr. M‘Intoſh to maintain them in proper ſerviceable Condition at the Rate he offers, it will be ſtill more in the Power of the Agent to do ſo, becauſe he has European and other Aſſiſtants acting for him in both Branches; and when, from the high Price of Grain, it will not be in the Agent's Power to keep the Charge of Feeding below or at the Rate of the preſent Agency, it muſt be equally out of the Power of any other Perſon to do ſo by fair and honourable Means.

A Circumſtance I muſt beg may attract the Attention of the Honourable Board is, that at the Moment of my entering upon my Office, and ever ſince, it having been a Time of Scarcity, almoſt of Famine, it would be unfair to calculate the Company's average Expence by ſuch a Year; and it would be unjuſt to deprive me of the Opportunity of making appear the advantageous Footing the Agency ſtands upon, at the Moment an Appearance of Plenty affords a Proſpect of doing ſo; the Injuſtice muſt appear ſtill greater, if it is conſidered I have had innumerable Difficulties to ſtruggle with, owing to many neceſſary Regulations lately ſubmitted by me to the Board being unprovided for, and owing to ſuch a general Scarcity of Money, that though employed as an Agent diſburſing the Company's Money, I am at this Moment in Advance conſiderably more than a Lack of Rupees. I therefore truſt the preſent Offer will not appear to hold out any ſuch Advantage or Saving as to entitle Mr. M‘Intoſh to diſpoſſeſs a Company's Servant of his Office, even if the Board ſhould determine to make any Alteration in the Mode of conducting the Buſineſs, but which I truſt they will ſee no Cauſe immediately to do; as I have Reaſon to hope it may ſhortly appear, that the Agency, upon its preſent Footing, has been under the Conſideration, and has received the Approbation of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Preſuming that a Matter of ſo much Importance as the permanent good State of the Army Cattle will not be decided upon by the Honourable Board, without all due Information from thoſe beſt qualified to give it, I ſhall beg to refer the Board to Colonel Pearſe, Commandant of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Duff, who has had the Command ever ſince my Appointment, and to the Commanding Officers at the different Stations, requeſting them to certify, whether the Allowances to the Cattle have been more than barely ſufficient, whether they have been duly diſtributed, whether the Buſineſs of both Branches of Feeding and Victualling has been properly conducted, and whether the Cattle are not at preſent in general good Condition; and I humbly beg Leave to accompany this Repreſentation with the Papers and Copies of

Letters, extracted from my Correſpondence, and hereunder ſpecified, bearing Teſtimony to the above Points.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Charles Wm Blunt,
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
15th March 1785.

A. — Agent's Letter to Commanding Officers.
B. — Major Crawford's Anſwer to the above.
C. — Colonel Eyre's D° D°.
D. — Colonel Fullerton D°.
E. — Lieutenant Polhill D°.
F. — Lieutenant Colonel Duff D°.
G. — Major Eaton D°.
H. — Colonel Ironſide D°.
I. — Sir John Cumming.

Sir, Calcutta, 7th December 1784.

Complaints being made from ſeveral Stations of the Army, that the Company's Cattle are in bad Condition; and as I may conſequently be blamed for the Cauſes of it, I beg Leave to aſſure, that I have conſtantly directed thoſe Perſons in Charge of them to give their full Allowance of Food, as I never wiſhed to reap any Kind of Advantage from that Part of my Agency. I am well aware that Black People are not to be depended upon; and as I cannot poſſibly have European Agents at every Station, I muſt requeſt that you will do me the Favour to direct ſome Perſon to be a Check upon my People with you, that Juſtice might be done to the Cattle.

The Beeſty Cattle of the Eſtabliſhment form a very conſiderable Part of the Carriage Bullocks, and being entirely under the Charge of People who are not accountable to the Agent, I have every Reaſon to think that they are defrauded of great Part of their Allowances of Food, and that they are much overloaded; the Weight ſtipulated for a Bullock to carry being only 160 Pounds, and I am informed, that their Burthen of Water is not leſs than 300lb.—This I muſt believe, from the wretched Condition in which they are conſtantly returned to me; and I particularly intreat that ſuch Orders may be given reſpecting them, as will, if poſſible, prevent theſe Abuſes, which are certainly practiſed.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant.

To Sir Charles William Blunt, Army Agent.

Sir,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th Ultimo, relating the Cattle attached to my Corps. In Reply, I have to acquaint you, that ever ſince the Commencement of your Agency, I have directed a certain Number of the Gun Laſcars to ſee that they are properly fed, and attended duly; and as they are in excellent Order, I have no Room to ſuppoſe that they are defrauded of their Food; this Method I ſhall continue to obſerve; and I ſhall alſo take care that the Beeſty Cattle are not overloaded, according to your Deſire.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) James Crawford.

Jelda,
the 4th January 1785.

Sir,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th December. In Anſwer to which, I have to aſſure you, that no Complaint has gone from me of the bad Condition of the Cattle at this Station, further than the Remark made upon the Returns, which you are by no Means accountable for.—A few of the Bullocks are ſo old as to be quite worn out, and can never be fit for any Service, thoſe under the Standard: Upon my taking the Command here, I enquired particularly how ſuch Cattle came to be produced at Muſter, and had a very ſatisfactory Account from the Contractor's Agent, that they were left here by different Detachments, and originally came from the Troops who had been employed in the Decan. Your Sircars tell me, that they have poſitive Orders to give the Bullocks the full Allowance, and they aſſure me it is given to them. It is true they do not look pampered; but if they had double the Quantity of Grain it would be the ſame, for the Seaſon is very ſevere, and the Cattle lay out on the hard Ground in the cutting Wind, with Want of Buſſey (which is not * be got) makes them appear in a worſe Condition than they really are; in the Rains I allowed them to go about 12 Coſs off to graze; at preſent I believe they get ſome cut Straw. * Sic in Orig.

The Burthen of a Beeſty Bullock was always the ſame as it is now; and ſince I have been in the Service, it has been a general Remark, that they were the fatteſt and beſt Cattle, owing to the Attachment of the Man to the Beaſt that was his conſtant Companion, who took care he ſhould always have his full and proper Allowance.

It is the Cuſtom of the Army in large Camps or Cantonments, for a good Non-commiſſioned Officer of Artillery to be appointed Bullock Serjeant, who is to ſee the Cattle get the Quantity of Grain, &c.; and at proper Times this Perſon is placed there by the Commanding Officer as a Check upon the Contractor.

I will, with great Pleaſure, comply with your Requeſt in appointing a Perſon to inſpect the Conduct of your Sircars; it would be neceſſary that you ſhould give a Serjeant ſo employed 10 or 12 Rupees per Month.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Geo. B. Eyre,
Lieut. Colonel.

Dinapore,
January 8, 1785.

Sir Charles Wm Blunt, Bart.

Sir William Blunt, Bart.

Sir,

I have your Favour of the 27th Ultimo; I have reprehended your Servant here ſometimes for the Treatment of the Cattle, but never made any public Complaint or Repreſentation whatever: Reſt aſſured, Sir, ſhould I ever be neceſſitated to do ſo, that you ſhall have by the ſame Poſt a Duplicate.

I have given Injunctions agreeable to your Favour, as far as poſſible to effect Juſtice being done the Cattle. Relative †, the Load of the Beeſty Bullocks, Cuſtom has eſtabliſhed a Weight nearly equal to double your ſtipulated Amount. † Sic in Orig.

I remain, with due Regard,
Sir,
Your devoted humble Servant,
(Signed) J. Fullarton,
Lieut. Colonel.

Midnapore,
January 9, 1785.

Sir, Camp, Nonparrah, 12th January 1785.

I have received your Favour of the 17th Ultimo, and have now the Pleaſure of expreſſing my Satisfaction at the good Condition the Cattle are in, which you have placed under my Command; the Sircar, I believe, has in every Reſpect done Juſtice to them, and I generally cauſe them to be fed near the Park of Artillery, that one of my Serjeants may ſee them get their Food.

If you have any other Directions to give regarding their Food, &c. &c. it ſhall be attended to, as it would give me the greateſt Pleaſure, if I can be in any Manner of Aſſiſtance to you.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. Polhill.

Camp, Dum Dum, Friday.

To Sir Charles William Blunt, Agent to the Army.

Sir,

I have received your Letter requeſting to have a Serjeant appointed to ſee that the Cattle receive their full Allowance of Grain, &c.; agreeable to the Regulations and the Orders you have given to the Sircars, I am ſatisfied it is your Wiſh that the Cattle ſhould have their full Allowance, and will order proper Perſons to ſee that Juſtice is done to them; but I do not think it right to fix any Non-commiſſioned Officer for that particular Duty, as it will only give the Sircars a greater Opportunity of cheating the Cattle.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Patrick Duff,
Lieut. Col. Comt the Artillery.

Sir,

I am favoured with your's of the 1ſt Inſtant; and in Anſwer am to inform you, that I made a minute Calculation of the neceſſary Expence for feeding the Bullocks, paying Drivers, furniſhing Picket Ropes, Pads, &c. and find at the loweſt Rate, conſidering the preſent Price which Grain is now ſold for, that after defraying all unavoidable Expence, it will amount to upwards of 200 Rupees per Month; for which Sum the Man whom I have made a Tender to contract for them engages to keep the Bullocks in good Order, and furniſh Ropes, Pads, &c.; when Grain is at 30 Seer per Rupee, he will enter on a freſh Engagement. If this ſhould ſuit, it's very well; otherwiſe thinks he cannot do Juſtice to the Cattle, and ſupport himſelf.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Iſaac Eaton.
Caunpore, January 11, 1785.

Buxar,
11th February 1785.
(on the Service.)

To Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart. Contractor for the Army.

Sir,

I have received your public Letter of the 27th Ultimo.

Conſidering how well the Buſineſs of your Contract is conducted at this Station, the Precluſion of all Complaints from the Commanding Officer, and that no Repreſentation has ever been made to me, during my Service in this Quarter, of Deficiencies or Impoſitions of any Kind in feeding or loading the Cattle, nothing ſurely could ever be more inapplicable to the real State of the Caſe, both in Subſtance and Expreſſion, than the Tenor of your Addreſs to me.

Beſides the Indecorum of Informations being received through any other Channel than that of the Commanding Officer, your Informer of the bad Condition of the Cattle here has, I can aſſure you, Sir, moſt egregiouſly impoſed upon you.

At the Expiration of every Month, a ſtrict Survey is taken by the Officers of Artillery of the Draught and Carriage Cattle, whoſe Safety and Reputation depend on their good Condition, and an Artillery Serjeant is always appointed to inſpect their Feeding.

With reſpect to thoſe called Beeſty, they are under the Care of ſeveral Quarter Maſters, than whom there are no Gentlemen in the Army have fairer Characters, and more incapable of ſordid Actions or of Inattention to this, as well as every other Part of their Duty. In a Climate ſultry as this, the Work of the Beeſty Bullocks muſt of courſe prove laborious; but that they are never unneceſſarily employed, or unuſually burthened, is, I am, perſuaded, a Miſreport. To be ſatisfied, however, I have iſſued a public Order for an extraordinary Survey to be taken of the Beeſty Cattle, and of the Size as well as Weight of their Bukhals, which all over the Country are, I believe, of ſimilar Dimenſions, being the Hides of two Oxen, one *pleaſed* * (placed) on each Side of the Beeſty Bullock; and the common Oxen of this Country, the Skins of which are uſed for this Purpoſe, do not often differ in Size.

* Sic in Orig.

Did I not, Sir, conclude your Letter as merely circularly, I ſhould have been reduced to the Neceſſity, in conſequence of ſoliciting the Commander in Chief for a public Enquiry into the Conduct of the Officers who were directed to ſuperintend the Cattle attached to my Command; but as I cannot conceive any Reflection intended, where no Cauſe has been given for it, I ſhall cloſe the Subject, with an Aſſurance, that no Caution will be wanting on my Part for the Care of your Cattle; and not from Civility alone to the Contractor, but becauſe my own Reputation, as well as my own Security, and that of the whole Detachment, in a great Meaſure depend upon their Strength and Capacity for Service.

With perfect Conſideration and Regard,
I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) G. Ironſide, Colonel.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 27th of December 1784. As I make it a Point to ſee and examine particularly into the State of the Draught Cattle, they have not ſuffered ſo much as you may have heard; that all Black Agents you can employ will, in a greater or leſs Degree, defraud the Cattle, is a Truth too well known to be doubted, nor will all the Inſtructions you can give, or the Puniſhments I can hold out to them, prevent it. I ordered a Serjeant from the Artillery to attend daily to ſee the Grain weighed, but to little Purpoſe; the Black Agent here has the Means of corrupting, either by Money or Liquor, and I believe none of the Serjeants have ever been able to withſtand the Temptation. The Elephant Contractor's Sircar has been following the ſame Practices, though in a leſſer Degree, which obliged me to order the different Quarter Maſters to ſee that the Elephants had their daily Allowance of Food; and I have lately directed the Commanding Officer of Artillery to have a particular Eye to the feeding the Draught and Carriage Bullocks: But ſtill your Agent, Minizes, finds Means to elude the Orders; indeed of all the Rogues I have met with in his Way, I believe him the greateſt: I have ordered my Secretary to write to Mr. Lawtre to remove him immediately from this Place; and I am clearly of Opinion he ought not to be entruſted by you in any Thing relating to the feeding, or Purchaſe of Grain. There are two Species of Pulſe, the Produce of this Part of the Country, the one called Chonnack, the other Moat; the Price of the former 14 Seer per Rupee, the latter 43 Seers; and were they equal in Price, I ſhould prefer Moat: The Moat Harveſt is in November, and that of Chonnack in April, which accounts for the Difference of Price at preſent. On account of this great Difference I gave Directions to feed the Cattle with Moat; but Minizes, the Black Agent, pleading that there was a Quantity of Chonnack on Hand, the Order does not take place before the firſt Inſtant. The Cattle will be fed at one-third the Expence to the Company, without, I believe, in any Reſpect affecting your Intereſt.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
John Cumming.

Futty Ghurr,
Jan. 11th, 1785.
To Sir Cha. Blunt, Bart.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I humbly beg to add to the Repreſentation already before your Honourable Board the incloſed Extract from the laſt Returns, ſhewing the low Rate at which the Cattle are fed under the Regulations of the preſent Agency at thoſe Stations where Grain is fallen in Price, at ſome of which it is already below the Rate of Mr. M^{c}Intoſh's Offer, as my Repreſentation foretells it ſoon would be. I can with Confidence aſſure the Board, that the Rate will be ſtill lower in the ſucceeding Months.

I therefore requeſt the Attention of the Board to remark the Fallacy of Mr. M^{c}Intoſh's Statement of an annual Saving to the Company of R^{s} 60,000 by his Offer.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt humble Servant,
Cha^{s} W^{m} Blunt,
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
19th March 1785.

CHARGES of feeding Cattle at the following Stations, by laſt Returns.

M^{d} Seer R.A.						
Calcutta Gram, for 1 Bullock, a. 2 Seer per Day, 1. 20, a. 1/6 per M^{d}	2	1	—			
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2	1	7			
				4	2	7
M^{d} Seer Seer Ch^{r}						
Midnapore Gram, 1. 20, a. 21. 13 per Rupee	2	12	13			
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2	1	7			
				4	13	10
M^{d}						
Jellaſore Gram, 1. 20 Seer, a 24 S^{a} per R^{s}	2	8	—			
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2	1	7			
				4	9	7
M. S.						
Berhampore Gram, 1. 20, a. 17 S^{a} per R^{s}	3	8	5			
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2	1	7			
				5	10	—
M. S.						
Chittagong Gram, 1. 20, a. 1 M^{d} per R	1	8	—			
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2	1	7			
				3	9	7
M. S^{r}.						
Monghier Gram, 1. 20, a. 43 S^{a} per R^{s}	1	6	3			
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2	1	7			
				3	7	10
Burrangong Gram, 1. 20, a. 42 S^{a} per R^{s}	1	6	10			
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2	1	7			
				3	8	5

Light

Light Infantry Gram, 2. 20, a. 37 Sˢ per R.	1 9 10	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2 1 7	
		3 11 5
Buxar Gram, 1. 20, a. 24 S. per R.	2 8 —	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2 1 7	
		4 9 7
Chunar Ghurr Gram, 1. 20, a. 20 S. per R.	2 — —	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2 1 7	
		4 1 7
Dinapore Gram, 1. 20, a. 45 Sˢ per R.	1 5 4	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	2 1 7	
		3 6 11

N. B. By the above it appears, wherever Gram is cheap, the Company's Expence under the preſent Agency is leſs than Mr. M‘Intoſh's Offer; and it muſt ſurely be admitted as true, that the faireſt and moſt equal Footing the Buſineſs can ſtand upon is, that the Cattle ſhall always receive their proper Allowance, and the Company always pay what that Allowance ſhall coſt, be it more or leſs, as the Fact is under the preſent Agency.

C. W. B.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having been favoured with Mr. M‘Intoſh's ſecond and third Letters to the Board reſpecting the Agency, and conceiving that it may be thought proper I ſhould give in to the Board ſome clear Propoſals, on reduced Terms, to juſtify their continuing me in my Office, I beg your Indulgence to make one or two Obſervations for your further Information, and as Reaſons to me inſuperable why I think it not incumbent on me to do ſo.

I will ſuppoſe, Sirs, Offers ſimilar to Mr. M‘Intoſh's to be made in every Department of the Company's Services, will it therefore be incumbent on every Holder of an Office, to give in a Propoſal on reduced Terms, to juſtify the Board in continuing that Servant in his Office? Surely not, without Proof of Miſconduct, or of unfair or immoderate Profits; and if not in other Offices, why in mine? have any ſuch Proofs been attempted to be produced? none, that I know of. If the Honourable Board ſhould be of Opinion that any Juſtification of their Determination to refuſe Mr. M‘Intoſh's Offer is neceſſary to the Court of Directors, I humbly conceive the moſt ample may be found on other Grounds. The whole Ground of Mr. M‘Intoſh's Pretenſions to diſpoſſeſs the preſent Agent, and obtain a Contract for feeding the Cattle, and with it the Victualling, which he allows to be done on the loweſt poſſible Terms, is a Statement of an annual conſtant Saving to the Company, of Rupees 60,000 on the Feeding alone; if therefore this Statement is not ſtrictly true, his Pretenſions at once vaniſh: Now the Eſtabliſhment having been reduced more than One-fourth ſince this Calculation of Saving was made, of conſequence his Statement of Saving muſt be one Fourth leſs, and is ſo far incorrect; and again, the Price of Gram, and of courſe the Price of feeding the Cattle, having fallen ſo much ſince this ſame Calculation of Saving was made, as to bring the preſent Rate of feeding the Cattle in ſome Places at, and in many Places below the Terms of his Offer, and there being a Proſpect of the Rate falling ſtill lower, his Statement of Saving is ſtill further from being correct. This Argument alone, were there not many others of equal Force, is ſufficient to juſtify to the Court of Directors a Rejection of his Propoſals. But, Sirs, the encloſed Paper juſt received from my Agent at Cawnpore, ſhewing the Price of Gram at that Station, from January 1784 to February 1785, makes it appear to a Demonſtration, that had any Man been bound by Contract to give the Cattle the preſent Allowances, at the Rate Mr. M‘Intoſh propoſes, during the greateſt Part of that Period, there are but few Fortunes in India that would not have been ruined in a ſhort Time, at leaſt the Contractor would have loſt more in one Year than he would gain in five. This affords a ſecond Reaſon for rejecting a Contract which engages to perform Impoſſibilities; and a third, of no leſs Weight, may be drawn from the Precariouſneſs of Crops, and the Fluctuation in the Price of Corn all the World over, which is a Matter of ſuch Notoriety, and ſo totally impoſſible to foreſee or controul, as muſt ever prevent the fixing one uniform conſtant Price for the feeding of the Army Cattle, unattended by one or other of theſe Alternatives—either the Company muſt pay an higher Price for feeding their Cattle in plentiful Years, than they ſhould at all Times pay; or the Contractor in bad Years muſt fail in his Contract, and ruin the Cattle, or be ruined himſelf. I have in my former Letter obſerved to the Honourable Board, that by the late Reductions of the Army Cattle, viz. 900 out of 4,084, and all the Camels, the Agent's Commiſſions are diminiſhed more than One-fourth, without leſſening his

Charges in Salaries, &c. a ſingle Rupee, which is a Reduction, I conceive, fully equal to any made in other Offices in this Time of general Retrenchment; beſides this, Sirs, an Advantage formerly accruing to the Agent, from the Allowance for Ropes, Pads, &c. is wholly taken away by the Deduction of the Carriage Cattle, the Bags, &c. of the Beeſtys coſting more than the Allowance for them; and on the Whole, it will appear by a bonâ fide Statement of the Outgoings and Incomes of the Agency on its preſent reduced Footing, that the Agent's Advantages are no more than moderate and reaſonable.

By Mr. M'Intoſh's third Letter, it now appears, that his Views have been all along directed as well to the Victualling as to the Feeding Branch of the Agency. He is content, if he can but get Poſſeſſion of the Whole, to run the Hazard of loſing Money by one Branch, in Hopes to make a Livelihood by the other; and ſo, Sirs, permit me to ſay, would many more Perſons in his Situation in this Country. But, Sirs, Government can never mean to impoſe ſuch Terms, merely becauſe a Perſon not in the Service ventures to undertake what I have ſhewn to be unſafe. Allow me, Sirs, to obſerve, that the different Emoluments of Offices in all States, from the higheſt Salaries to the loweſt, do not take their Riſe from the Number of Hours, or Degree of Labour ſpent at the Deſk, but from the high Importance of thoſe Offices, and the Reſponſibility of the Characters filling them: I therefore beg the Honourable Board will be pleaſed to conſider of what Degree of Importance to the State is the Buſineſs of the Agency, and with what Degree of Reputation does it appear it has been conducted. I obſerve Mr. M'Intoſh appears to lay great Streſs, and repeats in every Letter, his Offer of Security to perform his Contract, in the Idea that the Board cannot poſſibly reject his Offer under that Circumſtance; but, I truſt, the Honourable Board will diſcriminate between a Caſe of Security given not to embezzle Monies entruſted, or to perform any ſpecific Act, and a Security to perform generally what I have ſhewn may become impoſſible to perform. I likewiſe truſt the Honourable Board will ſee how little any Security, however unqueſtionable, can avail the Public, or compenſate the Evils that may be conſequent, ſhould it ever happen that the Cattle ſhould be found in an unſerviceable Condition in the Hour of Danger and of Service, from the Scarcity of Corn having put it out of a Contractor's Power to do them Juſtice, without immediate Ruin to himſelf.

For the above Reaſons, I truſt the Honourable Board will think themſelves fully juſtified to the Court of Directors in rejecting an Offer, generally deemed unfair, and ſhewn to be unneceſſary; and that they will approve of my continuing to act as I have done in an Office of great Truſt and Reſponſibility, the Forms of which, in Point of Fairneſs and Equality, between the Company and the Agent, as well as the Certainty of Advantage to the State of the Army Cattle, I am moſt confident and bold to ſay, will the more appear as it is the more examined, and the longer continued.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Chaˢ Wᵐ Blunt,
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
13th April 1785.

BAZAR RATE at Cawnpore of the Price of Gram, &c. with the Quantity for One Corah Rupee, ſpecified in each Column.

	Moot.		Muſſoor Gram.		Colligh Gram.		Mong Gram.		Anar Gram.		Boot Gram.	
	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.
1784.												
January 23.	15	—	15	—	13½	—	15	—	17	—	15	—
February 2.	15	—	15	—	13½	—	15	—	17	—	16	—
9.	15	—	15	—	13	13½	15	—	17	—	16	16½
16.	15	—	15	—	13	13¾	16	—	18	—	17	17½
23.	17	—	15	—	13	13¾	16	—	18	—	17	17½
March 1.	15	—	15	—	13	13½	15	—	17	—	16	16½
8.	14	—	14	—	12	12½	14	—	16	—	15	15½
15.	14	—	14	—	12	12½	14	—	16	—	15	15½
22.	15	—	14	—	13	—	14	—	16	—	15	15½
27.	15	—	14	—	13	—	14	—	16	—	15	15½
April 5.	15½	—	14½	—	12½	13	14	—	18	—	15½	16
12.	15½	—	14½	—	12½	13	14	—	18	—	15	15½
19.	14	—	14½	—	10	10½	11	11½	15	16	13½	14
26.	14	—	14½	—	10	10½	11	11½	15	16	13½	14
May 3.	14	—	14½	—	10	10½	11	11½	15	16	13½	14
10.	14	—	14½	—	10	10½	11	11½	15	16	13½	14
17.	11	—	12	—	10	10½	11	11½	13	16	12½	14
24.	11	—	12	—	10	10½	11	11½	13	16	12½	14
31.	11	—	12	—	10	10½	11	11½	13	16	12½	14
June 7.	10½	—	11½	—	9½	—	10½	—	11	—	12½	—
14.	10½	—	11⅔	—	9¼	—	10½	—	11	—	12½	—
21.	10½	—	11½	—	10	—	10½	—	15	—	13	—
28.	10	—	11½	—	9	9½	9	9¼	13	—	12	12½
July 5.	10	—	11½	—	9	9½	9	9¼	13	—	12	12½
12.	10	—	11½	—	9	9½	9	9¼	13	—	12	12½
19.	10	—	10½	—	9	9½	9½	—	13½	—	12	12½
26.	10	—	10½	—	9	9½	9½	—	13½	—	12	12½
Auguſt 2.	10	—	10½	—	9	9½	8	—	13½	—	12	12½
9.	10	—	11	—	10	—	8	—	13½	—	11	—
16.	10	—	11	—	10	—	8	—	13½	—	11	—
23.	10	—	11	—	9	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
30.	10	—	11	—	9	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
September 6.	10	—	11	—	9½	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
13.	10	—	11	—	9½	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
20.	10	—	11	—	9½	—	8	—	11	—	11	—
27.	10	—	9	—	7½	—	8	—	8	—	9½	—
October 4.	10	—	10	—	9	—	9	—	11	—	9½	—
11.	10	—	11	—	11	—	9	—	11	—	10	—
18.	14	—	12	—	14	—	12	—	12	—	10	—
25.	14	—	14	—	16	—	12	—	15	—	10	—
November 1.	14	—	14	—	16	—	12	—	15	—	10	—
8.	20	—	14	—	21	—	20	—	15	—	10	—
15.	23	24	16	—	21	—	20	—	15	—	14	—
22.	22	23	16	—	20	21	20	—	15	—	15	—
29.	26	27	20	—	23	24	23	24	20	—	16	—
December 6.	27	28	20	—	23	24	28	29	20	—	17	18
13.	30	32	22	—	24	25	29	30	22	—	19	20
20.	32	33	22	—	22	23	29	30	22	—	18	19
27.	32	33	22	—	23	24	29	30	22	—	18	19

January

	Moot.		Muſſoor Gram.		Colligh Gram.		Mong Gram.		Annar Gram.		Boot Gram.	
	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.	1ſt.	2d.
1785.												
January 3d.	32	33	22	—	23	24	29	30	22	—	18	10
10.	32	33	22	—	23	24	30	31	22	—	17	18
17.	34	35	22	26	23	24	30	31	22	—	17	18
24.	34	35	22	26	23	24	35	—	22	—	13	14
31.	35	36	22	26	23	24	35	—	22	—	13	14
February 7th.	39	40	22	24	23½	24	33	—	20	—	13	14
14.	39	40	22	24	23½	24	33	—	20	—	16	17
21.	39	40	22	24	27	28	33	—	20	—	19	20
28.	39	40	22	24	27	28	33	—	20	—	19	20
March 7th.	41	42	29	30	29	30	35	36	13	—	21	26
14.	39	40	29	30	29	30	35	36	13	—	28	34
21.	41	42	27½	30	29	30	35	36	24	25	27½	38½

Charles William Blunt,
Army Agent.

§ (“ (a) To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

“ Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

“ I humbly requeſt the Honourable Board will be pleaſed to allow me, with the utmoſt Reſpect, “ to offer my Reaſons, why the Alteration Mr. M‘Intoſh's Offer aims to effect, of converting the “ Agency now under my Charge into a Contract, ſhould not take place; for although the Honourable “ Court of Directors ſaw Reaſon to paſs ſevere Cenſure on the Terms of the late Bullock “ Contract; and on a Suppoſition of the Buſineſs continuing to be conducted in the Way of a “ Contract, thought proper to direct that, and others, to be put up to the loweſt Bidder, it does “ by no Means follow, that they will ſee Cauſe to object to the moderate, fair, ſafe, and reduced Terms of the preſent Agency; and it will be giving but due Credit to the Wiſdom of “ that Honourable Court, to ſuppoſe they will ſee the Inexpediency of fixing one certain Rate of “ Expence, by a Contract, in a Matter ſubject throughout the World, but more particularly in “ Bengal, to ſuch Fluctuation as the Price of Grain is liable to, by the Failure of Crops, and “ dry Seaſons, as muſt ever render the State of a Contractor for this Service precarious and “ dangerous: A Contractor who engages on reaſonable Terms To-day, may be utterly ruined a “ Twelvemonth hence; this is preciſely the Caſe at preſent, as appears by a Calculation I have “ juſt cauſed to be made, of the Loſs the Contractor would have ſuffered by feeding the “ Bullocks alone laſt Year, at the Rate the preſent Propoſal to the Honourable Board offers to “ undertake it at, which on the loweſt Computation amounts to Sicca Rupees 76,575.—Is there “ Reaſon and Policy—is there Juſtice and Humanity in ſuch a Plan?—By the beſt Information I “ have been able to obtain, I cannot find the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors have “ been at any Time preciſe and ſpecial, reſtraining the Governor General and Council of Bengal “ from conſidering of and adopting a more eligible Mode of ſupplying the Army with Cattle, if “ ſuch could be found, than that of the former Contract, and that therefore the Honourable “ Board were fully authorized to adopt that of the preſent Agency.—The Honourable Court of “ Directors, I humbly beg Leave to ſuggeſt, did no more, in their Orders reſpecting the Bullock “ Contract, than direct that Contract (ſuppoſing it to continue to a Period, and approved of being “ renewed) ſhould be advertiſed and given to the loweſt Bidder. But, Honourable Sirs, that “ Contract no longer exiſting, and the Cattle having become the Property of the Company, of “ which Alteration the Senſe of the Honourable Court of Directors has not yet been received, it “ becomes now worthy the Attention of the Honourable Board, that they ſhall be taken the “ beſt poſſible Care of, attended with the leaſt Expence, which, I humbly conceive to have “ been ſhewn in my former Letter to the Board, will happen under an Agency.

“ That the Conduct of the Company's Buſineſs by Agencies is not diſapproved by the Honourable Court of Directors, may be collected from the very conſiderable Branches of the Company's Buſineſs, at this Time conducted ably and honourably under that Mode, not without “ the Knowledge, and therefore concluded to be with their Approbation; and there does not “ appear in the Honourable Court of Directors, or in the Honourable Board, the leaſt Intention,

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2278.

“ Motive, or Probability of their being ſuppreſſed, to the Ruin of the Company's Servants “ employed in them, and the great Joy of all Perſons out of Employ, and out of the “ Service.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Chaˢ Willᵐ Blunt,
Army Agent.”) §

Calcutta,
* Sic in Orig. 16th * 1785.

The Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Agent for feeding the Army Cattle, and victualling the Troops, finding that an erroneous Statement has been made in the public Accounts, of the Commiſſions received by him to his own private Emolument, deſires now to repreſent the ſame to the Honourable Board, perſuaded that it will not be the Deſire of the Bᵈ, that a Repreſentation not warranted by the Facts, and which may prove ſo injurious to the Individual, ſhould be tranſmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors as it now ſtands.

By an Extract from the Accomptant's Office it is ſtated as follows:

“ Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart. Agent for feeding the Army Bullocks and Camels.—A Com-“ miſſion of 10 per Cent. out of 17½ on his and his Deputies Diſburſements, in feeding the Ho-“ nourable Company's Bullocks and Camels, eſtimated by the Military Paymaſter General, on an “ Average, at Current Rupees 3,800. 3.”

The Agent begs to obſerve, that the above Extract will tend to miſlead the Judgment of the Honourable Court of Directors.

1ſt, Becauſe the Agent's Commiſſion is expreſſed to have been eſtimated *on an Average*, which Words leave Room to ſuppoſe the Expence of feeding the Cattle, and the Agent's Commiſſion, were ſuch as, Communibus Annis, would have continued the ſame, when in Fact the particular Moment at which the Eſtimate was made, viz. 1ſt February 1785, alone cauſed the Amount to exceed that of the preſent Time; the Madras Eſtabliſhment being included, which in a few Days afterwards could have been omitted, and the Number of the Bullocks alſo in a few Days after were reduced near One-fourth, and all the Camels.

2dly, Becauſe it is ſtated that 10 per Cent. on this Eſtimate is the Agent's Profit, and 7½ is for the Charges of Salary and Office, when in fact the Charges at that Time much exceeded the Allowance for them; and now that the Amount of the whole Diſburſement is ſo much reduced by the Fall of the Price of Grain, the Sale of near a fourth Part of the Bullocks, and all the Camels, they will not be defrayed for much leſs than the Whole of the Commiſſion and Allowances for Office Charges, given to the Agent by the Minute of the Council of the 4th March 1784.

3dly, This Statement of Cʳ Rˢ 3,800 per Month, as the Agent's Commiſſion of 10 per Cent. is further erroneous, becauſe the Sum of 38,000 given in to the Military Paymaſter General, as the probable Eſtimate of the Expence of feeding for February 1785, included the Agent's Commiſſion; ſo that the Statement makes the Agent to receive Commiſſion upon his Commiſſion.

4thly, An Eſtimate of the probable Monthly Expence was an improper Ground to calculate the Agent's Commiſſion by, becauſe it is always uncertain; whereas the real Expence of that or the preceding Month's Feeding might have been obtained, and this would have ſhewn the Amount to have been conſiderably lower; viz.

February 1785, feeding 4,074 Bullocks	—	—	24,316	7	10
142 Camels	—	—	1,798	11	2
			26,115	3	—

10 per Cent. on which is Cʳ Rˢ 2,611. 8. 3.

The Agent therefore hopes ſuch Remarks or Alteration may be made in the above Statement in the public Accounts, as ſhall prevent an Idea ſo erroneous being conveyed Home, as that the Agent
* Sic in Orig. has at any Time * as that the Agent has at any Time drawn a Commiſſion upon feeding the Cattle
for his own Profit, over and above the Charges of conducting the Buſineſs, to the Amount of Rˢ 3,800 per Month.

The preſent Monthly Expence of feeding 3,201 Bullocks, to which Number they are now reduced, at the Medium Rate of 4. 10, is Cᵐ Rˢ 17,173. 12, and conſequently the Agent's preſent Monthly Commiſſion of 10 per Cent. is no more than 1,717. 6; and even this Sum, by the Decreaſe of the groſs Amount of feeding the Cattle, and the Diſburſements continuing the ſame as formerly, is found to be nearly abſorbed in the Agent's Charges; ſo inadequate are the Allowances for Office Charges (ſince the late Reduction) to the Agent's real Expences.

The Agent's Emolument, therefore, can only ariſe from a Profit by victualling, by caſual Advantages to be made by his Purchaſes of Grain, &c. and by ſuch Reductions as he may in future be able to make in his Expences.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
Chaˢ William Blunt,
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
16th July 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Being informed that certain Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors are likely to induce the Honourable Board to ſupercede the preſent Agency for feeding the Cattle, &c. and to put that Buſineſs into the Form of a Contract, open to a loweſt Bidder, I humbly hope the Indulgence of the Honourable Board to urge with all Deference in Behalf of the Continuance of my Office, That any Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, reſpecting the Bullock Contract cannot be conſtrued to apply to an Agency which, not having Exiſtence, could not be in Contemplation at the Time of making theſe Orders; and that, however pointed and adverſe the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors may at any Time have been to the ſaid Bullock Contract, it does by no Means follow that the preſent Agency ſtanding * ſtanding upon a Footing ſo totally new, ſo different, ſo reduced in Numbers and Expence, and ſo general from Abuſe by Checks and Controuls, ſhall appear equally obnoxious to Cenſure and Reprobation, when the ſame ſhall become known and underſtood; and I humbly preſume further to ſay, that if no ſpecial Order has been tranſmitted to the Honourable Board reſpecting the preſent Agency, of which I am ignorant, it does not appear that they are called upon for this Alteration: And it is fair to conclude that the Honourable Court of Directors are not averſe to the Mode of conducting their Buſineſs by Agencies, ſince they have not, I humbly conceive, come to any general Reſolutions againſt them, nor expreſſed any Intention to alter the ſeveral important Branches of Buſineſs at this Time conducted in that Mode; and if ſo, it is alſo fair to conclude the Honourable Court of Directors will not object particularly to me, by which a neceſſary and important Service has been hitherto conducted without Impeachment or Blame, and by which the Intereſts of the Company is ſecured and guarded.—But, Sirs, I humbly beg to ſay, as I conceive ſo far was the eſtabliſhing of the preſent Agency from oppoſing or violating the Orders of the Court of Directors reſpecting the Bullock Contract, that it was abſolutely a Meaſure co-operating with, and carrying into Execution the Senſe of that Honourable Court, as reprobating that Contract, and willing the ſame ſhould, if poſſible, be annulled; and it was the only Means Government at that Time had in their Power to put an End to an Evil ſo much, and probably with Reaſon, cenſured and diſapproved.—How then, permit me to aſk, can it be agreed to be incumbent on the preſent Government to aboliſh that which was eſtabliſhed as a Remedy for a preſſing Evil—that which in itſelf has not appeared to be one, but on the contrary, is likely to anſwer every Purpoſe intended by it;—that againſt which no Complaint is laid, and that which the Court of Directors, with full Information reſpecting it, have not as yet thought proper to object to?—And there would ſeem a ſingular Degree of Hardſhip at this Time in depriving the preſent Agent of his Office, when the Buſineſs is beginning to be conducted on Terms as low, if not lower, than any Contract can promiſe, and after ſtruggling through a Year of Difficulties—a Year of Famine, when it was not poſſible the Oeconomy of the preſent Agency could be made to appear.

* Sic in Orig.

Therefore I humbly hope the Honourable Board will think fit the preſent Agency may be permitted to ſtand, at leaſt till the Effect of one Year of Plenty may be ſeen, to contraſt with the late Year of Scarcity—or till ſuch Time as the Honourable Court of Directors ſhall have expreſſed their Senſe of this Matter.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
Chaˢ William Blunt,
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
25th July 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having Reaſon to apprehend the Honourable Court of Directors may remark, with Surprize, that the Expence of feeding the Army Cattle from March 1784 to April 1785, under the preſent Agency, appears to be at a Rate nearly as high as it was under the late Contract, comparing the different Scales of the Eſtabliſhment, and on this Account ſuppoſe the Agency to be ſome Way defective in Œconomy, and requiring Alteration; I beg the Honourable Board will be pleaſed to advert to the enormous high Price of Grain during the whole of the above Period, as it is truly repreſented to the Board by a Paper ſome Time ago delivered to them, being a Return of the Price of Grain at Cawnpore for the Year 1784; and I humbly beg the Honourable Board will be pleaſed to call upon the Military Paymaſter General or Commiſſary General, to certify whether the high Rate of feeding the Army Cattle, during the ſaid Period, has not been occaſioned by the ſaid high Price and Scarcity of Grain; and whether it is not impoſſible, under the Terms of the preſent Agency, that any additional or different Charges can be made in his Bills by the Agent, than what may ariſe from the Advance of the Price of Grain, which is certified by the Commanding Officers; and, laſtly, whether the Rate of feeding the Army Cattle during the Month of April laſt, which begins the ſecond Year of the Agency, and is the lateſt Month for which the Returns have been procured, and the Bills made out, does not appear he as low as R^{s} 3. 12 per Month each Bullock, at the Cantonment Allowance; and whether, if Grain ſhould continue falling, the Expence will not of Neceſſity be ſtill lower in the ſucceeding Months.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
Cha^{s} William Blunt,
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
28th July 1785.

The Army Agent having requeſted that he might be allowed Copies of the Letters from Mr. M'Intoſh, they were made, and tranſmitted to him by the Board's Orders.

* Sic in Orig. Reſolved, relative to Mr. M'Intoſh's * Propoſals (Papers), That they be only recorded, as the Board have not yet advertiſed for any relative to the Bullock Agency, &c.

§ (" (a) The following Letters, received from Major General Stibbert, are now recorded.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Public Department.

" Gentlemen,

" I beg Leave to lay before you a Letter which has been addreſſed to me by Lieutenant Colonel Duff, Commander of the Artillery, repreſenting the Deficiency of Drivers allowed by the late Regulations for Draft Bullocks.

" On my Peruſal of the Regulations for the Agent, it was obvious to me that one Driver to ſix Bullocks was inſufficient; but I refrained from noticing it to the Board, until the Matter ſhould be repreſented to me by the proper Officers. Had my Opinion indeed been aſked, before the Board entered into the new Engagement, I ſhould have given them ſuch Information as might have prevented them from falling into this Miſtake, and alſo have pointed out to them ſome other Omiſſions.

" By the late Contract, as well as by thoſe preceding it, there were allowed to every 12 Bullocks, one Sirdar, and ſix Drivers, and I am convinced from my own Experience that leſs will not ſuffice to manage Draft Bullocks, whether employed or not, ſince if unemployed they muſt be conſtantly practiſed, which they cannot be without a proper Number of Drivers. The Number of Drivers allotted may, as Colonel Duff ſays, anſwer for Carriage Bullocks, but there ſhould even to a certain Number of thoſe be allowed a Sirdar, at leaſt one to every ſix Drivers; the Beheſty Bullocks require no Drivers, as the Beheſty takes care of the Bullocks.

" In the Reſolutions of the Board, transferring the feeding of the Cattle from the Contractor to the Agent, no Mention is made of the Manner in which the Caſualties among the Bullocks are to be replaced: If by the Agent, the Terms on which he is to provide them ought to be ſpecified, as well as the Size, Age, and Quality of the Cattle to be admitted into the Company's Employ, which ſhould, I think, correſpond with the Rules preſcribed in the late Contract, Extracts of which on theſe Points I encloſe for your eaſy Reference, as well as the Articles relating to the Drivers.

" I muſt conclude this Letter with obſerving, that if great Care is not taken in providing Bullocks, as well to ſupply Caſualties, as to be received in Exchange for ſuch as are above the Age fit for working, which by the laſt Contract was fixed at twelve Years, the Cattle cannot be depended upon, and the Service muſt eventually ſuffer.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
(Signed) G. Stibbert.") §

Fort William,
8th April 1784.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2276.

To Major General Stibbert, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

By the late Regulations there is only one Driver allowed to every ſix Bullocks; this Allowance may do for Carriage Bullocks, but is not ſufficient for Draft Cattle. I have not (for Want of Drivers) Bullocks to drag a Gun to the Field of Exerciſe, or to move a ſingle Carriage from the Park, nor for any other Purpoſe whatever. I am therefore under the Neceſſity of ſtating the Matter to you, and to requeſt that I may be informed in what Manner I am to be furniſhed with Drivers, when it is neceſſary to employ the Cattle in tranſporting the Guns and Stores. From the Number of Draft Cattle at the Preſidency, one hundred are always kept on the Eſplanade or near the Garriſon, for the Purpoſe of tranſporting Guns and Stores to and from the Arſenal, and to be ready on any Emergency; the Drivers have alſo been taken away from them in conſequence of the Regulations.

You will readily ſee the Neceſſity of having a proper Number of Drivers for the Draft Cattle, and I hope will take Meaſures for their being furniſhed as ſoon as poſſible, as they are wanted every Hour.

I have the Honour to be, with great Reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
and very humble Servant,

Fort William,
April 6th 1784.
(Signed) Patrick Duff,
Lt. Col. Com^{ding} the Artillery.

Extract from Mr. Croftes's late Contract for furniſhing Draft and Carriage Bullocks for the Army.

" That every Bullock, ſo to be provided either for Draft or Carriage, ſhall be at leaſt twelve " Hands and an Half, or fifty Inches, in Height, above the Age of four Years, and under the " Age of ſix Years, and to be continued in the Service until the Age of twelve Years, and no " longer.

" That every Carriage Bullock ſo to be provided by him in purſuance of his Covenant herein- " before for that Purpoſe contained, ſhall be of ſufficient Strength, Power, and Ability to carry " on his Back a Burthen of one hundred and ſixty Pounds Weight, excluſive of his Pad; and " that the Draft Bullocks ſo to be provided in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall be of ſuch Strength, and " capable of ſuch Work, as hereinafter is mentioned; that is to ſay, that twenty-four of ſuch " Bullocks ſhall be able to draw and accompany the ſaid Army, on common Marches, with a " twenty-four Pounder Gun, eighteen Bullocks with an eighteen Pounder Gun, twelve Bullocks " with a twelve Pounder Gun, ſix Bullocks with a ſix Pounder Gun, four Bullocks with a three " Pounder Gun, fourteen Bullocks with an eight Inch Howitzer, ten Bullocks with a five and " half Inch Howitzer, ſix Bullocks with a four and two-fifths of an Inch Howitzer, fourteen " Bullocks with a common Army Waggon, and ten Bullocks with a Tumbril."

And it is hereby declared, covenanted, and agreed, by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, That the Commanding Officers of Artillery, and the Commanding Officers of Trains for the Time being, under the Commanders of the reſpective Brigades of the Army of the ſaid United Company, ſhall be, and are hereby conſtituted and appointed General Inſpectors and Examiners of the ſame Bullocks, and of each and of every of them, with full Power and Authority for them the ſaid Officers reſpectively, under whoſe Charge the ſame reſpective Bullocks ſhall be placed, to inſpect and examine the ſaid Bullocks, and afterwards to report to the Commanding Officers of the reſpective Brigades for the Time being the full Particulars of the ſame Bullocks, and every of them, as to their and each of their Fitneſs and apparent Ability to perform the reſpective Service for which Purpoſe they are provided. And in caſe the ſaid Inſpectors, or any or either of them, ſhall report to ſuch Commanding Officers or Officer as aforeſaid, that ſuch Bullocks ſo provided, or any or either of them, are or is unfit or uncapable of the Service for which they the ſame Bullocks have or hath been reſpectively deſigned and provided, that then and in that Caſe the ſame Bullocks or Bullock ſo objected to ſhall be examined by three other Perſons, that is to ſay, by one Perſon to be appointed on the Part of the Commander in Chief, one on Behalf of the Commanding Officer of the Train, and one on the Part of the ſaid Charles Croftes, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns; which Perſons ſo appointed ſhall have full Power and Authority, and are hereby declared to have full Power, Licence, Liberty, and Authority, to try and examine all and every ſuch Bullocks and Bullock objected to, and either to deem fit and approve, or to reject the ſame, as they, or any two of them, ſhall ſee proper; and in caſe the ſame Bullocks, or any or either of them, ſhall be ſo rejected, the ſaid Charles Croftes, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſhall within the Space of twenty Days after any ſuch Bullocks or Bullock ſhall have been ſo rejected and diſmiſſed, find and provide, in the Lieu and Stead thereof, a like Number of fit and proper Bullocks, ſo always to make up and complete the Numbers expreſſed in the Covenant of the ſaid Charles Croftes, herein-before for that Purpoſe contained.

That he the ſaid Charles Croftes, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſhall and will furniſh and keep a Driver or Keeper to every Pair of Bullocks, whether Draught or Carriage, for the Purpoſe of attending and keeping, and loading and unloading the ſame Bullocks, together with one other Perſon as a Sirdar, or Head Man, to every ſix Drivers or Keepers, to oblige the ſame Drivers or Keepers reſpectively to a due Diſcharge of their Labour and Duty; which ſaid Drivers or Keepers, and their Sirdars, or Head Men, ſo to be employed as aforeſaid, ſhall be muſtered with the Bullocks, when and as often as the ſame Bullocks ſhall be muſtered, and a Return be made of ſuch Drivers or Keepers, and Sirdars, in like Manner as ſhall be made of the Bullocks.

True Extracts.

(Signed) Wm Scott,
Secy to the Commander in Chief.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Public Department.

Gentlemen,

I beg Leave to lay before you an Extract of a Letter from Colonel Ironſide, covering the Copy of one to him from the Acting Agent for ſupplying Cattle, &c. at Cawnpore, repreſenting the Inconveniences and Difficulties to which the Army would be reduced if obliged to move on a ſudden Notice, for Want of the full Complement of Drivers to the Draft Cattle.

I have already, in my Letter to the Board of the 8th of April laſt, repreſented the Inſufficiency of Drivers allowed for the Draft Bullocks, to which Letter I beg Leave to refer them; and ſhall in Addition obſerve, that if, as the Agent apprehends, and which I firmly believe, any conſiderable Number of Drivers could not be entertained on a ſhort Notice, much Detriment and Diſtreſs muſt ariſe to the Service, if the Troops at the Field Stations ſhould be called into Motion on any ſudden Emergency.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
G. Stibbert.

Fort William,
23d February 1785.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Ironſide to the Commander in Chief, dated Cawnpore, 31ſt January 1785.

"The accompanying Copy of a Letter to me, from the Agent to the Contractor, I beg to refer " to your Peruſal and Conſideration; and to obſerve on it, that in the Event of a Neceſſity for an " immediate Movement of the Troops from this Station at any Time, we ſhould be greatly diſtreſſed " on account of this Article of Bullock Drivers, which I cannot believe it would ever be the Intention of the Board to retrench in the Sale, this Camp having been always conſidered as pre-" pared to move, with all its Appurtenances, at a ſhort Notice. I beg therefore to be favoured " with your Commands on this Head."

A true Extract.

William Scott,
Secy to the Commder in Chief.

To Colonel Gilbert Ironſide, commanding the 3d Brigade.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 27th Inſtant, communicated by Major Roberts.

I have had Occaſion repeatedly to peruſe, and attentively to conſider, the Minute of Council, in their Board of Inſpection, of the 4th March 1784, which conſtitute the Agency for ſupplying and feeding the Bullocks, and cannot diſcover that any Diſtinction is made, or intended, between this and the other Station; nor indeed, by the Letter of theſe Minutes, that any Latitude, in point of Time, is given for providing the full Complement of Drivers allowed on March. I have had Occaſion to repreſent to the Agent the Difficulties in which he might be involved from this Cauſe; the Injury on the one Hand which the public Service might ſuffer, and of which the Odium might fall upon him, from the Impoſſibility likely to attend any Attempts to complete the Drivers on the very Day of March; and the Loſſes he might ſuſtain on the other, by the Retrenchment of ſuch Expences as he might neceſſarily incur, by entertaining them for any Length of Time in Preparation; and I believe that the Agent has made ſome Repreſentations on this Subject to Government, but do not know that any Alteration has yet been made in conſequence.

In the Event of a general Movement of the Troops at this Station, an additional Number of three hundred and thirty-three Drivers would be required; as this Number could not poſſibly be ſupplied on the Day of March, I ſhould conceive it neceſſary to begin to collect and entertain them, as a Preparation, from the firſt Notice I received of ſuch intended Movement; but as I do not conſider myſelf as competent to decide how far this Idea is conſiſtent with the Spirit of the Regulations, and as it is certainly contrary to the Letter of them, I thought it neceſſary to addreſs you in the Time of my Letter of the 24th, in conſequence of the Brigade, after Orders of the 23d. Had I entertained the extra Drivers, in conſequence of my own Ideas of the Neceſſity ariſing from theſe Orders, I might have expoſed the Agent to a very conſiderable Loſs. Had you confirmed this Idea, by giving me a particular Order to collect and entertain them, it muſt have been clearly my Duty to obey, and no Retrenchment could have been incurred. Had I abided by the Letter of the Regulations, and taken no Step in the Matter until the actual Day of March, much Inconvenience, and much Detriment to the Service, might have ariſen. This at leaſt was the Light in which I ſaw it, and the Motive of my Application to you on the Subject.

It is with extreme Diffidence that I attempt giving my Opinion, or advancing any thing which can bear the Appearance of offering an Opinion on point of Service. In obedience to your Commands, however, it becomes my Duty to obſerve, that, to the beſt of my Judgment and Information, one Driver is very unequal to the proper Care of ſix Bullocks, even in a State of certain Inaction, and when his Duties are confined to feeding and tending them. Under the late Contract, one Driver was in all Caſes allowed to two. I have had many Converſations on the Subject, during the laſt three Years, with the different Artillery Officers in command at Futty Ghur and here, and with other Gentlemen who have been employed on Service, and have invariably received it as their Opinion, that although this Proportion of one Driver to two Bullocks might be greater than what was abſolutely neceſſary merely for feeding and tending them, yet it was indiſpenſably neceſſary on Service; and that there was great Propriety in keeping the Number conſtantly complete, as it was of very great Importance that the Drivers ſhould have a certain Degree of Addreſs and Alertneſs, which Experience alone can give, in the different Branches of Service on which they and the Bullocks are employed. It is an obvious Conſideration too, that Men employed only for the Day, on the particular Occaſion, cannot be depended upon in any Service of Danger or Fatigue, as they want all the Inducement that may incite Perſeverance, or animate to Reſolution and Exertion, where they have at Stake a Piece of certain Subſiſtence. Theſe Conſiderations, however, I only preſume to hint at: It is more my immediate Province to obſerve, that from the Enquiries I made in conſequence of the After-Orders of the 23d, I had every Reaſon to apprehend very conſiderable Difficulty in ſupplying the extra Drivers. How far this Difficulty may have been connected with the preſent depopulated State of this Part of the Country, from the late Scarcity, or with the firſt Urgency of the numerous private Demands for extra Servants, or to what Degree it might have found to exiſt, I cannot clearly determine. I do not wiſh to raiſe ideal Difficulties; and whenever it becomes neceſſary, I ſhall ſpare no Exertion to remove ſuch as may actually exiſt. All that I can at preſent ſay with Preciſion is, that only one Driver is entertained for ſix Bullocks, agreeable to the Regulations contained in the Minutes of Council of the 4th of March 1784; and that I do not, from my late Experience, think it certain that I ſhould be able, by any poſſible Exertions, to complete the Complement at a ſhort Notice.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. W. Lawtie,
Acting Agent Field Station.

Camp near Cawnpore,
28th January 1784.

A true Copy.
(Signed) R. Roberts, Secʸ.

A true Copy.
William Scott,
Secʸ to the Commander in Chief.

Commander in Chief.

After having diligently ſought the beſt Information on the Subject, and having attentively weighed all that I have obtained, I am of Opinion, That, having a Regard to the Good of the Service, the Bullock Department may be better executed by Contract than by Agency; and I the more freely recommend to the Board to return to the Mode formerly in uſe, from the Conſideration that ſuch a Meaſure will correſpond with the Intentions of the Court of Directors.

This Judgment of the Preference due to the Contract Mode being adopted, it will remain to ſettle the Terms; on which Occaſion, equal Reſpect muſt be had to the liberal and unſtinted Performance of a Branch of the Service of the greateſt Importance in a Military View, and to an economical Settlement, as affecting the Reſources or Funds of the Company. On theſe Grounds, it will doubtleſs be deemed proper that the Contract be an open one; although at the ſame Time it be not underſtood to be intruſted to the loweſt Bidder—The Reaſon for the Board's reſerving to themſelves a diſcretionary Power, in determining on the Eligibility of the ſeveral Propoſals that may be tendered, is too obvious to need being ſtated.

Rᵒ Sloper.

Agreed, That the Commander in Chief's Propoſition be adopted; and that an Advertiſement be publiſhed in conſequence of it, limiting the Time for receiving ſealed Propoſals to the 15th October next.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

John Macpherſon,
R° Sloper,
John Stables,
Chas Stuart.

APPENDIX N° CCCXCIX.

Book 726. Page 405.

Extracts of a Bengal Political Conſultation, the 29th July 1791.

Pol. Dept Friday.

Fort William, 29th July 1791.

At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper, } Eſquires.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

The following Letter was received from Fort St. George on the 25th Inſtant, and circulated to the Members of the Board; it was returned with the Minutes from Mr. Stuart, which will be entered after it; and the Letter which follows it was conſequently written to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George on the 27th Inſtant.

Further Extract. Page 406, ſame Book.

N° 1.

To the Honble. Charles Stuart, and to the Gentlemen of the Supreme Council at Fort William,

Gentlemen,

Our Letter to you of the 17th Ultimo, which was tranſmitted in Duplicate, will have informed you, that we had great Hope of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the enſuing Campaign, and that the Whole, provided the Country were undiſturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor, on or before the 15th Day of Auguſt next. We have now the Pleaſure to inform you, that we have no Doubt whatever of being able to ſupply the Wants of the Army in Draft and Carriage Bullocks; and we therefore ſubmit to you, whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the very great Expence of ſending Cattle from Bengal.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
9th July 1791.

Chas Oakeley.
Wm Petree,
J. Hudelſton.

N° 2. A.

Mr. Stuart. 26th July 1791.

I have read the Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, (dated the 9th July, and received laſt Night,) informing us, that they have no Doubt whatever of being able to ſupply the Wants of the Army in Draft and Carriage Bullocks, and ſuggeſting to us the Expediency of relieving the Company from the very great Expence of ſending Cattle from hence.

I rejoice to find that the Exertions of the Madras Government in this Reſpect have been ſo ſucceſsful. I was all along ſatisfied, indeed, that they would accompliſh whatever was to be accompliſhed by Zeal and Ability; but the Object, in the preſent Caſe, was * if ſuch infinite Magnitude, and the Exigency (meaſuring it by the Tenor of Lieutenant Colonel Oldham's Letter, of the 26th May, which would ſeem to have been a very fair Criterion at the Juncture in queſtion) was apparently, at leaſt, ſo preſſing, that we ſhould (in my Opinion) have ill diſcharged our public Duty, had any Conſideration, ſhort of an abſolute Certainty that the Carnatic afforded the Means

* Sic in Orig.

Means of effectually refitting the Army, induced us, in the firſt Inſtance, to remain ſupine, or ſubſequently to relax in our Efforts to promote the Succeſs of its future Operations. It did not eſcape us, that there was a Poſſibility of our Supplies not being required; but if wanted at all, we were ſure that they would prove of the utmoſt Utility. Whatever the Event, therefore, might be, we judged (and I think judged properly) that it would not be wiſe to forego the important Advantages which were likely to reſult from an early Anticipation of Lord Cornwallis's Wiſhes, merely through an Apprehenſion leaſt the Expence ariſing from the Meaſure ſhould ultimately appear to have been uſeleſsly incurred. For my own Part, I confeſs that I made the more light of this Expence, becauſe I conſidered that, whatever it might amount to, the Money would remain in the Country, which, in the preſent State of the circulating Specie of Bengal, (drained as it has been through ſucceſſive Periods,) will be admitted, I think, to be an Object of no little Importance. And allowing even that ſuch Articles of Supply as we ſend from hence to the other Preſidencies were equally procurable at theſe Preſidencies, ſtill it is exceedingly deſirable, in a financial as well as commercial View, that they ſhould be drawn from theſe Provinces, (as far as ſuited the Public Service,) rather than be purchaſed elſewhere with the Money, which we can ſpare ſo ill.

It ought to be obſerved, that although the Letter of the Madras Government, under Date the 17th Ultimo, did certainly inform us (as they ſtate in the one now before us) that they had great Hopes of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the enſuing Campaign; and that the Whole, provided the Country remained undiſturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor on or before the 15th of Auguſt; yet as this Letter was very ſoon followed by the Copy of one from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, (dated June 14th,) intimating the Probability which there was of the Enemy's paſſing through Barramaul into the Carnatic, it was (of courſe) very far from furniſhing us with any ſufficient Ground for deſiſting from our Preparations.—Beſides, we had at this Time not only made conſiderable Progreſs in the Buſineſs, but had alſo communicated to Lord Cornwallis (by Letter of the 13th June) the Reſolution we had come*, of ſending him Bullocks, a Knowledge of which would probably raiſe Expectations which it might not be altogether proper to diſappoint.

* Sic in Orig.

But although the propoſed Supply appears now to be leſs neceſſary in the Article of Draft Cattle than it did when we determined to furniſh it, we have nevertheleſs the Satisfaction to obſerve, that all the other Articles will be neither unſeaſonable nor uſeleſs. Grain, Spirits, Guns, Gun Carriages, Tumbrils, Clothing, and Shoes, are ſpecific Wants or Requiſitions, which we have anticipated; and ſome of which we ſhould not have been able to have ſupplied in due Time, had we not ordered them to be prepared as ſoon as we did.

As to the Queſtion, therefore, ſubmitted to us by the Madras Government, Whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the heavy Expence of ſending Cattle from hence to Fort St. George? the Anſwer is, That doubtleſsly it will be very proper to do ſo as far as Circumſtances will admit.—But beſides that an *entire* Stop cannot (for the Reaſon ſuggeſted above) prudently be put to our Preparations till we receive an Anſwer from Lord Cornwallis to our Letter of the 13th of June, it will be ſeen by the annexed Memorandum delivered to me this Morning by Colonel Murray, that we have already contracted Engagements to the Amount of near ———* of the original eſtimated Expence of the Equipment, Freight for about one thouſand two hundred Bullocks being procured, and the greater Part of the Supplies required to complete the Tonnage being purchaſed. Under theſe Circumſtances, all I can recommend is, that we deſiſt immediately from taking up any additional Freight, and that we ſend for the preſent no more Bullocks or Supplies to Madras than what our Engagements, or the Caution proper to be obſerved on account of the Information which we have conveyed to Lord Cornwallis, may render neceſſary.

* Sic in Orig.

It is probable many Days will not elapſe before we hear from his Lordſhip; we ſhall then be enabled to determine how far we may reduce or relinquiſh our intended Supply of Bullocks, without the Hazard of breaking or of diſconcerting any Meaſures which his Lordſhip may poſſibly have formed in conſequence of the Communication of our Intentions.—In the mean time we may continue to diſpatch the Veſſels which have been actually taken up as faſt as they can be laden. We may ſend alſo on theſe Veſſels as much of the Rice required by the Madras Government as they can conveniently take.—The Manner of tranſporting the Remainder may be conſidered hereafter.

It is deſirable, I think, that the Indiamen ſhould be as much at Liberty as poſſible to convey in due Seaſon to the Malabar Coaſt ſuch Supplies, whether of Bullocks, Stores, or Proviſions, as may be neceſſary towards the Re-equipment of General Abercromby's Army for the enſuing Campaign. It will moſt probably indeed have occurred to the Government of Fort St. George, that, ſhould not Lord Cornwallis ſtand in Need of the Bullocks that they will receive from hence, it may be preſumed that his Lordſhip will deſire them to be forwarded to Tellicherry as ſoon as the State of the Monſoon ſhall admit, the Army in that Quarter being as we underſtand but indifferently furniſhed with Artillery Cattle.

(Signed) Cha' Stuart.

Nº 2. B.

To the Honourable the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

1. We have received your Letter of the 9th Inſtant, informing us that you have no Doubt whatever of being able to ſupply the Wants of the Army in * Drafts and Carriage Bullocks, and therefore ſubmitting to us, whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the very great Expence of ſending Cattle from Bengal.

* Sic in Orig.

2. We are happy to find that your Exertions in this Reſpect have been ſo ſucceſsful. We were always indeed aware, that every Thing practicable to Zeal and Ability would be effected by you: But the Object in the preſent Caſe being of infinite Magnitude, nothing leſs than an abſolute Certainty that the Carnatic afforded the Means of attaining it, would or ought to have induced us to relax in our Efforts to promote the ſame important End. We knew that theſe Efforts were not liable to any conſiderable Failure; and we knew alſo, that with reſpect to our Supplies, the Alternative was, that they might not be wanted; but if wanted at all, that they would prove of the utmoſt Utility.

* Sic in Orig.

3. Although, however, the Supply in the * Articles of Draught Cattle appears at preſent to be leſs neceſſary, we have nevertheleſs the Satisfaction to obſerve, that all the other Articles will be neither unreaſonable nor uſeleſs. Grain, Spirits, Guns, Gun Carriages, Tumbrils, Clothing, and Shoes, are ſpecific Wants or Requiſitions which we have anticipated, and ſome of which we ſhould not have been able to have ſupplied in due Time, had we not ordered them to be prepared ſo ſoon as we did.

4. Your Letter of the 17th Ultimo informed us (as you ſtate) that you had great Hopes of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the enſuing Campaign; and that the Whole, provided the Country remained undiſturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor on or before the 15th of Auguſt. It is to be obſerved, however, that this Letter was ſoon followed by the Copy of one from Lord Cornwallis to your Acting Preſident, (dated June 14th,) intimating the Probability, which there then was, of the Enemy's paſſing through the Baramaul into the Carnatic. It is further to be remarked, that we had at this Time proceeded very far in our propoſed Equipment. Under theſe Circumſtances we could not judge it prudent to deſiſt from our Preparations, the more eſpecially as our Letter of the 13th of June to Lord Cornwallis muſt, we were aware, raiſe Expectations which it might not be proper to diſappoint.

5. This laſt Conſideration cannot yet be entirely waved. A few Days, however, will probably bring us his Lordſhip's Anſwer to our Letter, when we ſhall be enabled to determine how far we may reduce our intended Supply of Bullocks, without the Hazard of breaking or diſconcerting any Meaſures which his Lordſhip may have formed in conſequence of the Communication from hence.

6. In the mean time, Freight for about 1200 Bullocks having been abſolutely engaged, and the greateſt Part of the Supplies required to complete the Tonnage being already purchaſed, we ſhall continue to diſpatch the Veſſels which have been taken up as faſt as they can be laden. We ſhall ſend to you, by theſe Veſſels, as much of the Rice you require as they can conveniently take, and the Remainder by other Conveyances, in order that the Indiamen may be at Liberty to convey in due Seaſon to the Malabar Coaſt, ſuch Supplies, whether of Bullocks, Stores, or Proviſions, as may be neceſſary towards the Equipment of General Abercromby's Army for the enſuing Campaign. It will moſt probably have occurred to you, indeed, that ſhould not Lord Cornwallis ſtand in Need of the Bullocks which you will receive from hence, it may be preſumed that his Lordſhip will deſire them to be forwarded to Tellicherry, as ſoon as the State of the Monſoon ſhall admit, the Army in that Quarter being, we underſtand, but indifferently furniſhed with Artillery Cattle.

We have the Honour to be,

Fort William,
27th July 1791.

Honourable Sir,
Your, &c.
(Signed) No Signature.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 436 of the ſame Book.

Nº 6.

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, &c. &c. &c. at Fort St. George.

" Sir, Camp at Magri, 28th June 1791.

§ (" (a) You will, I am fully perſuaded, uſe every Exertion in your Power to provide us amply " with Cattle; and I muſt recommend, that thoſe which have been procured to the Southward

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(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2276.

“ of the Coleroon, may be brought to the Preſidency as ſoon as poſſible, to be employed in tranſporting Grain and other Articles that we may want from thence; and I muſt particularly requeſt that no Pains be ſpared to engage the greateſt poſſible Number of Drivers to attend them, as it is to the Deficiencies in that Claſs of People in the Army that our late Loſſes of Cattle are principally to be * attrebuted.”) §

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
Cornwallis.

A true Copy.
(Signed) S. Parry,
Acting Deputy Secretary.

Further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, Page 440.

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, Acting Preſident, and Council, Fort St. George.

“ Gentlemen,

§ (“ (*a*) The Exertions that have been made by your Government to procure a Supply of Bullocks, and to forward, in every Reſpect, the Equipment of this Army, claim my warmeſt Acknowledgments; and I am happy to find that they have hitherto been attended with greater Succeſs than I was ſanguine enough to expect. Some greater Encouragements muſt be given to Bullock Drivers, for without a proper Number of that uſeful Claſs of Men, our Loſſes in Bullocks muſt continue to be repeated, either by their ſtarving from the Want of People to provide ſufficient Food for them, or from their being ruined by unſkilful driving.

“ I ſhall think it neceſſary to put the Cattle that have been procured by the Exertions of Government, under the Management of a Public Agent, as I am ſorry to ſay, from Experience, that the Contract has been the Deluſion of a moſt dangerous Nature to a Commander in Chief of an Army.”) §

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
Cornwallis.

Camp at Magri,
1ſt July 1791.

A true Copy.
(Signed) S. Parry,
Acting Deputy Secretary.

Further Extract of the ſame Conſultation, Page 450.

N° 9. Mil. Dep.

The Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We ſhall hold out every Encouragement to Bullock Drivers and Dooley Bearers, and extend our Offers through all the Circars; but the Diſtreſs which theſe Claſſes of People are ſuppoſed to have lately experienced in Camp, may operate in ſome Degree againſt us. If any Means could be taken to remove their Apprehenſions on this Head, it might have good Effect; but we know not how far it may be practicable to furniſh them with Proviſions from the Public Stores.

Further Extract. Same Page.

We obſerve with much Concern the Diſappointments you have ſuffered with reſpect to the Bullocks Contract. Whatever Plan your Lordſhip may think moſt adviſable for the future Conduct of this eſſential Part of the Service, will have our fulleſt Concurrence; and we ſhall be much obliged, when you are at Leiſure, if you will be pleaſed to furniſh us with ſuch Information as you may think neceſſary with regard to the Defaults of the Contractors.

The Approbation expreſſed by your Lordſhip, of our Exertions to equip the Army, is highly pleaſing to us. And we beg Leave to aſſure you, that the ſame Zeal will actuate all our Endeavours for the Support of this juſt and neceſſary War, until it can be brought to an honourable Concluſion.

We have the Honour to be, with great Reſpect and Eſteem,
My Lord,
Your, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Fort St. George,
11th July 1791.

(Signed)
Charles Oakeley, &c. Council.

Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper.

A true Copy.
(Signed) S. Parry,
Acting Deputy Secretary.

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* Sic in Orig.

* Vide ſupra, Page 2322.

APPENDIX, N° CCCC.

Book 723. Page 137.

N° 12.

Mily Dep.

Extract of Bengal Military Conſultations the 10th November 1790.

Wedneſday.

Fort William, 10th November 1790.

At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
The Honourable Charles Stuart;
Peter Speke,
William Cowper, } Eſquires.

§ (“ (*a*) My Lord,

Mily Aud. Gen. 30th Oct.

“ 1. Obſerving by the Returns of the Elephants and Bullocks for the Service of the Army for the Month of September laſt, that nineteen Elephants, and one hundred and eighty-four Bullocks, are reported deficient of the Eſtabliſhment for the Station of Cawnpore, I take the Liberty of noticing the Circumſtance to your Lordſhip, as deſerving your Attention.

“ 2. Any Penalty, which might be recoverable from a Contractor for Failure in the Performance of Agreement, either with reſpect to Numbers or Condition of the Cattle for the Service of the Troops, or through their not being kept at their proper Stations, would be a ſlender Conſolation for Diſappointment in the Movements of any Part of the Army through any ſuch Failure.

“ 3. The Deficiency of the eſtabliſhed Number of Bullocks, if thoſe detached to the Carnatic be conſidered as Part of the ordinary Eſtabliſhment, is not conſiderable, as your Lordſhip will perceive from the accompanying comparative Statement of the Eſtabliſhments with the Number muſtered for Auguſt, which is the laſt Month for which all the Returns, excepting one, have reached this Office; but though the Deficiency of the Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks is not great upon the Whole, your Lordſhip will obſerve, that, according to the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Returns, there are conſiderable Deficiencies at the Frontier Stations of Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, where the Complements for Service ought to be moſt carefully kept up; and a Surplus, at any other Station, will not make Amends for Deficiencies where the Cattle ought to be.

“ 4. I know that your Lordſhip deems it highly important, that the neceſſary authorized Eſtabliſhments ſhould be kept in conſtant Readineſs in their proper Places, and in the beſt Condition for active Service; and therefore, without meaning the ſlighteſt Reflection on any Individual, but merely to ſecond your Lordſhip's Wiſhes, and to render the Obligation of the Contracts for Elephants, Camels, and Bullocks more effectual, I beg Leave to ſubmit to your Lordſhip the Propriety of notifying, in General Orders, that if it ſhould at any Time happen that the Movements or Operations of any Body of the Troops ſhould be impeded by the Unfitneſs, ſcanty Feeding, or ill Condition of the Cattle, or by the preſcribed Eſtabliſhment not being conſtantly kept complete at their proper Stations, the reſpective Commanding Officers ſhall be held perſonally reſponſible for the Conſequences, unleſs every ſuch Circumſtance of Deficiency or Unfitneſs ſhall have been duly reported to the Commander in Chief; and in order the better to impreſs a Senſe of the Importance of this Duty, Commanding Officers might be required to certify, monthly, to the Commander in Chief, by Letter to the Adjutant General, that the Eſtabliſhment of Cattle and Drivers for their reſpective Stations or Diviſions of the Army, mentioned in their Muſter Returns, are in point of Number, Strength, and Condition, as well as in every other Reſpect, fit, and equip for immediate Service; or if there ſhould happen to be Deficiencies of Number, or Defects in the Quality of the Cattle, &c. theſe ſhould be particularly ſtated; and with theſe Letters, the Adjutant General ſhould lay before the Commander in Chief, monthly, Comparative Abſtracts of the Eſtabliſhments, with the Number of Cattle of every Deſcription muſtered, according to the Form of the encloſed Statement, or on any better Plan that may be deviſed.

“ 5. Relative to the Practicability of ſupplying good ſtrong Bullocks for the Service, I beg Leave to inform your Lordſhip, that I have Reaſon to believe that excellent Cattle may

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2280.

" be procured, in Abundance, from the Countries of Gohud Nagore, Terhoot, Durbungah, and
" Purneah, if adequate Prices be paid for them.

" 6. Although Colonel Eyres has returned 19 Elephants and 184 Bullocks deficient of the
" Eſtabliſhment for the Station at Cawnpore, as mentioned in the firſt Paragraph hereof, it is
" proper to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that the Colonel conſiders the Diſtribution of the Cattle,
" which was publiſhed in General Orders on the 3d of October 1788, as the Eſtabliſhment ſtill
" in force, becauſe none other has been ſince publiſhed; but there being fewer Corps now at that
" Station than in 1788, the Eſtabliſhment ſhould be calculated for the Corps now there; and this
" may induce your Lordſhip to order a new Diſtribution to be publiſhed, which perhaps will be
" beſt done by ſpecifying the Number of Cattle of each Deſcription for the Service of every
" Corps; becauſe by this Means, upon the Movement of any Corps, the Variation of the Eſta-
" bliſhment of Cattle would be known, without the Trouble of publiſhing occaſional Diſtri-
" butions.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Mil^r Aud^r Genl^ls Office,
30th October 1790.

(Signed) John Murray,
Coll. and Mil^r Aud^r Gen^l.")

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTABLISHMENT of ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, and BULLOCKS for the Service of the BENGAL ARMY, according to the Diſtribution publiſhed in G. O. the 3d October 1780*, with the Number muſtered for the Month of Auguſt 1790.

* Sic in Orig.

Eſtabliſhment of Elephants — — — —	175	Eſtabliſhments of Camels — — —	75
Muſtered for Auguſt 1790 — — — —	154	Muſtered for Auguſt — — —	79
Deficient	21	Extra	4

Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks.	Draught.	Carriage.	Total.	Preſent at Muſter for the Month of Auguſt 1790.	Draught.	Carriage.	Total.	REMARKS.
Futty Ghur - -	595	364	—	Futty Ghur - -	592	274		
Cawnpore - -	644	427	—	Cawnpore - - -	558	307	—	Including 26 Draught Bullocks on Command at Lucnow.
Chunar - -	84	72	—	Chunar - - -	78	48		
Dinapore - - -	42	45	—	Dinapore - - -	85	59	—	Including 60 Draught Bullocks diſpatched to the Preſidency on the 8th of Auguſt 1790, and 2 Carriage Bullocks on Command at Gyah.
Burragong - -	42	18	—	Burragong - -	42	18	—	The Number preſent at Muſter for July 1790 is taken, the Review Roll for Auguſt not having come to Hand.
Tawepore - -	42	18	—	Tawepore - - -	40	20		
Telda - -	42	18	—	Telda - - - -	—	18		
Berhampore - -	42	36	—	Berhampore - -	26	32	—	Including 2 Carriage Bullocks on Command at Nattore, and 3 at Burboom.
Midnapore - -	42	36	—	Midnapore - -	32	5	—	Including 4 Carriage Bullocks on Command at Hydrabad.
Preſidency - -	151	72	—	Preſidency - -	190	5	—	Including 45 Draught Bullocks admitted at Chunar on the 29th July 1790, but not yet joined.
With the Eſcort belonging to the Reſident with Madajee Scindia - - -	—	6	—	Scindia's Camp -	—	6	—	Ditto 60 Draught Bullocks at the new Powder Works.
				Chittagong - -	20	15	—	Ditto 1 Carriage Bullock on Command at Nagpore, as per Muſter Return for July 1790.
Total	1726	1112	2838	Total	1663	807	2470	
				Fixed Eſtabliſhment - - -			3038	
				Preſent at Muſter for Auguſt			2470	
Additional Eſtᵗ for the new Powder Works - - -	—	—	200				568	
			3038	Deduct Southern Detachment Muſter Returns not received			290	
				Deficient			278	The Returns not received.